

Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian 31 Maret 2020 (Tidak Diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2019 (Diaudit) dan untuk Periode Tiga Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019 (Tidak Diaudit) Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2020 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2019 (Audited) and For the Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 (Unaudited)

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES

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PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN 31 MARET 2020 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) DAN 31 DESEMBER 2019 (DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
FINANCIAL POSITION
MARCH 31, 2020 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2019 (AUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
ASET				ASSETS
ASET LANCAR				CURRENT ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas				Cash and cash equivalents
Pihak ketiga	3d,3t,3u,6,44	149.056	180.137	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	3d,3f,3t,3u,6,41,44	21.415	2.227	Related party
Piutang usaha				
Pihak ketiga - setelah				Trade receivables
dikurangi penyisihan				Third parties - net of
kerugian atas penurunan				allowance for
nilai	3t,3u,7,44	113.374	105.057	impairment loss
Pihak berelasi	3f,3t,3u,7,41,44	1.384	580	Related parties
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,8,44	528	453	Other receivables - third parties
Persediaan	3g,9	228.720	251.475	Inventories
Uang muka dan beban				Advances and prepaid
dibayar dimuka	3h,10	38.881	42.956	expenses
Pajak dibayar dimuka	3r,37a	9.329	18.483	Prepaid taxes
Aset lancar lainnya				Other current assets
Pihak ketiga	3e,3t,3u,11,44	266.394	261.961	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	3e,3f,3t,3u,11,41,44	14.012	15.745	Related parties
Total Aset Lancar		843.093	879.074	Total Current Assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR				NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Piutang lain-lain -				Other receivables -
pihak berelasi	3f,3t,3u,12,41,44	135.701	135.955	related parties
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	3r,37d	1.998	2.154	Deferred tax asset - net
Investasi pada entitas asosiasi	3i,13	1.108.479	1.029.701	Investment in an associate
Aset biologis	3j,14	42.172	42.100	Biological assets
Aset tetap - setelah dikurangi				Fixed assets - net of
akumulasi penyusutan	3k,3l,3m,15	948.399	969.058	accumulated depreciation
Aset tidak lancar lainnya		4.114	4.289	Other non-current assets
Total Aset Tidak Lancar		2.240.863	2.183.257	Total Non-Current Assets
TOTAL ASET		3.083.956	3.062.331	TOTAL ASSETS

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk **DAN ENTITAS ANAK** LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN 31 MARET 2020 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) DAN 31 DESEMBER 2019 (DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika AND SUBSIDIARIES **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF** FINANCIAL POSITION MARCH 31, 2020 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2019 (AUDITED) (Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk

States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK				CURRENT LIABILITIES
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	3t,3u,16,44	297.304	354.556	Short-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah -				Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	3t,3u,18,44	10.998	12.949	third parties
Utang usaha				Trade payables
Pihak ketiga	3t,3u,19,44	40.897	45.238	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	3f, 3t,3u,19,41,44	19.124	16.666	Related parties
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,20,44	6.471	5.122	Other payables - third parties
Uang muka pelanggan	47	44.040	40.000	Advances from customers
Pihak ketiga	17	14.612	13.209	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	3f,17,41	9.049	11.737	Related parties
Beban masih harus dibayar Utang pajak	3t,3u,21,44 3r,37b	11.307 3.112	8.693 4.145	Accrued expenses Taxes payable
Liabilitas jangka panjang	31,370	3.112	4.145	Taxes payable
yang jatuh tempo dalam				Current maturities of
waktu satu tahun:				long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	3l,3t,3u,22,44	3.796	3.748	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,23,44	30.789	32.417	Bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -	31,34,23,44	30.703	JZ.417	Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	3t,3u,24,44	5.156	5.666	third parties
Utang murabahah -	01,04,21,11	0.100	0.000	Murabahah payables -
pihak ketiga	3t,3u,25,44	654	750	third parties
Pinjaman dan wesel bayar	3t,3u,26,27,44	9.596	12.970	Loans and notes payable
Utang obligasi	3t,3u,28,44	12.500	12.500	Bonds payable
Total Liabilitas Jangka Pendek		475.365	540.366	Total Current Liabilities
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG				NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - neto	3r,37d	29.344	31.963	Deferred tax liability - net
Utang lain - lain - pihak berelasi	3f,3t,3u,41,44	11.727	11.702	Other payables - related parties
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	3p,29	35.591	41.469	Employee benefits liability
Liabilitas jangka panjang:	17			Long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	3l,3t,3u,22,44	11.761	12.680	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,23,44	247.940	282.635	Bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -				Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	3t,3u,24,44	27.761	33.900	third parties
Utang murabahah - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,25,44	19.902	23.613	Murabahah payables - third parties
Pinjaman	3t,3u,26,44	128.667	134.889	Loans
Wesel bayar	3t,3u,27,44	596.191	609.967	Notes payable
Utang obligasi	3t,3u,28,44	18.750	21.875	Bonds payable
Dikurang liabilitas jangka panjang				
yang jatuh tempo dalam				Less current maturities of
waktu satu tahun:				long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	3l,3t,3u,22,44	(3.796)	(3.748)	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,23,44	(30.789)	(32.417)	Bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -				Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	3t,3u,24,44	(5.156)	(5.666)	third parties
Utang murabahah - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,25,44	(654)	(750)	Murabahah payables - third parties
Pinjaman dan wesel bayar	3t,3u,26,27,44	(9.596)	(12.970)	Loans and notes payable
Utang obligasi	3t,3u,28,44	(12.500)	(12.500)	Bonds payable
Total Liabilitas Jangka Panjang		1.065.143	1.136.642	Total Non-Current Liabilities
Total Liabilitas		1.540.508	1.677.008	Total Liabilities

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

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN 31 MARET 2020 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) DAN 31 DESEMBER 2019 (DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
FINANCIAL POSITION
MARCH 31, 2020 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2019 (AUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
EKUITAS				EQUITY
Modal saham - nilai nominal				Share capital - par value of
Rp1.000 per saham				Rp1,000 per share
Modal dasar -				Authorized capital -
5.000.000.000 saham				5,000,000,000 shares
Ditempatkan dan disetor penuh -				Issued and fully paid -
3.113.223.570 saham biasa				3,113,223,570 shares on
pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020				March 31, 2020 and
dan 31 Desember 2019	30	684.810	684.810	December 31, 2019
Tambahan modal disetor	31	29.215	29.215	Additional paid-in capital
Selisih transaksi dengan				Difference arising from transaction
kepentingan nonpengendali	3b,5	(1.986)	(1.986)	with non-controlling interest
Selisih kurs penjabaran	,	,	,	Translation adjustments on
laporan keuangan dalam				financial statements in
mata uang asing	3q	15.945	11.750	foreign currency
Akumulasi pengukuran kembali	•			Cumulative remeasurements on
dari liabilitas imbalan kerja	3р	(15.060)	(14.086)	employee benefits liability
Akumulasi bagian atas rugi	·	, ,	, ,	Accumulated share on other
komprehensif lain dari				comprehensive loss of
entitas asosiasi	3i	(363)	(353)	associate
Saldo laba	32	, ,	, ,	Retained earnings
Telah ditentukan penggunaannya		10.100	10.100	Appropriated
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya		820.787	665.873	Unappropriated
Ekuitas - Neto		1.543.448	1.385.323	Equity - Net
TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		3.083.956	3.062.331	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL-TANGGAL 31 MARET 2020 DAN 2019 (TIDAK DIAUDIT)

(Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2020 AND 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

		Tiga bulan yang bera Three-month pe		
	Catatan/ Notes	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 201</i> 9	
PENJUALAN NETO	3f,3o,3v,33,40,41	267.305	306.971	NET SALES
BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN	3f,3o,3v,34,40,41	232.366	274.272	COST OF GOODS SOLD
LABA BRUTO	<u>.</u>	34.939	32.699	GROSS PROFIT
BEBAN USAHA Penjualan Umum dan administrasi	3f,3o,3v,35,40	10.302 7.813	10.877 7.769	OPERATING EXPENSES Selling General and administrative
Total Beban Usaha	<u>-</u>	18.115	18.646	Total Operating Expenses
LABA USAHA	3v,40	16.824	14.053	OPERATING PROFIT
PENGHASILAN (BEBAN) LAIN-LAIN Bagian atas laba neto dari entitas asosiasi Keuntungan (kerugian) selisih kurs - neto Penghasilan bunga Beban bunga Beban bagi hasil musyarakah Beban murabahah Lain-lain - neto	3i,13 3q,3t,3u 30 3t,3u,36 18,24 25	79.287 67.894 833 (14.648) (1.105) (565) 5.485	55.579 (6.555) 592 (13.927) (1.197) (423) 2.798	OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES) Share on net profit of associate Gain (loss) on foreign exchange - net Interest income Interest expense Musyarakah sharing expense Murabahah expense Others - net
Penghasilan Lain-lain - Neto	-	137.181	36.867	Other Income - Net
LABA SEBELUM TAKSIRAN MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN	•	154.005	50.920	PROFIT BEFORE ESTIMATED INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
TAKSIRAN MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN - NETO	3r,37c	2.234	(2.995)	ESTIMATED INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE) - NET
LABA NETO	-	156.239	47.925	NET PROFIT
PENGHASILAN (RUGI) KOMPREHENSIF LAIN Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi lebih lanjut ke laba rugi: Pengukuran kembali dari liabilitas imbalan kerja Bagian atas rugi komprehensif lain dari entitas asosiasi Pajak penghasilan terkait	3p,29 13 3r,37d	(1.203) (10) 229	(974) - 49	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Remeasurement of employee benefits liability Share on other comprehensive loss of associate Related income tax
Pos yang akan direklasifikasi lebih lanjut ke laba rugi: Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing	_	4.195	(354)	Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Translation adjustments on financial statements in foreign currency
Penghasilan (Rugi) Komprehensif Lain - Setelah Pajak	_	3.211	(1.279)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) - Net of Tax
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF NETO		159.450	46.646	NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL-TANGGAL 31 MARET 2020 DAN 2019 (TIDAK DIAUDIT)

(Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2020 AND 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

		Tiga bulan yang ber Three-month p		
	Catatan/ Notes	31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020	31 Mar 2019/ Mar 31, 2019	
LABA NETO YANG DAPAT				NET PROFIT
DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:				ATTRIBUTABLE TO:
Pemilik entitas induk		156.239	47.925	Owners of the parent
Kepentingan nonpengendali				Non-controlling interest
TOTAL		156.239	47.925	TOTAL
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:				NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:
Pemilik entitas induk		159.450	46.646	Owners of the parent
Kepentingan nonpengendali				Non-controlling interest
TOTAL		159.450	46.646	TOTAL
LABA PER SAHAM DASAR YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK				BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE PARENT
(dalam satuan penuh)	3w,38	0,0502	0,0154	(in full amount)

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA
TANGGAL-TANGGAL 31 MARET 2020 DAN 2019 (TIDAK DIAUDIT)
(Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2020 AND 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

		Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor	Tambahan Modal	Selisih Transaksi dengan Kepentingan Nonpengendali/ Difference	Selisih Kurs Penjabaran Laporan Keuangan Dalam Mata Uang Asing/ Translation Adjustments on	Akumulasi Pengukuran Kembali dari Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja/ Cummulative Remeasurements	Akumulasi Bagian atas Rugi Komprehensif Lain dari Entitas Asosiasi/ Cummulative Share on	Saldo <i>Retained</i>	Earnings		
-	Catatan/ Notes	Penuh/ Issued and Fully Paid Shares	Disetor/ Additional Paid-in Capital	arising from Transaction with Non-controlling Interest	Financial Statements In Foreign Currency	on Employee Benefits Liability	Other Comprehensive Loss of Associate	Telah Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Appropriated	Belum Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Unappropriated	Ekuitas - Neto/ Equity - Net	
Saldo 1 Januari 2019		684.810	29.215	(1.986)	12.745	(9.570)	(307)	9.100	511.178	1.235.185	Balance as of January 1, 2019
Laba neto periode berjalan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.925	47.925	Net profit for the period
Rugi komprehensif											Other comprehensive
lain periode berjalan					(354)	(925)				(1.279)	loss for the period
Saldo 31 Maret 2019		684.810	29.215	(1.986)	12.391	(10.495)	(307)	9.100	559.103	1.281.831	Balance as of March 31, 2019
Saldo 1 Januari 2020 Penyesuaian sehubungan deng	an	684.810	29.215	(1.986)	11.750	(14.086)	(353)	10.100	665.873	1.385.323	Balance as of January 1, 2020 Adjustment in relation to
penerapan PSAK 71									(1.325)	(1.325)	implementation of PSAK 71
Saldo 1 Januari 2020											Balance as of January 1, 2020
setelah penyesuaian		684.810	29.215	(1.986)	11.750	(14.086)	(353)	10.100	664.548	1.383.998	after adjustment
Laba neto periode berjalan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156.239	156.239	Net profit for the period
Penghasilan (rugi) komprehensi	if lain					(a= 0)	(40)				Other comprehensive income
periode berjalan					4.195	(974)	(10)			3.211	(loss) for the period
Saldo 31 Maret 2020		684.810	29.215	(1.986)	15.945	(15.060)	(363)	10.100	820.787	1.543.448	Balance as of March 31, 2020

Akumulaci

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

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PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL-TANGGAL 31 MARET 2020 DAN 2019 (TIDAK DIAUDIT)

(Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS
OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2020 AND 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Tiga bulan yang bera Three-month pe		
	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Mar 2019/ Mar 31, 2019	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI			CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan dari pelanggan Pembayaran kepada pemasok, karyawan dan untuk aktivitas	255.961	314.508	Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers, employees and for other
operasi lainnya	(161.399)	(227.965)	operating activities
Kas yang diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi	94.562	86.543	Cash provided by operating activities
Penerimaan penghasilan bunga Penerimaan pajak - neto Pembayaran bunga dan	833 8.121	601 15.232	Receipts of interest income Receipts of taxes - net Payments of interest and
beban keuangan lainnya	(11.510)	(12.352)	other financial charges
Kas Neto yang Diperoleh dari			Net Cash Provided by
Aktivitas Operasi	92.006	90.024	Operating Activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI Kenaikan aset			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Increase in
lancar lainnya	(1.421)	(637)	other current assets
Penurunan (kenaikan) piutang lain-lain -	()	(00.)	Decrease (increase) in other
pihak berelasi	254	(185)	receivables - related parties
Penerimaan penjualan aset tetap Penambahan investasi	15	2	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets Additional of investment
pada reksadana	- (4.500)	(1.060)	in mutual fund
Perurupan (panambahan) agat biologia	(1.569) (196)	(5.670) 49	Acquisition of fixed assets Decrease (additional) biological assets
Penurunan (penambahan) aset biologis	(190)	49_	
Kas Neto yang Digunakan untuk Aktivitas Investasi	(2.917)	(7.501)	Net Cash Used in Investing Activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN Penurunan neto pinjaman bank jangka pendek			CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Net decrease in short-term bank loans
dan pembiayaan musyarakah	(59.203)	(47.180)	and musyarakah financing
Pembayaran liabilitas jangka panjang	(41.454)	(42.392)	Payments of long-term liabilities
Pembayaran liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	(919)	(6)	Payments of finance lease liabilities
Kas Neto yang Digunakan untuk Aktivitas Pendanaan	(101.576)	(89.578)	Net Cash Used in Financing Activities
PENURUNAN NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS	(12.487)	(7.055)	NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
PENGARUH PERUBAHAN KURS MATA UANG PADA KAS DAN SETARA KAS	594	(118)	NET EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AWAL PERIODE	182.364	153.293	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AKHIR PERIODE	170.471	146.120	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD

Lihat Catatan 42 atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian untuk informasi tambahan arus kas.

See Note 42 to the consolidated financial statements for the supplementary cash flows information.

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

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. UMUM

a. Pendirian Perusahaan

PT Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia Tbk ("Perusahaan") didirikan di Republik Indonesia pada tanggal 2 Oktober 1972 berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 9 oleh Ridwan Suselo. Perusahaan terdaftar sebagai perusahaan penanaman modal dalam negeri pada tanggal 28 Februari 1975 dalam rangka Undang-undang Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri No. 6 tahun 1968, yang diamandemen dengan Undang-undang No. 12 tahun 1970. Akta Pendirian tersebut disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dengan Surat Keputusan No. Y.A.5/439/25 pada tanggal 22 Desember 1975 serta diumumkan dalam Tambahan No. 639/1976 dari Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 70 pada tanggal 30 Agustus 1976. Perubahan seluruh Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan telah disesuaikan dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) No. 32/POJK.04/2014 tanggal 8 Desember 2014 tentang Rencana dan Penyelenggaraan RUPS Perusahaan Terbuka, juncto No. 33/POJK.04/2014 tanggal 8 Desember 2014 tentang Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik, serta Peraturan OJK terkait lainnya, yang termuat dalam Akta Notaris No. 50 tanggal 22 Juli 2015 yang dibuat dihadapan Linda Herawati, S.H., notaris di Jakarta Pusat. Perubahan tersebut telah mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Indonesia Manusia Republik melalui Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0940293.AH.01.02.Tahun 2015 tanggal 7 Agustus 2015, serta diterima dan dicatat dalam Sistem Administrasi Badan Hukum Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No.AHU-AH.01.03-0955336 tanggal 7 Agustus 2015 dan telah diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 41, Tambahan No. 8677/2016 tanggal 24 Mei 2016.

Perubahan terakhir anggaran dasar Perusahaan termuat dalam Akta Nomor 80 tanggal 27 Juni 2019, yang dibuat di hadapan Aulia Taufani, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta Selatan. Perubahan tersebut telah mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0041507.AH.01-02 Tahun 2019 tanggal 25 Juli 2019 dan dicatat dalam Sistem Administrasi Badan Hukum Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia Nomor AHU-AH.01.03-0303157 tanggal 25 Juli 2019.

Sesuai dengan Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan, ruang lingkup usaha Perusahaan meliputi bidang industri, perdagangan dan bahanbahan kimia. Saat ini, Perusahaan bergerak di bidang industri produk kertas, kertas industri, produk pengemas dan lainnya.

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1. GENERAL

a. Company's Establishment

PT Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia Tbk (the "Company") was established in the Republic of Indonesia on October 2, 1972, based on Notarial Deed No. 9 of Ridwan Suselo. The Company was registered as a domestic capital investment company on February 28, 1975 under the framework of the Domestic Capital Investment Law No. 6 of 1968, as amended by Law No. 12 of 1970. The Company's Articles of Association were approved by the Ministry of Justice of Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. Y.A.5/439/25 dated December 22, 1975 and published in the Indonesian State Gazette No. 70 Supplement No. 639/1976 on August 30, 1976. The latest amendment of the Company's Articles of Association was comply with Regulation of Financial Services Authority (OJK) No. 32/POJK.04/2014 dated December 8, 2014 regarding the Planning and Implementation of General Meeting of Shareholders of Public Company, juncto No. 33/POJK. 04/2014 dated December 8, 2014 concerning Boards of Commissioners and Directors of Issuer or Public Companies, as well as other related OJK Regulations, which is based on the Notarial Deed No. 50 dated July 22, 2015 of Linda Herawati, S.H., notary in Central Jakarta. The amendment was approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Republic Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-0940293.AH.01.02.Tahun 2015 dated August 7, 2015 and its received and recorded in the database of the Legal Entity Administration System of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0955336 dated August 7, 2015, and published in the Indonesian State Gazette No. 41, Supplement No. 8677/2016 dated May 24, 2016.

The latest amendment of the Company's Articles of Association was stated in Deed No.80, dated June 27, 2019, made before Aulia Taufani, S.H., notary in South Jakarta. The amendment was approved by the Ministry of Law dan Human Rights of Republic Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-0041507.AH.01.02.Tahun 2019 dated July 25, 2019 and its received and recorded in the database of the Legal Entity Administration System of The Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0303157 dated July 25, 2019.

Based on Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association, its scope of activities comprises manufacturing, trading and chemicals. Currently, the Company is engaged in the manufacture of paper products, industrial paper, packaging products and others.

1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

Perusahaan berkedudukan di Kotamadya Jakarta Pusat beralamat di Sinar Mas Land Plaza Menara 2, Lantai 9, Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 51, Kelurahan Gondangdia, Kecamatan Menteng dan pabriknya berlokasi di Jalan Raya Surabaya Mojokerto, Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur. Perusahaan mulai beroperasi secara komersial pada tahun 1977.

Entitas induk utama dari Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah PT Purinusa Ekapersada, didirikan di Republik Indonesia, yang merupakan bagian dari Kelompok Usaha Sinarmas.

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Perusahaan

tahun 1990, Perusahaan melakukan penawaran umum 9.300.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1 ribu per saham dengan harga penawaran Rp9.500 per saham. Pada tanggal 3 April 1990, Perusahaan mencatatkan saham tersebut di Bursa Efek Jakarta dan Surabaya (keduanya sekarang Bursa Efek Indonesia). Perusahaan mendapat pernyataan efektif atas penawaran umum perdana dari Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal pada tanggal 2 April 1990.

Perusahaan telah melakukan beberapa penawaran umum terbatas dengan hak memesan efek terlebih dahulu yang terdaftar di bursa efek yang sama.

Total saham Perusahaan yang telah dicatatkan di Efek Indonesia pada 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, sebanyak 3.113.223.570 lembar saham.

c. Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, Komite Audit, serta Karyawan

tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

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1. GENERAL (Continued)

The Company is domiciled at the 9th floor of Sinar Mas Land Plaza Tower 2, Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 51, Gondangdia, Menteng Subdistrict, Central Jakarta and its plant is located at Jalan Raya Surabaya Moiokerto, Sidoario, East Java, The Company commenced its commercial production in 1977.

ultimate parent entity of the Company Subsidiaries is PT Purinusa Ekapersada, incorporated in the Republic Indonesia, which is part of Sinarmas Group.

b. Public Offering of the Company's Shares

In 1990, the Company issued to the public a total of 9,300,000 shares with a par value of Rp1 thousand each at the offering price of Rp9,500 per share. The Company listed its shares on the Jakarta and Surabaya Stock Exchanges (both currently known as Indonesia Stock Exchange) on April 3, 1990. The Company obtained effective statements for its public offering from Capital Market Supervisory Agency on April 2, 1990.

The Company has offered several rights issue with pre-emptive rights listed on the same stock exchange.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, there were 3,113,223,570 of the Company's shares listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange.

c. Boards of Commissioners and Directors, Audit Committee, and Employees

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the composition of the Company's Boards Commissioners and Directors was as follows:

31 Mar 2020 dan 31 Des 2019/ Mar 31, 2020 and Dec 31, 2019

Dewan Komisaris Komisaris Utama Saleh Husin, SE, MSI Komisaris Komisaris Hendra Jaya Kosasih Komisaris Sukirta Mangku Djaja Komisaris Independen Komisaris Independen DR. Ir. Deddy Saleh Komisaris Independen DR. Ramelan S.H., M.H.

Direksi Direkur Utama Direktur

Direktur Direktur & Sekretaris Perusahaan Arthur Tahya (Arthur Tahija) Drs. Pande Putu Raka, MA.

Suhendra Wiriadinata Anton Mailoa Agustian R. Partawidjaja Arman Sutedja

Board of Commissioners President Commissioner Commissioner Commissioner Commissioner Independent Commissioner Independent Commissioner Independent Commissioner

Board of Directors President Director Director Director Director & Corporate Secretary

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1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

Manajemen kunci terdiri dari Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, susunan Komite Audit Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

Ketua DR. Ramelan S.H., M.H.
Anggota DR. Ir. Deddy Saleh
Anggota Aditiawan Chandra, Ph.D

Total karyawan tetap Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebesar 6,5 ribu.

Company Subsidiaries' and permanent employees as of March 31, 2020 December 2019 approximately 31, were 6.5 thousand.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the

composition of the Company's Audit Committee was

of the

Boards of

Chairman

Member

Member

d. Struktur Entitas Anak

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, Perusahaan memiliki Entitas Anak dengan kepemilikan sebagai berikut:

d. Structures of the Subsidiaries

1. GENERAL (Continued)

as follows:

Key management consists

Commissioners and Directors.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Company had ownership interests in Subsidiaries as follows:

	Ruang Lingkup Tanggal		Domisili, Tahun Usaha Komersial Dimulai/ Domicile, Year	Perse Kepem Percen Owne	nilikan/ tage of	Total Aset Entitas Anak (Sebelum Eliminasi)/ Total Subsidiary's Assets (Before Elimination)	
Entitas Anak/ Subsidiaries	Usaha/ Scope of Activities	Pendirian/ Date of Establishment	Commercial Operations Started	31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020 (%)	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019 (%)	31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020 (USD)	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019 (USD)
PT Mega Kertas Pratama	Distributor/ Distributor	4 Januari/ <i>January 4,</i> 1996	Tangerang, 1996	99,20	99,20	6	8
Tjiwi Kimia Trading III (BVI) Limited	Distributor/ Distributor	8 Agustus/ August 8, 1996	British Virgin Islands, 1996	100,00	100,00	37.464	37.464
Tjiwi Kimia Finance Mauritius Limited	Bidang Keuangan/ Financing Company	11 Juli / <i>July 11,</i> 1997	Mauritus, 1997	100,00	100,00	38.469	38.469
TK Trading Limited	Distributor/ Distributor	29 September/ September 29, 1997	Cayman Islands, 1997	100,00	100,00	0,001	0,001
Tjiwi Kimia Trading (II) Limited	Distributor/ Distributor	31 Agustus/ August 31, 1998	Cayman Islands, 1998	100,00	100,00	40.233	40.233
TK Import & Export Ltd	Distributor/ Distributor	23 Maret/ <i>March</i> 23, 2000	British Virgin Islands, 2001	100,00	100,00	5.682	5.682
Marshall Enterprise Ltd	Investasi/ Investment	10 Mei / <i>May 10,</i> 2004	Malaysia, 2004	100,00	100,00	174.480	173.945
PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya	Kehutanan/ Forestry	1 April / <i>April 1,</i> 1992	Jakarta, 1992	99,99	99,99	44.572	42.733

1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

Ruang lingkup kegiatan usaha Entitas Anak yang bergerak di bidang keuangan adalah terutama menerbitkan wesel bayar dan memperoleh pinjaman lainnya untuk membiayai kegiatan usaha Perusahaan. Entitas Anak yang bergerak di bidang distribusi terutama bergerak dalam bidang penjualan produk untuk membantu distribusi produk Perusahaan, sedangkan ruang lingkup kegiatan usaha Entitas Anak yang bergerak di bidang kehutanan adalah menyediakan kayu sebagai bahan baku dalam industri kertas.

e. Penyelesaian Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian

Manajemen Perusahaan bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, yang telah disetujui oleh Direksi untuk diterbitkan pada tanggal 29 Juni 2020.

2. PERNYATAAN KEPATUHAN

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian telah disusun sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("SAK"), yang mencakup Pernyataan dan Interpretasi yang diterbitkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, dan Keputusan Ketua Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 tertanggal 25 Juni 2012 tentang Penyajian dan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik yang diterbitkan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK).

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN

a. Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian

Kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini adalah selaras dengan kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, kecuali untuk penerapan amandemen dan penyesuaian pernyataan serta interpretasi baru yang berlaku efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2020 seperti yang dijelaskan dalam kebijakan akuntansi terkait.

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian, kecuali laporan arus kas konsolidasian, telah disusun secara akrual dengan menggunakan konsep biaya perolehan (historical cost), kecuali untuk akun-akun tertentu yang diukur berdasarkan basis lain seperti yang dijelaskan dalam kebijakan akuntansi terkait.

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1. GENERAL (Continued)

The scope activities of the Subsidiaries engaged in financing activities are primarily for issuing debt and obtaining loans to finance the Company's operations. The distributor Subsidiaries are primarily engaged in the trading business to assist the distribution of the Company's goods, while the forestry Subsidiary is engaged in supplying woods as main material for paper manufacture.

e. Completion of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The management of the Company is responsible of the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, which have been authorized for issued by the Board of Directors on June 29, 2020.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards ("SAK"), which comprise the Statements and Interpretations issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants, and the Decree of the Chairman of Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated June 25, 2012 regarding the Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements of Issuers or Public Companies issued by the Financial Services Authority (OJK).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

a. Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with the accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019, except for the adoption of amendments and improvements to statements and new interpretations effective January 1, 2020 as described in the related accounting policies.

The consolidated financial statements, except for the consolidated statements of cash flows, have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost concept, except for certain accounts that are measured on the other bases described in the related accounting policies.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

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

Mata uang penyajian yang digunakan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian adalah mata uang Dolar Amerika Serikat (USD), yang juga merupakan mata uang fungsional Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tertentu.

Standar dan interpretasi yang berlaku efektif pada tahun 2020

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan standar dan interpretasi baru/amandemen yang berlaku efektif pada tahun 2020. Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak telah dibuat seperti yang disyaratkan, sesuai dengan ketentuan transisi dalam masing-masing standar.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak telah melakukan penelaahan awal atas penerapan standar dan interpretasi akuntansi baru/amandemen yang relevan dengan operasi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan tersebut, penerapan standar berikut menimbulkan dampak yang tidak material terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

PSAK 71 (2017): Instrumen Keuangan

Berdasarkan PSAK 71 (2017), "Instrumen Keuangan", Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menggunakan model kerugian kredit ekspektasian dalam menentukan penyisihan penurunan nilai piutang usaha.

Sesuai dengan persyaratan transisi pada PSAK 71 (2017), "Instrumen Keuangan", Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memilih penerapan secara restrospektif dengan dampak kumulatif pada awal penerapan diakui pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 dan tidak menyajikan kembali informasi komparatif. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak telah melakukan penyesuaian saldo laba ditahan awal tahun 2020 sebesar USD1,3 juta atas kenaikan penyisihan penurunan nilai piutang usaha.

Lain-lain

Berikut adalah standar dan interpretasi yang tidak menimbulkan dampak terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian:

- PSAK No. 72, "Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan".
- PSAK No. 73, "Sewa".

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

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

The presentation currency used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is United States Dollar (USD), which is also the functional currency of the Company and certain of its Subsidiaries.

Standards and interpretations which became effective in 2020

The Company and its Subsidiaries adopted new/amended standards and interpretation that are effective in 2020. Changes to the Company and its Subsidiaries' accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective standards.

The Company and its Subsidiaries has made initial assessments related to the adoption of the new/amended standards and interpretation, which are relevant to the Company and its Subsidiaries' operations. Based on the assessment results, the implementation of following standards has an immaterial impact on the consolidated financial statements.

PSAK 71 (2017): Financial Instruments

According to PSAK 71 (2017), "Financial Instruments", the Company and its Subsidiaries adopts the expected credit loss model to determine the provision for impairment of trade receivables.

In accordance with the transition requirements in PSAK 71 (2017), "Financial Instruments", the Company and its Subsidiaries elected to adopt the standard retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initial implementation recognized at January 1, 2020 and not restate the comparative information. The Company and its Subsidiaries has adjusted 2020 beginning balance of retained earnings amounted to USD1.3 million due to increase in provision for impairment of trade receivables.

Others

The following standards and interpretation do not have impact to the Company's consolidated financial statements:

- PSAK No. 72, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".
- PSAK No. 73, "Leases".

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

- Amendemen PSAK No. 1, "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan".
- Amandemen PSAK No. 15, "Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Pengendalian Bersama" tentang Kepentingan Jangka Panjang pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama.

b. Prinsip-prinsip Konsolidasian

Entitas (entitas induk) yang mengendalikan satu atau lebih entitas lain (entitas anak) menyajikan laporan keuangan konsolidasian . Investor, terlepas dari sifat keterlibatannya dengan entitas (*investee*), menentukan apakah investor merupakan entitas induk dengan menilai apakah investor tersebut mengendalikan *investee*.

Investor mengendalikan *investee* ketika investor terekspos atau memiliki hak atas imbalan hasil variabel dari keterlibatannya dengan *investee* dan memiliki kemampuan untuk memengaruhi imbalan hasil tersebut melalui kekuasaannya atas *investee*. Dengan demikian, investor mengendalikan *investee* jika dan hanya jika investor memiliki seluruh hal berikut ini:

- (a) kekuasaan atas investee;
- (b) eksposur atau hak atas imbalan hasil variabel dari keterlibatannya dengan *investee*; dan
- (c) kemampuan untuk menggunakan kekuasaannya atas *investee* untuk memengaruhi jumlah imbalan hasil investor.

Investor menilai kembali apakah investor mengendalikan *investee* jika fakta dan keadaan mengindikasikan adanya perubahan terhadap satu atau lebih dari tiga (3) elemen pengendalian.

Konsolidasi atas *investee* dimulai sejak tanggal investor memperoleh pengendalian atas *investee* dan berakhir ketika investor kehilangan pengendalian atas *investee*.

Entitas induk menentukan apakah entitas induk adalah entitas investasi. Entitas investasi adalah entitas yang:

- (a) memperoleh dana dari satu atau lebih investor dengan tujuan memberikan investor tersebut jasa manajemen investasi;
- (b) menyatakan komitmen kepada investor bahwa tujuan bisnisnya adalah untuk menginvestasikan dana yang semata-mata untuk memperoleh imbalan hasil dari kenaikan nilai modal, penghasilan investasi, atau keduanya; dan
- (c) mengukur dan mengevaluasi kinerja dari seluruh investasinya berdasarkan nilai wajar.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

- Amendment to PSAK No. 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements".
- Amendment to PSAK No. 15, "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" on Long-term Interest in Associates and Joint Ventures.

b. Principles of Consolidation

An entity (the parent) that controls one or more other entities (subsidiaries), presents consolidated financial statements. An investor, apart from the nature of its involvement with an entity (investee), determine whether the investor is a parent by assessing whether its controls the investee.

An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Therefore, the investor controls the investee if, and only if the investor has all of the following:

- (a) power over the investee;
- (b) exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

An investor reassess whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that one or more of the three (3) control elements have changed.

Investee is consolidated from the date the investor obtains control of investee and continues to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

A parent determines whether it is an investment entity. An investment entity is an entity that:

- (a) obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing investment management services;
- (b) its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and
- (c) measures and evaluates the performance of its investments on a fair value basis.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Entitas induk yang adalah entitas investasi mengukur investasi dalam entitas anak pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Kepentingan nonpengendali mencerminkan bagian atas laba rugi dan aset neto yang tidak diatribusikan kepada entitas induk dan disajikan secara terpisah dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dan ekuitas pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, dipisahkan dari ekuitas yang dapat diatribusikan kepada entitas induk.

Total penghasilan komprehensif lain diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk dan pada kepentingan nonpengendali bahkan jika hal ini mengakibatkan kepentingan nonpengendali mempunyai saldo defisit.

Seluruh saldo akun dan transaksi yang material antar entitas yang dikonsolidasi telah dieliminasi.

Perubahan bagian kepemilikan

Perubahan dalam bagian kepemilikan entitas induk pada entitas anak yang tidak mengakibatkan hilangnya pengendalian dicatat sebagai transaksi ekuitas, dimana jumlah tercatat kepentingan pengendali dan nonpengendali disesuaikan untuk mencerminkan perubahan bagian relatifnya atas entitas anak. Perbedaan antara jumlah kepentingan nonpengendali disesuaikan dan nilai wajar imbalan yang diberikan atau diterima diakui secara langsung dalam ekuitas dan diatribusikan pada pemilik entitas induk.

Jika entitas induk kehilangan pengendalian pada entitas anak, maka entitas induk:

- (a) menghentikan pengakuan aset (termasuk setiap goodwill) dan liabilitas entitas anak terdahulu dari laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.
- (b) mengakui sisa investasi pada entitas anak terdahulu pada nilai wajarnya pada tanggal hilangnya pengendalian, dan selanjutnya mencatat sisa investasi tersebut dan setiap jumlah terutang oleh atau kepada entitas anak terdahulu. Nilai wajar tersebut dianggap sebagai nilai wajar pada saat pengakuan awal aset keuangan atau, jika sesuai, biaya perolehan pada saat pengakuan awal investasi pada entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama.
- (c) mengakui keuntungan atau kerugian terkait dengan hilangnya pengendalian yang dapat diatribusikan pada kepentingan pengendali terdahulu.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

A parent that is an investment entity measures its investments in particular subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss.

Non-controlling interest represents a portion of the profit or loss and net assets not attributable to the parent and is presented separately in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and within equity in the consolidated statements of financial position, separately from equity attributable to the parent.

Total other comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Changes in the ownership interests

Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, in which the carrying amounts of the controlling and noncontrolling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. The difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the parent.

If a parent loses control of a subsidiary, the parent:

- (a) derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the former subsidiary from the consolidated statements of financial position.
- (b) recognizes any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost, and subsequently accounts for it and for any amounts owed by or to the former subsidiary. That fair value shall be regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or, if appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture.
- (c) recognizes the gain or loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former controlling interest.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

c. Kombinasi Bisnis

Kombinasi bisnis dicatat dengan menggunakan metode akuisisi. Jika aset yang diperoleh bukan suatu bisnis, maka Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mencatatnya sebagai akuisisi aset. Biaya perolehan dari sebuah akuisisi diukur berdasarkan nilai agregat imbalan yang dialihkan yang diukur pada nilai wajar tanggal akuisisi dan jumlah setiap kepentingan nonpengendali pada pihak yang diakuisisi. Untuk setiap kombinasi bisnis, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memilih mengukur kepentingan nonpengendali pada pihak yang diakuisisi baik pada nilai wajar atau pada bagian proporsional dari aset neto yang teridentifikasi dari pihak diakuisisi. Biaya terkait akuisisi dibebankan pada saat terjadi dan diakui dalam laba rugi.

Jika kombinasi bisnis dilakukan secara bertahap, setiap kepentingan ekuitas yang dimiliki sebelumnya diukur kembali pada nilai wajar tanggal akuisisi dan setiap keuntungan atau kerugian yang dihasilkan diakui dalam laba rugi.

Setiap imbalan kontinjensi yang dialihkan oleh pihak pengakuisisi diakui pada nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi. Imbalan kontinjensi diklasifikasi sebagai aset atau liabilitas yang merupakan instrumen keuangan dan termasuk dalam ruang lingkup PSAK No. 55, diukur pada nilai wajar dengan perubahan pada nilai wajar diakui baik dalam laba rugi atau penghasilan komprehensif lain. Jika imbalan kontinjensi tidak termasuk dalam ruang lingkup PSAK No. 55 diukur dengan PSAK yang sesuai. Imbalan kontinjensi yang diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuitas tidak diukur kembali dan penyelesaian selanjutnya dicatat dalam ekuitas.

Goodwill pada awalnya diakui sebesar biaya perolehan, menjadi selisih lebih nilai gabungan dari imbalan yang dialihkan dan jumlah yang diakui untuk kepentingan nonpengendali, dan setiap kepentingan yang dimiliki sebelumnya, atas jumlah neto aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil-alih. Dalam kasus pembelian dengan diskon, jika nilai wajar atas aset neto yang diakuisisi melebihi nilai gabungan imbalan yang dialihkan, maka selisih tersebut diakui langsung dalam laba rugi. Setelah pengakuan awal, goodwill diukur pada biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai. Untuk tujuan pengujian penurunan nilai, goodwill yang diperoleh dari suatu kombinasi bisnis, sejak tanggal akuisisi, dialokasikan ke setiap unit penghasil kas dari Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang diharapkan bermanfaat untuk kombinasi tersebut, terlepas dari apakah aset atau liabilitas lain dari pihak yang diakuisisi ditetapkan ke unit-unit tersebut.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

c. Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. If the asset acquired is not a business, the Company and Subsidiaries account for it as asset acquisition. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition-date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company and Subsidiaries elect whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and recognized in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition-date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of PSAK No. 55, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized either in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of PSAK No. 55, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate PSAK. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for noncontrolling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company and Subsidiaries' cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Jika goodwill yang telah dialokasikan pada suatu unit penghasil kas dan bagian operasi atas unit tersebut dilepas, maka goodwill yang terkait dengan operasi yang dilepas tersebut dimasukkan ke dalam jumlah tercatat operasi ketika menentukan keuntungan atau kerugian dari pelepasan. Goodwill yang dilepas dalam keadaan tersebut diukur berdasarkan nilai relatif operasi yang dilepas dan porsi unit penghasil kas yang ditahan.

d. Kas dan Setara Kas

Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari saldo kas dan bank, serta deposito berjangka yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu tiga (3) bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal penempatan dan tidak digunakan sebagai jaminan atau dibatasi penggunaannya.

e. Aset Lancar Lainnya

Kas di bank dan deposito berjangka sehubungan dengan restrukturisasi utang, jaminan atas fasilitas impor *Letter of Credit* dan deposito berjangka yang jatuh tempo lebih dari tiga (3) bulan tetapi kurang dari satu (1) tahun disajikan sebagai "Aset Lancar Lainnya."

f. Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengungkapkan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi.

Transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi, diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

q. Persediaan

Persediaan dinyatakan sebesar nilai yang lebih rendah antara biaya perolehan atau nilai realisasi neto (the lower of cost or net realizable value). Biaya perolehan ditentukan dengan metode rata-rata tertimbang (weighted-average method). Biaya barang jadi yang diproduksi dan barang dalam proses termasuk alokasi sistematis overhead produksi. Penyisihan persediaan usang ditentukan berdasarkan hasil penelaahan atas keadaan persediaan pada akhir tahun.

h. Beban Dibayar Dimuka

Beban dibayar dimuka diamortisasi selama masa manfaat masing-masing biaya.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed of operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed of operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

d. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and time deposits with original maturities within three (3) months or less and not pledged as collateral or restricted in use.

e. Other Current Assets

Cash in bank and time deposits in connection with the debt restructuring, as margin deposits for Letter of Credit import facility and time deposits with maturities more than three (3) months but less than one (1) year are presented as "Other Current Assets."

f. Transactions with Related Parties

The Company and Subsidiaries disclose transactions with related parties.

Significant transactions with related parties, are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

g. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. Cost of finished goods produced and work in process includes a systematic allocation of production overheads. Allowance for diminution in value of inventories is provided based on a review of the condition of inventories at the end of the year.

h. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized over the periods benefited.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

i. Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi

Entitas asosiasi adalah entitas yang mana Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki pengaruh signifikan dan bukan merupakan entitas anak (Catatan 3b) maupun bagian partisipasi dalam ventura bersama. Pemilikan, secara langsung maupun tidak langsung, 20% atau lebih hak suara investee dianggap pemilikan pengaruh signifikan, kecuali dapat dibuktikan dengan jelas hal yang sebaliknya.

Entitas dengan investasinya pada entitas asosiasi mencatat investasinya dengan menggunakan metode ekuitas. Dalam metode ekuitas, investasi pada entitas asosiasi pada awalnya diakui sebesar biaya perolehan dan jumlah tercatat tersebut ditambah atau dikurang untuk mengakui bagian investor atas laba atau rugi *investee* setelah tanggal perolehan.

Selanjutnya, bagian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak atas laba rugi entitas asosiasi, setelah penyesuaian yang diperlukan terhadap dampak penyeragaman kebijakan akuntansi dan eliminasi laba atau rugi yang dihasilkan dari transaksi antara Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dan entitas asosiasi, akan menambah atau mengurangi jumlah tercatat investasi tersebut dan diakui sebagai laba rugi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Penerimaan distribusi dari entitas asosiasi mengurangi nilai jumlah tercatat investasi. Penyesuaian terhadap jumlah tercatat tersebut juga diperlukan jika terdapat perubahan dalam proporsi bagian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak atas entitas asosiasi yang timbul dari penghasilan komprehensif lain dari entitas asosiasi. Bagian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak atas perubahan tersebut diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dari Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Goodwill yang terkait dengan akuisisi entitas asosiasi termasuk dalam jumlah tercatat investasi. Goodwill tidak diamortisasi dan dilakukan uji penurunan nilai setiap tahun.

Apabila nilai tercatat investasi telah mencapai nilai nol, kerugian selanjutnya akan diakui hanya jika Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mempunyai komitmen untuk menyediakan bantuan pendanaan atau menjamin kewajiban entitas asosiasi yang bersangkutan.

Jika investasi pada entitas asosiasi menjadi investasi pada ventura bersama atau sebaliknya, maka entitas melanjutkan penerapan metode ekuitas dan tidak mengukur kembali kepentingan yang tersisa.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

i. Investment in an Associate

An associate is an entity, over which the Company and Subsidiaries have significant influence but is neither a Subsidiary (Note 3b) nor an interest in a joint venture. Direct or indirect ownership of 20% or more of the voting power of an investee is presumed to be an ownership of significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case.

An entity with investment in an associated company accounts for its investment using the equity method. Under the equity method, investment in an associated company is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition.

Subsequently, the Company and Subsidiaries' share of the profit or loss of the associate, after any adjustments necessary to give effect to uniform accounting policies and elimination of profits or losses resulting from transactions between the Company and Subsidiaries and the associate, increases or decreases its carrying amount and is recognized in the Company and Subsidiaries' profit or loss. Distributions received from the associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for changes in the Company and Subsidiaries' proportionate interest in the associate arising from changes in the associate other comprehensive income. The Company Subsidiaries' share of those changes is recognized in other comprehensive income of the Company and Subsidiaries.

Goodwill on acquisition of associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Goodwill is no longer amortized but annually assessed for impairment.

Once an investment's carrying value has been reduced to zero, further losses are taken up only if the Company and Subsidiaries have committed to provide financial support to, or have guaranteed the obligations of the associate.

If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or vice versa, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

j. Aset Biologis

Aset biologis atau produk agrikultur diakui saat memenuhi beberapa kriteria yang sama dengan kriteria pengakuan aset. Aset tersebut diukur pada saat pengakuan awal dan pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan keuangan pada nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual. Selisih yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar aset diakui dalam laba rugi pada periode terjadinya. Aset biologis Entitas Anak merupakan hutan tanaman industri (HTI).

k. Aset Tetap

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak telah memilih untuk menggunakan model biaya sebagai kebijakan akuntansi pengukuran aset tetapnya, kecuali hak atas tanah.

Penyusutan dihitung dengan metode garis lurus selama masa manfaat aset. Taksiran masa manfaat aset adalah sebagai berikut: PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

j. Biological Assets

Biological assets or agricultural products are recognized when meeting certain criteria equivalent to the asset recognition criteria. The assets are measured at initial recognition and at the end of each financial reporting period at fair value less cost to sell. Any difference arising from changes in the fair value of an asset is recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Biological asset of the Subsidiary is industrial timber estate (HTI).

k. Fixed Assets

The Company and Subsidiaries have chosen the cost model as the accounting policy for their fixed assets measurement, except land rights.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Tahun/	ears'
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Bangunan dan prasarana	20
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	20-25
Alat pengangkutan	5
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	5

Masa manfaat aset tetap dan metode penyusutan ditelaah dan disesuaikan, jika sesuai keadaan, pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

Tanah dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan dan tidak disusutkan.

ISAK No. 25, "Hak Atas Tanah", menetapkan bahwa biaya pengurusan legal hak atas tanah dalam bentuk Hak Guna Usaha ("HGU"), Hak Guna Bangunan ("HGB") dan Hak Pakai ("HP") ketika tanah diperoleh pertama kali diakui sebagai bagian dari biaya perolehan tanah pada akun "Aset Tetap" dan tidak diamortisasi. Sementara biaya pengurusan atas perpanjangan atau pembaruan legal hak atas tanah dalam bentuk HGU, HGB dan HP diakui sebagai bagian dari akun "Beban Ditangguhkan" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dan diamortisasi sepanjang mana yang lebih pendek antara umur hukum dan umur ekonomis tanah.

Aset dalam pengerjaan dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan dan disajikan sebagai bagian dari "Aset Tetap" dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian. Akumulasi biaya perolehan akan dipindahkan ke masing-masing akun aset tetap yang bersangkutan pada saat aset tersebut selesai dikerjakan dan siap digunakan.

Building and installation Machinery and factory equipment Transportation equipment Furniture and office equipment

The fixed assets' useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each end of reporting period.

Land is stated at cost and is not depreciated.

ISAK No. 25, "Land Rights," prescribes that the legal cost of land right in the form of Business Usage Rights ("Hak Guna Usaha" or "HGU"), Building Usage Right (Hak Guna Bangunan or "HGB") and Usage Rights ("Hak Pakai" or "HP") when land is initially acquired is recognized as part of the cost of the land under the "Fixed Assets" account and not amortized. Meanwhile the extension or the legal renewal costs of land rights in the form of HGU, HGB and HP are recognized as part of "Deferred Charges" account in the consolidated statements of financial position and are amortized over the shorter of the rights' legal life and land's economic life.

Assets under construction are stated at cost and presented as part of "Fixed Assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position. The accumulated costs will be reclassified to the appropriate fixed assets account when construction is completed and the assets are ready for their intended use.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Beban perbaikan dan pemeliharaan dibebankan pada laba rugi pada saat terjadinya; biaya penggantian atau inspeksi yang signifikan dikapitalisasi pada saat terjadinya dan jika besar kemungkinan manfaat ekonomis di masa depan berkenaan dengan aset tersebut akan mengalir ke Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak, dan biaya perolehan aset dapat diukur secara andal. Aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat dilepaskan atau ketika tidak ada manfaat ekonomis masa depan diharapkan dari penggunaan pelepasannya. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang dari penghentian pengakuan aset dimasukkan dalam laba rugi pada tahun aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya.

I. Sewa

Sewa yang mengalihkan secara substansial semua risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset kepada *lessee* diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa pembiayaan. Pada awal masa sewa, sewa pembiayaan dikapitalisasi sebesar nilai wajar aset sewaan atau sebesar nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa minimum, jika nilai kini lebih rendah dari nilai wajar.

Pembayaran sewa minimum dipisahkan antara bagian yang merupakan beban keuangan dan bagian yang merupakan pelunasan liabilitas sehingga menghasilkan suatu tingkat bunga periodik yang konstan atas saldo liabilitas. Beban keuangan dibebankan pada laba rugi. Aset sewaan yang dimiliki oleh *lessee* dengan dasar sewa pembiayaan dicatat pada akun aset tetap dan disusutkan sepanjang masa manfaat dari aset sewaan tersebut atau periode masa sewa, mana yang lebih pendek, jika tidak ada kepastian yang memadai bahwa *lessee* akan mendapatkan hak kepemilikan pada akhir masa sewa.

Sewa yang tidak mengalihkan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa operasi.

m. Penurunan Nilai Aset Nonkeuangan

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menilai apakah terdapat indikasi aset mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat indikasi tersebut, maka Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengestimasi jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut. Jumlah terpulihkan suatu aset atau unit penghasil kas adalah jumlah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dan nilai pakainya. Jika jumlah terpulihkan suatu aset lebih kecil dari jumlah tercatatnya, jumlah tercatat aset harus diturunkan menjadi sebesar jumlah terpulihkan. Kerugian penurunan nilai diakui segera dalam laba rugi.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

The cost of repairs and maintenance is charged to profit or loss as incurred; replacement or major inspection costs are capitalized when incurred and if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and Subsidiaries, and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. An item of fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year in which the asset is derecognized.

I. Leases

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the lessee are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased assets or at the present value of the minimum lease payments if the present value is lower than the fair value.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recorded in profit or loss. Leased assets held by the lessee under finance leases are included in fixed assets and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the assets or the lease term, whichever is shorter, if there is no reasonable certainty that lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item are classified as operating leases.

m. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company and Subsidiaries evaluate at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company and Subsidiaries estimate the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered to be impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Pembalikan rugi penurunan nilai untuk aset nonkeuangan selain goodwill diakui jika, dan hanya jika, terdapat perubahan estimasi yang digunakan dalam menentukan jumlah terpulihkan aset sejak pengujian penurunan nilai terakhir kali. Pembalikan rugi penurunan nilai tersebut diakui segera dalam laba rugi, kecuali aset yang disajikan pada jumlah revaluasian sesuai dengan PSAK lain. Rugi nilai yang diakui atas goodwill tidak dibalik lagi.

n. Biaya Pinjaman

Biaya pinjaman, baik yang secara langsung maupun tidak langsung digunakan untuk mendanai suatu proses pembangunan aset tertentu yang memenuhi syarat ("aset kualifikasian"), dikapitalisasi hingga saat proses pembangunannya selesai. Untuk pinjaman yang secara khusus digunakan untuk perolehan aset kualifikasian, jumlah yang dikapitalisasi adalah sebesar biaya pinjaman yang terjadi selama periode berjalan, dikurangi dengan pendapatan investasi jangka pendek dari pinjaman tersebut.

Untuk pinjaman yang tidak secara khusus digunakan untuk perolehan aset kualifikasian, jumlah biaya pinjaman yang dikapitalisasi ditentukan dengan mengalikan tingkat kapitalisasi tertentu terhadap pengeluaran untuk aset kualifikasian tersebut.

o. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban

Pendapatan diakui jika besar kemungkinan manfaat ekonomi akan diperoleh oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dan jumlahnya dapat diukur secara handal. Pendapatan diukur pada nilai wajar imbalan yang diterima, tidak termasuk diskon, rabat dan pajak penjualan (PPN).

Penjualan lokal diakui pada saat penyerahan barang kepada pelanggan. Penjualan ekspor diakui pada saat barang dimuat di atas kapal pelabuhan pengirim (f.o.b. shipping point). Penjualan disajikan neto dari pajak pertambahan nilai, retur penjualan, klaim dan potongan harga.

Beban diakui pada saat terjadinya atau sesuai dengan masa manfaatnya (*accrual basis*).

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

Reversal on impairment loss for non-financial assets other than goodwill is recognized if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment test is carried out. Reversal on impairment losses is immediately recognized in profit or loss, except for assets presented using the revaluation model in accordance with another PSAK. Impairment losses relating to goodwill are not reversed.

n. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs, either directly or indirectly used in financing the construction of a qualifying asset, are capitalized up to the date construction is complete. For borrowings that are specific to the acquisition of a qualifying asset, the amount to be capitalized is determined as the actual borrowing costs incurred during the period, less any income earned from the temporary investment of such borrowings.

For borrowings that are not specific to the acquisition of a qualifying asset, the amount to be capitalized is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the amount expensed on the qualifying asset.

o. Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and Subsidiaries and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and sales taxes (VAT).

Local sales are recognized when the title passes to the customer. Export sales are recognized upon loading of the goods for shipment to customers (f.o.b. shipping point). Sales are presented net of value-added tax, sales returns, claims and price discounts.

Expenses are recognized when incurred or according to their beneficial periods (accrual basis).

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

p. Imbalan Kerja

Imbalan Kerja Jangka Pendek

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek merupakan kompensasi yang diberikan oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak seperti gaji, tunjangan, bonus dan pembayaran manfaat pensiun, yang diakui pada saat terutang kepada karyawan.

Imbalan Pascakerja

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menentukan liabilitas imbalan pascakerja sesuai dengan Undang-undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003 ("Undang-Undang") tanggal 25 Maret 2003. PSAK No. 24 mensyaratkan entitas menggunakan metode "*Projected Unit Credit*" untuk menentukan nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti, biaya jasa kini terkait, dan biaya jasa lalu.

Ketika entitas memiliki surplus dalam program imbalan pasti, maka entitas mengukur aset imbalan pasti pada jumlah yang lebih rendah antara surplus program imbalan pasti dan batas atas aset yang ditentukan dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto.

Entitas mengakui komponen biaya imbalan pasti, kecuali SAK mensyaratkan atau mengizinkan biaya tersebut sebagai biaya perolehan aset, sebagai berikut:

- (a) biaya jasa dalam laba rugi;
- (b) bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto dalam laba rugi; dan
- (c) pengukuran kembali liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto dalam penghasilan komprehensif

Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto yang diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain tidak direklasifikasi ke laba rugi pada periode berikutnya. Akan tetapi, entitas dapat mengalihkan jumlah yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain tersebut pada pos lain dalam ekuitas.

Pengukuran kembali liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto terdiri atas:

- (a) keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial;
- (b) imbalan hasil atas aset program, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto; dan
- (c) setiap perubahan dampak batas atas aset, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

p. Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits represent compensation provided by the Company and Subsidiaries such as salaries, allowance, bonus and pension contribution paid, which are recognized when they accrue to the employees.

Post-employment Benefits

The Company and Subsidiaries determine their post-employment benefits liabilities under Labor Law No. 13/2003 dated March 25, 2003 (the "Law"). PSAK No. 24 requires the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the related current service cost, and past service cost to be determined using the "Projected Unit Credit" method.

When an entity has a surplus in a defined benefit plan, it measures the defined benefit asset at the lower amount between the surplus of defined benefit plan and the upper limit on assets determined using a discount rate.

An entity recognizes the components of defined benefit cost, except SAK requires or permits such costs as the acquisition cost of the asset, as follows:

- (a) service cost in profit or loss;
- (b) net interest on net liability (asset) of defined benefit in profit or loss; and
- (c) remeasurement of the net liability (asset) of defined benefit in other comprehensive income.

Remeasurement of net liability (asset) of defined benefit recognized in other comprehensive income is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. However, the entity may transfer the amounts recognized as other comprehensive income in another account in equity.

Remeasurement of the net liability (asset) of defined benefit consists of:

- (a) actuarial gains and losses;
- (b) return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and
- (c) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset).

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Entitas mengakui biaya jasa lalu sebagai beban pada tanggal yang lebih awal antara ketika amandemen atau kurtailmen program terjadi dan ketika entitas mengakui biaya restrukturisasi terkait atau pesangon.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengakui keuntungan atau kerugian atas penyelesaian program imbalan pasti pada saat penyelesaian terjadi. Kurtailmen terjadi ketika entitas mengurangi secara signifikan jumlah pekerja yang ditanggung oleh program, atau mengubah ketentuan program imbalan pasti sehingga unsur yang signifikan dari jasa masa depan karyawan saat ini tidak lagi memenuhi syarat atas imbalan, atau akan memenuhi syarat hanya untuk imbalan yang dikurangi.

Kurtailmen dapat terjadi karena suatu peristiwa yang berdiri sendiri. seperti penutupan pabrik. penghentian operasi, atau terminasi atau penghentian program. Sebelum menentukan biaya iasa lalu, atau keuntungan dan kerugian atas penyelesaian, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengukur kembali liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto menggunakan nilai waiar kini dari aset program dan asumsi aktuarial kini (termasuk suku bunga pasar dan harga pasar kini yang lain) yang mencerminkan imbalan yang ditawarkan dalam program sebelum amandemen, kurtailmen, atau penyelesaian program.

q. Transaksi dan Saldo dalam Mata Uang Asing

Transaksi dalam mata uang selain USD dijabarkan ke dalam mata uang USD dengan kurs yang berlaku pada saat transaksi dilakukan. Pada akhir periode pelaporan, seluruh aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang selain USD dijabarkan ke USD dengan menggunakan kurs tengah yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia pada tanggal tersebut. Keuntungan atau kerugian selisih kurs yang timbul diakui dalam laba rugi tahun berjalan.

Kurs penutup yang digunakan pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebagai berikut (dalam satuan penuh): PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

The entity recognizes past service cost as an expense at the earlier of when the amendments or curtailment of program occurs and when the entity recognizes related restructuring costs or severances.

The Company and Subsidiaries recognize gains or losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when such occur. A curtailment occurs when an entity make a material reduction in the number of employees covered by a plan, or amends the terms of a defined benefit plan so that a significant element of future service by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits, or will qualify only for reduced benefits.

A curtailment may arise from an isolated event, such as the closing of a plant, discontinuance of an operation or termination or suspension of a plan. Before determining the past service cost, or gains and losses on the settlement, the Company and Subsidiaries shall remeasure the net liability (asset) of defined benefit using current fair value of plan assets and current actuarial assumptions (including current market interest rates and other current market prices) that reflects the rewards offered in the program prior to the amendment, curtailment or settlement program.

q. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions in currencies other than USD are translated into USD currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are made. At the end of the reporting period, all monetary assets and liabilities in currencies other than the USD are translated into USD at the middle exchange rates quoted by Bank Indonesia on that date. The resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in current year's profit or loss.

The closing exchange rates used as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 were as follows (in full amounts):

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Dolar AS/Rupiah Indonesia	16.367,01	13.901,01	US Dollar/Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS/Yen Jepang	108,49	108,63	US Dollar/Japanese Yen
Dolar AS/Yuan Cina	7,09	6,98	US Dollar/Chinese Yuan
Dolar AS/Dolar Singapura	1,42	1,35	US Dollar/Singapore Dollar
Dolar AS/Euro Eropa	0,91	0,89	US Dollar/European Euro

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

r. Perpajakan

1. Pajak Penghasilan

Beban pajak kini ditetapkan berdasarkan estimasi laba kena pajak tahun berjalan.

Pajak penghasilan dalam laba rugi periode berjalan terdiri dari pajak kini dan tangguhan. Pajak penghasilan diakui dalam laba rugi, kecuali untuk transaksi yang berhubungan dengan transaksi yang diakui langsung dalam ekuitas atau penghasilan komprehensif lain, dalam hal ini diakui dalam ekuitas atau penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Aset pajak kini dan liabilitas pajak kini dilakukan saling hapus jika, dan hanya jika, entitas memiliki hak yang dapat dipaksakan secara hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus jumlah yang diakui; dan memiliki intensi untuk menyelesaikan dengan dasar neto, atau merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara bersamaan.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui atas perbedaan temporer antara aset dan liabilitas untuk tujuan komersial dan untuk tujuan perpajakan setiap tanggal pelaporan. Aset pajak tangguhan diakui untuk seluruh perbedaan temporer yang boleh dikurangkan tersebut dapat dimanfaatkan untuk mengurangi laba kena pajak pada masa yang akan datang. Manfaat pajak di masa mendatang, seperti saldo rugi fiskal yang belum digunakan, diakui sejauh besar kemungkinan realisasi atas manfaat pajak tersebut.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diukur pada tarif pajak yang diharapkan akan digunakan pada periode ketika aset direalisasi atau ketika liabilitas dilunasi berdasarkan tarif pajak (dan peraturan perpajakan) yang berlaku atau secara substansial telah diberlakukan pada akhir periode pelaporan.

Aset pajak tangguhan dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan dilakukan saling hapus jika, dan hanya jika, entitas memiliki hak secara hukum untuk saling hapus aset pajak kini terhadap liabilitas pajak kini, dan aset pajak tangguhan dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan terkait dengan pajak penghasilan yang dikenakan oleh otoritas perpajakan atas entitas kena pajak, yang sama atau entitas kena pajak berbeda yang bermaksud memulihkan aset dan liabilitas pajak kini dengan dasar neto, atau merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara bersamaan, pada setiap periode masa depan yang mana jumlah signifikan atas aset atau liabilitas pajak tangguhan diharapkan diselesaikan atau dipulihkan.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

r. Taxation

1. Income Taxes

Current tax expense is provided based on the estimated taxable profit for the year.

Income tax in profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Future tax benefits, such as the carryforward of unused tax losses, are also recognized to the extent that realization of such benefits is probable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Perubahan terhadap kewajiban perpajakan diakui pada saat penetapan pajak diterima dan/atau, jika Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengajukan keberatan dan/atau banding, pada saat keputusan atas keberatan dan/atau banding telah ditetapkan.

2. Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak

Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 70, "Akuntansi Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak".

PSAK ini mengatur perlakuan akuntansi atas aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak sesuai dengan Undang-Undang No. 11/2016 tentang Pengampunan Pajak ("UU Pengampunan Pajak"), yang berlaku efektif tanggal 1 Juli 2016.

PSAK No. 70 memberikan pilihan kebijakan dalam pengakuan awal aset atau liabilitas yang timbul dari pelaksanaan UU Pengampunan Pajak, yaitu dengan mengikuti SAK yang relevan menurut sifat aset dan/atau liabilitas yang diakui (PSAK No. 70 Par. 06) atau mengikuti ketentuan yang diatur dalam PSAK No. 70 paragraf 10 hingga 23 (Pendekatan Opsional). Keputusan yang dibuat oleh entitas harus konsisten untuk semua aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak yang diakui.

Aset pengampunan pajak diakui sebesar biaya perolehan berdasarkan Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak (Surat Keterangan). Liabilitas pengampunan pajak diakui sebesar kewajiban kontraktual untuk menyerahkan kas untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban yang berkaitan langsung dengan perolehan aset pengampunan pajak.

Entitas Anak mengakui selisih antara aset pengampunan pajak dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak sebagai bagian dari tambahan modal disetor di ekuitas. Selisih tersebut tidak dapat diakui sebagai laba atau rugi direalisasi maupun direklasifikasi ke saldo laba.

Entitas Anak telah memilih untuk mengukur kembali aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak sesuai dengan SAK pada tanggal Surat Keterangan. Selisih pengukuran kembali antara nilai wajar tersebut dengan biaya perolehan yang telah diakui sebelumnya, disesuaikan dalam saldo "Tambahan modal disetor".

Setelah Entitas Anak melakukan pengukuran kembali aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak sesuai SAK, Entitas Anak mereklasifikasi aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak tersebut ke dalam pos aset dan liabilitas serupa.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

Amendments to tax obligations are recorded when an assessment is received and/or, if objected to and/or appealed against by the Company and Subsidiaries, when the result of the objection and/or appeal is determined.

2. Assets and Liabilities under Tax Amnesty

The Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 70, "Accounting for Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities".

This PSAK provides accounting treatment for assets and liabilities from Tax Amnesty in accordance with Law No. 11/2016 about Tax Amnesty ("Tax Amnesty Law"), which became on July 1, 2016.

PSAK No. 70 provides options in the initial recognition of the assets or liabilities arising from the implementation of the Tax Amnesty Law, whether to follow the relevant existing SAK according to the nature of the assets and/or liabilities recognized (PSAK No. 70 Par. 06) or to follow the provisions stated in PSAK No. 70 paragraphs 10 to 23 (Optional Approach). The decision made by the entity must be consistent for all recognized tax amnesty assets and/or liabilities.

Tax amnesty assets are measured at acquisition cost based on Tax Amnesty Acknowledgement Letter (Surat Keterangan). Tax amnesty liabilities are measured at contractual obligation to deliver cash to settle the obligations directly related to the acquisition of tax amnesty assets.

The Subsidiaries shall recognize the difference between assets and liabilities of tax amnesty as part of additional paid-in capital in equity. This difference shall not be recycled to profit or loss or reclassified to retained earnings subsequently.

The Subsidiaries have opted to remeasure its tax amnesty assets and liabilities according to SAK on the date of the Surat Keterangan. The difference between the aforementioned fair values with the acquisition cost initially recognized is adjusted to "Additional paid-in capital".

After the Subsidiaries remeasured its tax amnesty assets and liabilities according to SAK, the Subsidiaries reclassified the tax amnesty assets and liabilities into similar line items of assets and liabilities.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

s. Provisi dan Kontinjensi

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

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

Aset dan liabilitas kontinjensi tidak diakui dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Liabilitas kontinjensi diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian, kecuali arus keluar sumber daya yang mengandung manfaat ekonomi kemungkinannya kecil. Aset kontinjensi diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian, jika terdapat kemungkinan besar arus masuk manfaat ekonomis akan diperoleh.

t. Instrumen Keuangan

Instrumen keuangan adalah setiap kontrak yang memberikan kenaikan nilai aset keuangan dari satu entitas dan liabilitas keuangan atau instrumen ekuitas dari entitas lainnya.

1. Aset Keuangan

Pengakuan awal

Klasifikasi dan pengukuran aset keuangan harus didasarkan pada bisnis model dan arus kas kontraktual – apakah semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga.

Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan dalam dua kategori sebagai berikut:

- Aset keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya amortisasi.
- Aset keuangan yang diukur dengan nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL) atau melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain (FVOCI).

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menentukan klasifikasi aset keuangan tersebut pada pengakuan awal dan tidak bisa melakukan perubahan setelah penerapan awal tersebut.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

s. Provisions and Contingencies

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

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

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

t. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

1. Financial Assets

Initial recognition

Classification and measurement of financial assets are based on business model and contractual cash flows – whether from solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial assets are classified in the two categories as follows:

- Financial assets at amortised cost.
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company and its Subsidiaries determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and can not change the classification already made at initial adoption.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Semua aset keuangan pada awalnya diakui sebesar nilai wajarnya ditambah dengan biayabiaya transaksi, kecuali aset keuangan dicatat pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi konsolidasian.

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

Aset keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak meliputi kas dan setara kas, piutang usaha, piutang lain-lain dan aset lancar lainnya. Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai aset lancar, jika jatuh tempo dalam waktu 12 bulan, jika tidak maka aset keuangan ini diklasifikasikan sebagai aset tidak lancar.

Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal

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

Aset keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya diamortisasi

Aset keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya diamortisasi selanjutnya menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (*Effective Interest Rate*) ("EIR"), setelah dikurangi dengan penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan diskonto atau premi atas biaya akuisisi atau biaya yang merupakan bagian integral dari EIR tersebut. Amortisasi EIR dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi konsolidasian. Kerugian yang timbul dari penurunan nilai juga diakui dalam laporan laba rugi konsolidasian.

Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi

Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi selanjutnya disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian sebesar nilai wajar, dengan perubahan nilai wajar yang diakui dalam laporan laba rugi konsolidasian.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets which are recorded at fair value through consolidated profit or loss.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company and its Subsidiaries commits to purchase or sell the assets.

The Company and its Subsidiaries' financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivable, other receivables and other current assets. Financial assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled within 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current.

Subsequent measurement

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

· Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are also recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

2. Liabilitas Keuangan

Pengakuan awal

Liabilitas keuangan dalam lingkup PSAK 71 diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut:

- Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya diamortisasi.
- Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL) atau melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain (FVOCI).

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menentukan klasifikasi liabilitas keuangan mereka pada saat pengakuan awal.

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

Liabilitas keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak meliputi pinjaman bank, pembiayaan musyarakah, utang usaha, utang lain-lain, beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas jangka panjang. Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas jangka panjang jika jatuh tempo melebihi 12 bulan dan sebagai liabilitas jangka pendek jika jatuh tempo yang tersisa kurang dari 12 bulan.

Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal

Pengukuran liabilitas keuangan tergantung pada klasifikasinya sebagai berikut:

• Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya diamortisasi.

Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya amortisasi (misalnya pinjaman dan utang yang dikenakan bunga) selanjutnya diukur dengan menggunakan metode EIR. Amortisasi EIR termasuk di dalam biaya keuangan dalam laporan laba rugi konsolidasian.

Keuntungan atau kerugian diakui dalam laporan laba rugi konsolidasian pada saat liabilitas tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya serta melalui proses amortisasi EIR.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

2. Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition

Financial liabilities within the scope of PSAK 71 are classified as follows:

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost.
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company and its Subsidiaries determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

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

The Company and its Subsidiaries' financial liabilities include bank loans, musyarakah financing, trade payables, other payables, accrued expenses and long-term liabilities. Financial liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities when the remaining maturity is more than 12 months, and as current liabilities when the remaining maturity is less than 12 months...

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (e.g interest-bearing loans and borrwings) are subsequently measured using the EIR method. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

 Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

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

Keuntungan atau kerugian atas liabilitas yang dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan diakui dalam laporan laba rugi konsolidasian.

3. Saling hapus instrumen keuangan

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan saling hapus dan nilai netonya disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian jika, dan hanya jika, entitas saat ini memiliki hak yang dapat dipaksakan secara hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus atas jumlah yang telah diakui dan berniat untuk menyelesaikan secara neto, atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan kewajibannya secara simultan. Hak yang berkekuatan hukum tersebut tidak harus bergantung pada kejadian masa depan dan harus dapat dilaksanakan dalam kegiatan usaha normal dam dalam hal gagal bayar, pailit atau kebangkrutan dari Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak atau pihak lawan.

4. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan

Pada setiap periode pelaporan, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menilai apakah risiko kredit dari instrumen keuangan telah meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal. Ketika melakukan penilaian, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menggunakan perubahan atas risiko gagal bayar yang terjadi sepanjang perkiraan usia instrumen keuangan daripada perubahan atas jumlah kerugian kredit ekspektasian. Dalam melakukan penilaian, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak membandingkan antara risiko gagal bayar yang terjadi atas instrumen keuangan pada saat periode pelaporan dengan risiko gagal bayar yang terjadi atas instrumen keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal dan mempertimbangkan kewajaran ketersediaan informasi, yang tersedia tanpa biaya atau usaha pada saat tanggal pelaporan terkait dengan kejadian masa lalu, kondisi terkini dan perkiraan atas kondisi ekonomi di masa depan, yang mengindikasikan kenaikan risiko kredit sejak pengakuan awal.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

3. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and its Subsidiaries or the counterparty.

4. Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company and its Subsidiaries assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Company and its Subsidiaries use the change in the risk of a default occuring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company and its Subsidiaries compare the risk of a defaulf occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan metode yang disederhanakan untuk mengukur kerugian kredit ekspektasian tersebut terhadap piutang usaha.

5. Penghentian pengakuan aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Aset keuangan

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

Liabilitas Keuangan

Liabilitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat liabilitas tersebut berakhir atau dibatalkan atau kadaluarsa.

Dalam hal suatu liabilitas keuangan yang ada digantikan oleh liabilitas keuangan lain dari pemberi pinjaman yang sama dengan persyaratan yang berbeda secara substantial, modifikasi secara substantial atau atas persyaratan dari suatu liabilitas yang ada, pertukaran modifikasi atau diperlakukan sebagai penghentian pengakuan liabilitas awal dan pengakuan liabilitas baru, dan selisih antara nilai tercatat masing-masing liabilitas diakui dalam laporan laba rugi konsolidasian.

u. Pengukuran Nilai Wajar

Nilai wajar instrumen keuangan yang diperdagangkan di pasar aktif pada setiap tanggal pelaporan ditentukan dengan mengacu pada kuotasi harga pasar atau kuotasi harga pedagang efek (harga penawaran untuk posisi beli dan harga permintaan untuk posisi jual), tidak termasuk pengurangan apapun untuk biaya transaksi.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

The Company and its Subsidiaries applied a simplified approach to measure such expected credit loss for trade receivables.

5. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

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

Financial Liability

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired.

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

u. Fair Value Measurement

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long position and price demand for short position), excluding any deduction for transaction costs.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Untuk instrumen keuangan yang tidak memiliki pasar aktif, nilai wajar ditentukan dengan menggunakan teknik penilaian. Teknik penilaian mencakup penggunaan transaksi pasar terkini yang dilakukan secara wajar oleh pihak-pihak yang berkeinginan dan memahami (recent arm's length market transactions), penggunaan nilai wajar terkini instrumen lain yang secara substansial sama, analisa arus kas yang didiskonto, atau model penilaian lain.

v. Informasi Segmen

Entitas mengungkapkan informasi yang memungkinkan pengguna laporan keuangan untuk mengevaluasi sifat dan dampak keuangan dari aktivitas bisnis dan menggunakan "pendekatan manajemen" dalam menyajikan informasi segmen menggunakan dasar yang sama seperti halnya pelaporan internal. Segmen operasi dilaporkan dengan cara yang konsisten dengan pelaporan internal yang disampaikan kepada pengambil keputusan operasional. Dalam hal ini pengambil keputusan operasional yang mengambil keputusan strategis adalah Direksi.

w. Laba atau Rugi per Saham

Laba atau rugi per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba atau rugi yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemegang saham biasa entitas induk, dengan jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham biasa yang beredar, dalam suatu tahun.

Laba atau rugi per saham dilusian dihitung dengan membagi laba atau rugi yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemegang saham biasa entitas induk, dengan jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang beredar, atas dampak dari semua efek yang mempunyai potensi saham biasa yang bersifat dilutif.

x. Beban Emisi Saham

Beban emisi saham merupakan beban-beban yang dikeluarkan dalam rangka Penawaran Umum Terbatas II dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (PUT II), disajikan sebagai pengurang akun tambahan modal disetor dan tidak diamortisasi.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

For financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, or other valuation models.

v. Segment Information

Entities disclose information that enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities and use "management approach" under which segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes. Operating segment is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

w. Earnings or Loss Per Share

Basic earnings or losses per share are calculated by dividing profits or losses attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, during the year.

Diluted earnings or losses per share are calculated by dividing profits or losses attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity, by the weighted average number of shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

x. Stock Issuance Costs

Stock issuance costs are expenses paid by the Company for Limited Public Offering II with Preemptive Rights / HMETD (PUT II), deducted from additional paid in capital and are not amortized.

4. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING

Penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, mewajibkan manajemen untuk membuat estimasi dan pertimbangan yang memengaruhi jumlah-jumlah yang dilaporkan dalam laporan keuangan. Sehubungan dengan adanya ketidakpastian yang melekat dalam membuat estimasi, hasil sebenarnya yang dilaporkan di masa mendatang dapat berbeda dengan jumlah estimasi yang dibuat.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mendasarkan estimasi dan pertimbangannya pada parameter yang tersedia pada saat laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun. Situasi mengenai perkembangan masa depan mungkin berubah akibat perubahan pasar atau situasi diluar kendali Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Perubahan tersebut dicerminkan dalam perimbangan terkait pada saat terjadinya.

Estimasi dan pertimbangan berikut ini dibuat oleh manajemen dalam rangka penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang memiliki pengaruh paling signifikan atas jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian:

Menentukan mata uang fungsional

Faktor-faktor yang dipertimbangkan dalam menentukan mata uang fungsional Perusahaan dan masing-masing Entitas Anak termasuk, antara lain, mata uang:

- yang paling memengaruhi harga jual barang dan jasa,
- dari negara yang kekuatan persaingan dan peraturannya sebagian besar menentukan harga jual barang dan jasa entitas,
- yang paling memengaruhi biaya tenaga kerja, bahan baku, dan biaya lain dari pengadaan barang atau iasa.
- yang mana dana dari aktivitas pendanaan dihasilkan, dan
- yang mana penerimaan dari aktivitas operasi pada umumnya ditahan.

Menentukan klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menetapkan klasifikasi atas aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan apakah definisi yang ditetapkan PSAK No. 55 dipenuhi. Dengan demikian, aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diakui sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak seperti diungkapkan pada Catatan 3.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements, in conformity with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, requires management to make estimations and judgments that affect amounts reported therein. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may differ from those estimates.

The Company and Subsidiaries based their estimations and judgments on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements are prepared. Existing circumstances about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company and Subsidiaries. Such changes are reflected in the judgments as they occur.

The following estimations and judgments made by management in the process of applying the Company and Subsidiaries' accounting policies have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Determining functional currency

The factors considered in determining the functional currency of the Company and each of its Subsidiaries include, among others, the currency:

- that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services.
- of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of its goods and services,
- that mainly influences labor, material and other costs of providing goods or services,
- in which funds from financing activities are generated, and
- in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

<u>Determining classification of financial assets and financial</u> <u>liability</u>

The Company and Subsidiaries determine the classification of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet definition set forth in PSAK No. 55. Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Company and Subsidiaries' accounting policies disclosed in Note 3.

4. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (Lanjutan)

Menentukan nilai wajar dan perhitungan amortisasi biaya perolehan dari instrumen keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mencatat aset dan liabilitas keuangan tertentu pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, yang mengharuskan penggunaan estimasi akuntansi. Sementara komponen signifikan atas asumsi yang digunakan dalam perhitungan amortisasi biaya perolehan ditentukan menggunakan bukti objektif yang dapat diverifikasi, jumlah amortisasi dapat berbeda bila Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menggunakan metodologi penilaian atau asumsi yang berbeda. Perubahan tersebut dapat memengaruhi secara langsung laba rugi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 44.

Menilai jumlah terpulihkan dari aset keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengevaluasi akun piutang tertentu yang diketahui bahwa pelanggan tertentu tidak dapat memenuhi kewajiban keuangannya. Dalam hal tersebut, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menggunakan pertimbangan, berdasarkan fakta dan situasi yang tersedia, termasuk namun tidak terbatas pada, jangka waktu hubungan dengan pelanggan dan status kredit dari pelanggan berdasarkan catatan kredit dari pihak ketiga yang tersedia dan faktor pasar yang telah diketahui, untuk mencatat penyisihan spesifik atas pelanggan terhadap jumlah terutang guna mengurangi jumlah piutang yang diharapkan dapat diterima oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Penyisihan spesifik ini dievaluasi kembali dan disesuaikan jika tambahan informasi yang diterima memengaruhi jumlah penyisihan atas penurunan nilai piutang. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 7.

Menilai penyisihan penurunan nilai pasar dan keusangan persediaan

Penyisihan penurunan nilai pasar dan keusangan persediaan diestimasi berdasarkan fakta dan situasi yang tersedia, termasuk namun tidak terbatas kepada, kondisi fisik persediaan yang dimiliki, harga jual pasar, estimasi biaya penyelesaian dan estimasi biaya yang timbul untuk penjualan. Penyisihan dievaluasi kembali dan disesuaikan jika terdapat tambahan informasi yang memengaruhi jumlah yang diestimasi. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam catatan 9.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menilai bahwa tidak ada indikasi penurunan nilai pasar dan keusangan persediaan. PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

<u>Determining fair value and calculation of cost</u> amortization of financial instruments

The Company and Subsidiaries record certain financial assets and liabilities at amortized costs, which require the use of accounting estimates. While significant components of assumptions used in the calculation of cost amortization are determined using verifiable objective evidence, the fair value or amortization amount would differ if the Company and Subsidiaries utilize different valuation methodology or assumptions. Such changes would directly affect the Company and Subsidiaries' profit or loss. Further details are disclosed in Note 44.

Assessing recoverable amounts of financial assets

The Company and Subsidiaries evaluate specific accounts receivable where they have information that certain customers are unable to meet their financial obligations. In these cases, the Company and Subsidiaries use judgment, based on available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, the length of their relationship with the customer and the customer's current credit status based on any available third party credit reports and known market factors, to record specific provisions for customers against amounts due to reduce their receivable amounts that the Company and Subsidiaries expect to collect. These specific provisions are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information received affects the allowance for impairment. Further details are disclosed in Note 7.

Assessing allowance for decline in market value and obsolescence of inventories

Allowance for impairment in market value and obsolescence of inventories is estimated based on available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, the inventories own physical condition, their market selling prices, estimated costs of completion and estimated costs to be incurred for their sales. The provisions are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information received affects the estimated amount. Further details are disclosed in Note 9.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Company and Subsidiaries assessed that there was no indication of decline in market value and obsolescence of their inventories.

4. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (Lanjutan)

Menilai penurunan nilai aset nonkeuangan tertentu

PSAK No. 48 mensyaratkan bahwa penilaian penurunan nilai dilakukan pada aset nonkeuangan tertentu apabila terdapat kejadian atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatat tidak dapat diperoleh kembali. Faktor-faktor yang dianggap penting oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang dapat memicu penelaahan atas penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

- (a) kinerja yang relatif kurang signifikan terhadap expected historical atau hasil operasional yang diharapkan dari proyek masa depan;
- (b) perubahan signifikan dalam cara penggunaan aset yang diperoleh atau strategi bisnis secara keseluruhan; dan
- (c) tren industri atau ekonomi yang negatif secara signifikan.

Kerugian akibat penurunan nilai diakui apabila nilai tercatat aset nonkeuangan melebihi jumlah yang dapat dipulihkan. Menentukan jumlah yang dapat dipulihkan atas aset-aset tersebut membutuhkan estimasi atas arus kas yang diharapkan dapat dihasilkan dari penggunaan lanjutan dan disposisi akhir dari aset tersebut.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menilai bahwa tidak ada indikasi penurunan nilai aset tetap, investasi pada entitas asosiasi dan aset tidak lancar lainnya.

Menentukan metode penyusutan dan estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap

Biaya perolehan aset tetap disusutkan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus berdasarkan estimasi masa manfaatnya. Manajemen mengestimasi masa manfaat aset tetap lima (5) tahun sampai dengan dua puluh lima (25) tahun. Ini adalah ekspektasi umur yang secara umum diterapkan dalam industri dimana Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menjalankan bisnisnya. Perubahan tingkat pemakaian dan perkembangan teknologi dapat memengaruhi masa manfaat dan nilai sisa aset, dan karenanya biaya penyusutan masa depan mungkin direvisi. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 15.

Menilai pengendalian atau pengaruh signifikan pada entitas lain

Perusahaan menilai apakah Perusahaan memiliki pengendalian atau pengaruh signifikan pada entitas lain melalui:

- adanya dewan perwakilan Perusahaan pada entitas lain dan pernyataan kontraktual.
- Perusahaan merupakan pemegang saham mayoritas dengan kepentingan ekuitas yang lebih besar dari pemegang saham lainnya.
- memiliki kekuatan untuk berpartisipasi dalam pengambilan keputusan keuangan dan operasi.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

Assessing impairment of certain non-financial assets

PSAK No. 48 requires that an impairment review be performed on certain non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The factors that the Company and Subsidiaries consider important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- (a) significant under performance relative to the expected historical or future project operating results;
- (b) significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- (c) significant negative industry or economic trends.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of a non-financial asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Determining the recoverable amount of such assets requires the estimation of cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Company and Subsidiaries assessed that there was no indication of impairment on their fixed assets, investment in associates and other non-current assets.

<u>Determining</u> depreciation method and estimated useful lives of fixed assets

The costs of fixed assets are depreciated on a straightline basis over their estimated useful lives. Management properly estimates the useful lives of these fixed assets to be within five (5) years up to twenty-five (25) years. These are common life expectancies applied in the industries in which the Company and Subsidiaries conduct their business. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact on the useful lives and the residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. Further details are disclosed in Note 15.

Assessing control or significant influence on other entities

The Company has assessed the significant influence of the Company on other entities through:

- the presence of the board representative of the Company and the contractual term.
- the Company is the majority shareholder with greater interest than the other shareholders.
- has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions.

4. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (Lanjutan)

Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 13.

Alokasi harga beli dalam suatu kombinasi bisnis

Akuntansi akuisisi mensyaratkan penggunaan estimasi dan pertimbangan akuntansi untuk mengalokasikan harga perolehan terhadap nilai pasar wajar dari aset dan liabilitas yang teridentifikasi dari entitas yang diakuisisi. Setiap kelebihan dari harga perolehan atas nilai pasar wajar yang diestimasikan dari aset neto yang diakuisisi diakui sebagai *goodwill* dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian. Dengan demikian, pertimbangan yang dibuat dalam mengestimasi nilai pasar wajar yang diatribusikan ke aset dan liabilitas entitas yang diakuisisi dapat memengaruhi kinerja keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak secara material.

Estimasi biaya dan liabilitas imbalan pascakerja

Penentuan liabilitas dan biaya imbalan pascakerja Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak bergantung pada pemilihan asumsi yang digunakan dalam menghitung jumlah-jumlah tersebut. Asumsi tersebut termasuk antara lain, tingkat diskonto, tingkat kenaikan gaji, tingkat pengunduran diri, tingkat cacat, umur pensiun normal dan tingkat mortalitas. Sementara Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak berkeyakinan bahwa asumsi tersebut adalah wajar dan sesuai, perbedaan signifikan pada hasil aktual atau perubahan signifikan dalam asumsi yang ditetapkan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dapat memengaruhi secara material liabilitas dan beban imbalan pascakerja. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 29.

Menentukan pajak penghasilan

Pertimbangan signifikan dilakukan dalam menentukan provisi atas pajak penghasilan badan. Terdapat transaksi dan perhitungan tertentu yang penentuan pajak akhirnya adalah tidak pasti sepanjang kegiatan usaha normal. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengakui liabilitas atas pajak penghasilan badan yang diharapkan berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahan pajak penghasilan badan yang akan jatuh tempo.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menelaah aset pajak tangguhan pada setiap tanggal pelaporan dan mengurangi jumlah tercatat sepanjang tidak ada kemungkinan bahwa laba kena pajak memadai untuk mengompensasi sebagian atau seluruh aset pajak tangguhan. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak juga menelaah waktu yang diharapkan dan tarif pajak atas pemulihan perbedaan temporer dan menyesuaikan pengaruh atas pajak tangguhan yang sesuai. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 37.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

Further details are disclosed in Note 13.

Purchase price allocation in a business combination

Acquisition of accounting requires extensive use of accounting estimates and judgments to allocate the purchase price to the fair market values of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liability at the acquisition date. Any excess in the purchase price over the estimated fair market values of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill in the consolidated financial statements. Thus, the numerous judgments made in estimating the fair market value to be assigned to the acquiree's assets and liability can materially affect the Company and Subsidiaries' financial performance.

Estimate of post-employment benefits expense and liability

The determination of the Company and Subsidiaries' liability and expense for post-employment benefits is dependent on their selection of certain assumptions used in calculating such amounts. These assumptions include among others, discount rates, salary increment rate, turnover rate, disability rate, normal pension age and mortality rate. While the Company and Subsidiaries' believes that their assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the Company and Subsidiaries' actual results or significant changes in the Company and Subsidiaries' assumptions may materially affect their post-employment liability and expense. Further details are disclosed in Note 29.

Determining income taxes

Significant judgment is involved in determining provision for corporate income tax. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company and Subsidiaries recognize liabilities for expected corporate income tax based on estimates as to whether additional corporate income tax will be due.

The Company and Subsidiaries review their deferred tax assets at each reporting date and reduces the carrying amount to the extent it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. The Company and Subsidiaries also review the expected timing and tax rates upon reversal of temporary differences and adjusts the impact of deferred tax accordingly. Further details are disclosed in Note 37.

4. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (Lanjutan)

Mengevaluasi provisi dan kontinjensi

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak melakukan pertimbangan untuk membedakan antara provisi dan kontinjensi serta mempersiapkan provisi yang sesuai untuk proses hukum atau kewajiban konstruktif, jika ada, sesuai dengan kebijakan provisinya dan mempertimbangkan risiko dan ketidakpastian yang relevan.

Dalam situasi tertentu, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tidak dapat menentukan secara pasti jumlah liabilitas pajak mereka pada saat ini atau masa depan karena proses pemeriksaan, atau negosiasi dengan otoritas perpajakan. Ketidakpastian timbul terkait dengan interpretasi dari peraturan perpajakan yang kompleks serta jumlah dan waktu dari laba kena pajak di masa depan. Dalam menentukan jumlah yang harus diakui terkait dengan liabilitas pajak yang tidak pasti, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan pertimbangan yang sama yang akan mereka gunakan dalam menentukan jumlah cadangan yang harus diakui sesuai dengan PSAK No. 57, "Provisi, Liabilitas Kontinjensi, dan Aset Kontinjensi".

Menentukan nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dari aset biologis

Entitas Anak mengakui produk bertumbuh pada nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual, yang mengharuskan penggunaan estimasi dan asumsi akuntansi. Nilai wajar ditentukan dengan menggunakan metode pendapatan berdasarkan nilai kini dari ekspektasi arus kas neto masa depan, didiskontokan pada tingkat diskonto yang berlaku. Ekspektasi arus kas neto masa depan diperkirakan menggunakan jumlah panen yang diproyeksikan, setelah dikurangi, antara lain, biaya penanaman, pemeliharaan dan panen. Asumsi tersebut diterapkan untuk menentukan nilai wajar dari aset biologis, termasuk harga jual yang diproyeksikan, tingkat diskonto dan tingkat inflasi.

Jumlah perubahan nilai wajar akan berbeda jika ada perubahan asumsi yang digunakan. Perubahan apapun dalam nilai wajar dari produk bertumbuh akan memengaruhi laba rugi dan ekuitas konsolidasian.

5. AKUISISI KEPENTINGAN NONPENGENDALI

Pada tanggal 13 Juni 2011, Perusahaan menandatangani Perjanjian Jual Beli Saham dengan PT Inhutani I (Persero) untuk membeli 4.801.000 lembar saham PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya yang mewakili 40% kepemilikan dengan nilai akuisisi sebesar Rp14,75 miliar. Perjanjian tersebut termuat dalam akta Jual Beli Saham No. 36 tertanggal 13 Juni 2011 yang dibuat dihadapan Linda Herawati, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta Pusat.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

Evaluating provisions and contingencies

The Company and Subsidiaries exercise their judgment to distinguish between provisions and contingencies and set up appropriate provisions for their legal or constructive obligations, if any, in accordance with their policies on provisions and take the relevant risks and uncertainty into account.

In certain circumstances, the Company and Subsidiaries may not be able to determine the exact amount of their current or future tax liabilities due to ongoing investigations by, or negotiations with, the taxation authority. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable profit. In determining the amount to be recognized in respect of an uncertain tax liability, the Company and Subsidiaries apply similar considerations as it would use in determining the amount of a provision to be recognized in accordance with PSAK No. 57, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets."

<u>Determining fair value less costs to sell of biological</u> assets

The Subsidiary recognizes produces growing at fair value less costs to sell, which requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions. Fair value is determined using income approach based on the present value of the expected net future cash flows discounted at applicable discount rate. The expected net future cash flows are estimated using the projected harvest cost, net of, among others, plantation, maintenance and harvesting costs. The assumptions applied to determine the fair value of biological assets include the projected selling price, discount rate and inflation rate.

The amount of changes in fair value will differ if there are changes to the assumptions used. Any changes in fair values of produce growing would affect consolidated profit or loss and equity.

5. ACQUISITION OF NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

On June 13, 2011, the Company entered into a Share Sale and Purchase Agreement with PT Inhutani I (Persero) to purchase the 4,801,000 shares of PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya representing 40% ownership at acquisition price amounting to Rp14.75 billion. The agreement was stated on the deed of Share Sale and Purchase No. 36 dated June 13, 2011 of Linda Herawati, S.H., Notary in Central Jakarta.

5. AKUISISI KEPENTINGAN NONPENGENDALI (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 21 Desember 2011, Perusahaan menandatangani Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham No. 65 yang dibuat dihadapan Linda Herawati, S.H., Notaris berkedudukan di Kota Jakarta Pusat untuk menyetujui penjualan 10 lembar saham milik Perusahaan di PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya kepada PT Purinusa Ekapersada. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham diterima dan dicatat oleh Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam suratnya No. AHU-AH.01.10-00267 tertanggal 3 Januari 2012.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, jumlah penyertaan Perusahaan di PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya adalah sebesar 99,99% dan saldo selisih transaksi dengan kepentingan nonpengendali adalah sebesar USD2,0 juta.

6. KAS DAN SETARA KAS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

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5. ACQUISITION OF NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST (Continued)

On December 21, 2011, the shareholders signed a Statement of Shareholders Resolutions No. 65 made by Linda Herawati, S.H., Notary based in Central Jakarta to sell 10 shares owned by the Company in PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya to PT Purinusa Ekapersada. The Statement of Shareholders Resolution was received and recorded by Ministry of Law and Human Rights Republic of Indonesia dated January 3, 2012 in its decree No. AHU-AH.01.10-00267.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the percentage of ownership of the Company in PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya is 99.99% and the difference arising from transactions with non-controlling interest amounted to USD2.0 million.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

Mar 31, 2020 Dec 31, 2019	ird parties
Pihak ketiga Th.	ii u pai ues
Kas	sh on hand
Kas di bank Cas	sh in banks
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk 17.591 9.974 PT Bank Mandiri (Pers	sero) Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia PT Bank Rakyat Ir	ndonesia
(Persero) Tbk 10.224 35.227 (<i>Perser</i>	ro) Tbk
Ningbo Commerce Bank 1.417 906 Ningbo Commer	rce Bank
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk 1.259 381 PT Bank Central A	Asia Tbk
PT Bank Bukopin Tbk 1.160 445 <i>PT Bank Buk</i>	opin Tbk
PT Bank Negara Indonesia PT Bank Negara Ir	ndonesia
(Persero) Tbk 420 16.909 (Perser	o) Tbk
Lain-lain (masing-masing Others (each	ch below
dibawah USD1 juta)2.5641.876_	million)
Total kas di bank 34.635 65.718 Total cas	sh in banks
Setara Kas Cash e	equivalents
<u>Deposito berjangka</u> <u>Time</u>	deposits
Dolar AS	JS Dollar
Ningbo Commerce Bank 114.400 114.400 Ningbo Commerce	rce Bank
Total deposito berjangka 114.400 114.400 Total time	e deposit
Total kas dan setara kas - Total cash and cash eq	quivalents -
pihak ketiga <u>149.056</u> <u>180.137</u> <i>thir</i>	d parties
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 41f) Related party	(Note 41f)
Kas di bank Ca	ash in bank
PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk 21.415 2.227 PT Bank Sinar	mas Tbk
Total kas di bank - pihak berelasi 21.415 2.227 Total cash in bank - re	elated party
Total 170.471 182.364	Total

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6. KAS DAN SETARA KAS (Lanjutan)

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

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

Detail of cash and cash equivalents based on currencies is as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Dolar AS	156.930	146.026	US Dollar
Rupiah Indonesia	12.056	34.957	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	562	210	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	458	748	European Euro
Yuan Cina	380	339	Chinese Yuan
Dolar Hong Kong	73	72	Hong Kong Dollar
Dolar Singapura	6	6	Singaporean Dollar
Dirham Uni Emirat Arab	6	6	United Arab Emirates Dirham
Total	170.471	182.364	Total

Kisaran bunga tahunan deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

Annual interest rates of time deposits ranged as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i> (%)	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019 (%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	6,5	5,50 - 7,60	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	2,3	0,75 - 3,00	US Dollar

Kas dan setara kas kepada pihak berelasi masingmasing sebesar 0,69% dan 0,07% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019. Cash and cash equivalents to related parties represent 0.69% and 0.07% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

7. PIUTANG USAHA

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2020	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Ekspor	130.472	121.281	Export
Lokal	70	6	Local
Total pihak ketiga	130.542	121.287	Total third parties
Dikurangi penyisihan kerugian			
penurunan nilai	(17.168)	(16.230)	Less allowance for impairment loss
Piutang usaha - pihak ketiga - neto	113.374	105.057	Trade receivables - third parties - net
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 41a) Lokal			Related parties (Note 41a) <u>Local</u>
PT Arara Abadi	697	424	PT Arara Abadi
PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills	686	131	PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills
Subtotal	1.383	555	Subtotal

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7.

PIUTANG USAHA (Lanjutan)		7. TRADE RECEIVA	ABLES (Continued)
	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
<u>Ekspor</u>			<u>Export</u>
Cabang-cabang APP	1	25	APP Branches
Subtotal	1	25_	Subtotal
Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi	1.384	580	Trade receivables - related parties
Total	114.758	105.637	Total
Mutasi penyisihan kerugian penurunan sebagai berikut:	nilai adalah	Movement in the follows:	e allowance for impairment loss is as
	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2020	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Saldo awal	16.230	16.230	Beginning balance
Penyesuaian sehubungan			Adjustment in relation to
dengan penerapan PSAK 71	938	<u>-</u>	implementation of PSAK 71
Saldo Akhir	17.168	16.230	Ending Balance
Rincian umur piutang usaha berdasarkan temponya pada tanggal 31 Maret 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:	2020 dan	Detail of the agi receivables as December 31, 20	
	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2020	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Belum jatuh tempo			Current
Sudah jatuh tempo:	Mar 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019	Current Overdue:
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055	99.650 3.382	Overdue: < 1 month
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42	99.650 3.382 13	Overdue: < 1 month > 1 month - 2 months
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan > 2 bulan - 3 bulan	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42 73	99.650 3.382 13 19	Overdue: < 1 month > 1 month - 2 months > 2 months - 3 months
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan > 2 bulan - 3 bulan > 3 bulan - 4 bulan	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42 73 100	99.650 3.382 13 19 416	Overdue: < 1 month > 1 month - 2 months > 2 months - 3 months > 3 months - 4 months
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan > 2 bulan - 3 bulan > 3 bulan - 4 bulan > 4 bulan	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42 73 100 1.707	99.650 3.382 13 19 416 2.157	Overdue: < 1 month > 1 month - 2 months > 2 months - 3 months > 3 months - 4 months > 4 months
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan > 2 bulan - 3 bulan > 3 bulan - 4 bulan	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42 73 100	99.650 3.382 13 19 416	Overdue: < 1 month > 1 month - 2 months > 2 months - 3 months > 3 months - 4 months
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan > 2 bulan - 3 bulan > 3 bulan - 4 bulan > 4 bulan	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42 73 100 1.707	99.650 3.382 13 19 416 2.157 105.637	Overdue: < 1 month > 1 month - 2 months > 2 months - 3 months > 3 months - 4 months > 4 months
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan > 2 bulan - 3 bulan > 3 bulan - 4 bulan > 4 bulan Total Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan mata	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42 73 100 1.707	99.650 3.382 13 19 416 2.157 105.637	Overdue: < 1 month > 1 month - 2 months > 2 months - 3 months > 3 months - 4 months > 4 months Total
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan > 2 bulan - 3 bulan > 3 bulan - 4 bulan > 4 bulan Total Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan mata	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42 73 100 1.707 114.758 a uang adalah 31 Mar 2020/	99.650 3.382 13 19 416 2.157 105.637 Detail of trade r follows: 31 Des 2019/	Overdue: < 1 month > 1 month - 2 months > 2 months - 3 months > 3 months - 4 months > 4 months Total
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan > 2 bulan - 3 bulan > 3 bulan - 4 bulan > 4 bulan Total Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan mata sebagai berikut:	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42 73 100 1.707 114.758 a uang adalah 31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020	99.650 3.382 13 19 416 2.157 105.637 Detail of trade if follows: 31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	Overdue: < 1 month > 1 month - 2 months > 2 months - 3 months > 3 months - 4 months > 4 months Total receivables based on currencies is as
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan > 2 bulan - 3 bulan > 3 bulan - 4 bulan > 4 bulan Total Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan mata sebagai berikut:	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42 73 100 1.707 114.758 a uang adalah 31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020 105.919	99.650 3.382 13 19 416 2.157 105.637 Detail of trade r follows: 31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019 98.955	Overdue: < 1 month > 1 month - 2 months > 2 months - 3 months > 3 months - 4 months > 4 months Total receivables based on currencies is as
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan > 2 bulan - 3 bulan > 3 bulan - 4 bulan > 4 bulan Total Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan mata sebagai berikut: Dolar AS Poundsterling Inggris Euro Eropa Rupiah Indonesia	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42 73 100 1.707 114.758 1 uang adalah 31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020 105.919 3.336 2.452 1.454	Dec 31, 2019 99.650 3.382 13 19 416 2.157 105.637 Detail of trade of follows: 31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019 98.955 3.343 1.918 562	Overdue:
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan > 2 bulan - 3 bulan > 3 bulan - 4 bulan > 4 bulan Total Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan mata sebagai berikut: Dolar AS Poundsterling Inggris Euro Eropa Rupiah Indonesia Yuan Cina	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42 73 100 1.707 114.758 a uang adalah 31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020 105.919 3.336 2.452 1.454 1.196	Dec 31, 2019 99.650 3.382 13 19 416 2.157 105.637 Detail of trade in follows: 31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019 98.955 3.343 1.918 562 428	Overdue:
Sudah jatuh tempo: < 1 bulan > 1 bulan - 2 bulan > 2 bulan - 3 bulan > 3 bulan - 4 bulan > 4 bulan Total Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan mata sebagai berikut: Dolar AS Poundsterling Inggris Euro Eropa Rupiah Indonesia	Mar 31, 2020 102.781 10.055 42 73 100 1.707 114.758 1 uang adalah 31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020 105.919 3.336 2.452 1.454	Dec 31, 2019 99.650 3.382 13 19 416 2.157 105.637 Detail of trade of follows: 31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019 98.955 3.343 1.918 562	Overdue:

7. PIUTANG USAHA (Lanjutan)

Berdasarkan penelaahan terhadap kondisi piutang masing-masing pelanggan pada akhir periode, manajemen Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak berkeyakinan bahwa penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian dari tidak tertagihnya piutang usaha.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, piutang usaha tertentu digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek Perusahaan (Catatan 16).

Piutang usaha dari pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar 0,04% dan 0,02% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019.

8. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN - PIHAK KETIGA

Piutang lain-lain terdiri dari akrual penghasilan bunga deposito dan lain-lain, yang bersaldo sebesar USD0,5 juta pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019.

9. PERSEDIAAN

Barang jadi

Bahan baku

Akun ini terdiri dari:

Barang dalam proses

akun ini teruin dan.

Bahan pembantu, suku cadang dan lainnya	49.170
Total	228.720
Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Des	,

tidak ada penyisihan persediaan usang yang diakui karena manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak ada kerugian yang timbul dari persediaan usang.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, Perusahaan telah mengasuransikan persediaan dan aset tetap secara *all risk* (Catatan 15). Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian yang timbul dari risiko-risiko tersebut.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, persediaan tertentu digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek (Catatan 16 dan 18) dan pinjaman bank jangka panjang Perusahaan (Catatan 23).

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7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)

Based on a review of the status of the individual receivable accounts at the end of each period, the managements of the Company and Subsidiaries believed that the allowance for impairment loss on trade receivables as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 were adequate to cover possible losses on uncollectible trade receivables.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, certain trade receivables were pledged as collateral for the Company's short-term bank loans (Note 16).

Trade receivables from related parties represent 0.04% and 0.02% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES - THIRD PARTIES

Other receivables consists of accrual of interest income from time deposit and others, with the outstanding balances of USD0.5 million as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

9. INVENTORIES

31 Des 2019/

Dec 31, 2019

148.696

15.282

31 Mar 2020/

Mar 31, 2020

116.168

15.538

47.844

This account consists of:

Raw materials	39.952
Indirect materials, spare parts	
and others	47.545
Total	251.475
31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, no	

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, no allowance for inventories obsolescence was recognized since management believed that there were no possible losses arising from obsolete inventories.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Company had insured the inventories and fixed assets by all risk (Note 15). The management believed that the insurance coverage was adequate to cover any possible losses arising from such risks.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, certain inventories were pledged as collateral for the Company's short-term bank loans (Notes 16 and 18) and long-term bank loans (Note 23).

Finished goods

Work-in-process

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10. UANG MUKA DAN BEBAN DIBAYAR DIMUKA

10. ADVANCES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2020	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Uang Muka Pemasok Karyawan	28.656 209	31.021 214	Advances Suppliers Employees
Lain-lain Total uang muka	29.586	31.237	Others Total advances
Beban dibayar dimuka			Prepaid expenses
Asuransi	8.452	10.697	Insurance
Sewa (Catatan 41d)	71	272	Rent (Note 41d)
Lain-lain	772	750	Others
Total beban dibayar dimuka	9.295	11.719	Total prepaid expenses
Total	38.881	42.956	Total

11. ASET LANCAR LAINNYA

11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Kas di bank			Cash in bank
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	13	13	(Persero) Tbk
Deposito berjangka			Time deposits
<u>Dolar AS</u>			<u>US Dollar</u>
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	16.000	16.000	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	9.000	9.000	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	3.750	3.750	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	2.200	2.200	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	2.003	2.003	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	2.000	2.000	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	1.100		(Persero)Tbk
Subtotal	36.053	34.953	Subtotal
Investasi jangka pendek			Short-term investment
Dolar AS			US Dollar
Venture Capital Investment Fund	230.328	226.995	Venture Capital Investment Fund
Total aset lancar lainnya - pihak ketiga	266.394	261.961	Total other current assets - third parties

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11. ASET LANCAR LAINNYA (Lanjutan)

11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (Continued)

ASET LANCAR LAINNTA (Lanjulan)	11. OTHER CORRENT ASSETS (Continued)			
	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019		
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 41f)			Related parties (Note 41f)	
Kas di bank			<u>Cash in bank</u>	
PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	927	606	PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	
Investasi jangka pendek			Short-term investment	
Rupiah Indonesia			<u>Indonesian Rupiah</u>	
Danamas Stabil	13.085	15.139	Danamas Stabil	
Total aset lancar lainnya -			Total other current assets -	
pihak - pihak berelasi	14.012	15.745	related parties	
Total	280.406	277.706	Total	
Rincian aset lancar lainnya berdasarkan r adalah sebagai berikut:	nata uang	Detail of other current follows:	nt assets based on currencies is as	
	31 Mar 2020/	31 Des 2019/		
	Mar 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019		
Dolar AS	267.321	262.567	US Dollar	
Rupiah Indonesia	13.085	15.139	Indonesian Rupiah	
Total	280.406	277.706	Total	
Kisaran bunga tahunan deposito berjang sebagai berikut:	ka adalah	Annual interest rates	of time deposits ranged as follows:	

	31 Mar 2020/	31 Des 2019/	
	Mar 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019	
	(%)	(%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	7,63 - 7,79	7,79 - 7,81	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	0,75 - 1,75	0,75 - 1,75	US Dollar

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, deposito tertentu digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek yang diperoleh dari bank tersebut (Catatan 16).

Investasi jangka pendek Danamas Stabil pada PT Sinarmas Asset Management merupakan penyertaan reksadana. Perusahaan mengklasifikasikan investasi pada reksadana sebagai aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi. Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020, jumlah penyertaan reksadana tersebut sebesar Rp214,2 miliar (setara dengan USD13,1 juta), dengan 59,4 juta unit penyertaan dan Nilai Aset Neto per unit sebesar Rp3.603 (dalam angka penuh). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, jumlah penyertaan reksadana tersebut sebesar Rp210,4 miliar (setara dengan USD15,1 juta), dengan 59,4 juta unit penyertaan dan Nilai Aset Neto per unit sebesar Rp3.541 (dalam angka penuh).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, certain time deposits were pledged as collateral for the short-term bank loans obtained from such banks (Note 16).

Short-term investment Danamas Stabil in PT Sinarmas Asset Management consist of investment in mutual fund. The Company classifies investment in mutual fund as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss. As of March 31, 2020, the balance of this investment amounted to Rp214.2 billion (equivalent to USD13.1 million), with 59.4 million units and Net Asset Value per unit of Rp3,603 (in full amount). As of December 31, 2019, the balance of this investment amounted Rp210.4 billion (equivalent to USD15.1 million), with 59.4 million units and Net Asset Value per unit of Rp3,541 (in full amount).

11. ASET LANCAR LAINNYA (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020, jumlah penyertaan investasi jangka pendek Venture Capital Investment Fund adalah sebesar USD230,3 juta dengan 196,2 ribu unit penyertaan dan Nilai Aset Neto per unit sebesar USD1.173,79 (dalam angka penuh). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, jumlah penyertaan investasi jangka pendek Venture Capital Investment Fund adalah sebesar USD227,0 juta dengan 196,2 ribu unit penyertaan dan Nilai Aset Neto per unit sebesar USD1.156,8 (dalam angka penuh).

Keuntungan atas perubahan nilai wajar penyertaan investasi jangka pendek sebesar USD3,6 juta dan USD4,0 juta masing-masing untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019.

Aset lancar lainnya kepada pihak berelasi masingmasing sebesar 0,45% dan 0,51% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019.

12. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN PIHAK BERELASI - TIDAK LANCAR

Akun ini terdiri dari:

31 Mar 2020/ 31 Des 2019/ Mar 31, 2020 Dec 31, 2019 APP International Finance (BVI) III Ltd., APP International Finance (BVI) III Ltd., British Virgin Islands (APP IF) British Virgin Islands (APP IF) 77.697 77.697 PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Purinusa) PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Purinusa) 57.220 57.220 APP International Trading (VI) Ltd., APP International Trading (VI) Ltd., Cayman Islands 247 247 Cayman Islands PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills 230 237 PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills PT Ekamas Fortuna 153 399 PT Ekamas Fortuna PT Sindopex Perotama 74 122 PT Sindopex Perotama Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah Others (each below USD100.000) 80 33 USD100,000) Total 135.701 135.955 Total

Piutang dari APP IF merupakan penempatan dana yang tidak dikenakan bunga dari Tjiwi Kimia Trading (II) Ltd. dan Tjiwi Kimia Trading III (BVI) Ltd., Entitas Anak Perusahaan.

Pada tanggal 12 Januari 2006, Perusahaan mengadakan perjanjian penyelesaian utang-piutang (*Settlement Agreement*) dengan APP International Finance (BVI) III Ltd., dengan jangka waktu pengembalian piutang tidak lebih dari sepuluh (10) tahun. Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, perpanjangan perjanjian tersebut masih dalam proses.

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11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (Continued)

As of March 31, 2020, the balance of short-term investment in Venture Capital Investment Fund amounted to USD230.3 million with 196.2 thousand units and Net Asset Value per unit of USD1,173.79 (in full amount). As of December 31, 2019, the balance of short-term investment in Venture Capital Investment Fund amounted to USD227.0 million with 196.2 thousand units and Net Asset Value per unit of USD1,156.8 (in full amount).

Gain on changes in fair value of short-term investment amounted to USD3.6 million and USD4.0 million for three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Other current assets to related parties represent 0.45% and 0.51% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

12. NON-CURRENT OTHER RECEIVABLES - RELATED PARTIES

This account consists of:

Receivables from APP IF represent placements of noninterest bearing funds of Tjiwi Kimia Trading (II) Ltd. and Tjiwi Kimia Trading III (BVI) Ltd., Subsidiaries of the Company.

On January 12, 2006, the Company entered into a Settlement Agreement with APP International Finance (BVI) III Ltd., with a repayment term of not more than ten (10) years. As of the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, the amendment of such agreement is still in process.

12. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN PIHAK BERELASI - TIDAK LANCAR (Lanjutan)

Piutang dari Purinusa terutama berasal dari pengambilalihan utang Purinusa oleh Marshall Enterprise Limited, Entitas Anak, sehubungan dengan syarat dan ketentuan yang tercantum dalam perjanjian restrukturisasi utang dengan para kreditur Perusahaan.

Piutang lain-lain tidak lancar dari pihak berelasi masingmasing sebesar 4,40% dan 4,44% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019. PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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12. NON-CURRENT OTHER RECEIVABLES - RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

Due from Purinusa mainly related to take over of Purinusa's debt by Marshall Enterprise Limited, a Subsidiary, in relation to the terms and condition of the debt restructuring agreement with the Company's creditors.

Non-current other receivables from related parties represent 4.40% and 4.44% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

13. INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI

Rincian akun ini adalah sebagai berikut:

13. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

The detail of this account is as follows:

	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	Jumlah tercatat awal tahun/ Carrying Value at Beginning Balance	Penyesuaian Sehubungan dengan PSAK 71/ Adjustment in Relation to Implementation of PSAK 71	Bagian atas Laba Neto dari Entitas Asosiasi/ Share on Net Profit of Associate	Bagian atas Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Share on other Comprehensive income of Associate	Jumlah Tercatat Akhir Tahun/ Carrying Amount at End of Year	Investee
PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills	49,08%	1.029.701	(499)	79.287	(10)	1.108.479	PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills
			31 Desember 2019	/December 31, 2019			
					igian atas		
		Jumlah tercatat			nghasilan rehensif Lain/	lumlah	

31 Maret 2020/March 31, 2020

	Persentase	awai tanun/	ASOSIASI/	Snare on other	i ercatat Aknir	
	Kepemilikan/	Carrying Value	Share on Net	Comprehensive	Tahun/	
	Percentage of	at Beginning	Profit of	income of	Carrying Amount	
Perusahaan	Ownership	Balance	Associate	Associate	at End of Year	Investee
PT OKI Puln & Paner Mills	49.08%	809 134	220 613	(46)	1 029 701	PT OKI Puln & Paner Mills

Informasi keuangan entitas asosiasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Financial information of an associate is as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ _Dec 31, 2019_	
Total aset	5.052.636	5.061.384	Total assets
Total liabilitas	2.485.544	2.662.128	Total liabilities
Laba neto	161.546	449.497	Net profit

14. ASET BIOLOGIS

Akun ini merupakan biaya-biaya yang dikeluarkan Entitas Anak untuk mengembangkan hutan tanaman industri (HTI) yang terletak di beberapa lokasi di Kalimantan Timur.

14. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

This account represents costs incurred by Subsidiary, for development of industrial timber estate located in several locations in East Kalimantan.

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14. ASET BIOLOGIS (Lanjutan)

Saldo dan mutasi aset biologis adalah sebagai berikut:

14. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (Continued)

Balances and movements of biological assets are as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Saldo awal Penambahan	42.100 196	41.397 309	Beginning balance Additions
Keuntungan (kerugian) atas perubahan nilai wajar aset biologis	(124)	394	Gain (losses) arising from changes in fair value of biological assets
Saldo akhir	42.172	42.100	Ending balance

15. ASET TETAP

15. FIXED ASSETS

Saldo dan mutasi aset tetap adalah sebagai berikut:

Balances and movements of fixed assets are as follows:

		31 Ma	aret 2020/March 3	31, 2020		
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassifications	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	
Biaya Perolehan Pemilikan Langsung						Acquisition Costs Direct Ownership
Hak atas tanah	37.725	-	-	-	37.725	Land rights
Bangunan dan prasarana	227.590	11	-	377	227.978	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	2.447.987	9	-	5.185	2.453.181	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	9.399	13	394	-	9.018	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	32.579	33			32.612	Furniture and office equipment
Subtotal	2.755.280	66	394	5.562	2.760.514	Subtotal
Aset dalam Pengerjaan	52.125	1.503	-	(5.562)	48.066	Asset Under Construction
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan						<u>Indirect Ownership</u> <u>Leased Assets</u>
Alat pengangkutan	80	-	-	-	80	Transportation equipment
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	14.352	-	-	-	14.352	Machinery and factory equipment
Total Biaya Perolehan	2.821.837	1.569	394		2.823.012	Total Acquisition Costs
Akumulasi Penyusutan						Accumulated Depreciation
Pemilikan Langsung						<u>Direct Ownership</u>
Bangunan dan prasarana	162.695	1.313	-	-	164.008	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	1.655.922	20.680	-	-	1.676.602	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	9.169	27	394	-	8.802	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	24.712	62			24.774	Furniture and office equipment
Subtotal	1.852.498	22.082	394	-	1.874.186	Subtotal
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan						<u>Indirect Ownership</u> <u>Leased Assets</u>
Alat pengangkutan	29	2	-	-	31	Transportation equipment
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	252	144			396	Machinery and factory equipment
Total Akumulasi Penyusutan	1.852.779	22.228	394		1.874.613	Total Accumulated Depreciation
Jumlah Tercatat	969.058				948.399	Carrying Amounts

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15. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

15. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

		31 Desem	nber 2019/Decemi	ber 31, 2019		
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassifications	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	
Biaya Perolehan Pemilikan Langsung						Acquisition Costs <u>Direct Ownership</u>
Hak atas tanah	36.524	1.201	-	-	37.725	Land rights
Bangunan dan prasarana	227.215	244	-	131	227.590	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	2.420.542	-	14.352	41.797	2.447.987	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	10.718	2	1.321	-	9.399	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	31.808	645		126	32.579	Furniture and office equipment
Subtotal	2.726.807	2.092	15.673	42.054	2.755.280	Subtotal
Aset dalam Pengerjaan	70.843	23.336	-	(42.054)	52.125	Asset Under Construction
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan						<u>Indirect Ownership</u> <u>Leased Assets</u>
Alat pengangkutan	80	-	-	-	80	Transportation equipment
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	-	14.352	-	-	14.352	Machinery and factory equipment
Total Biaya Perolehan	2.797.730	39.780	15.673		2.821.837	Total Acquisition Costs
Akumulasi Penyusutan Pemilikan Langsung						Accumulated Depreciation Direct Ownership
Bangunan dan prasarana	157.174	5.521	_	_	162.695	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	1.572.186	83.736	_	_	1.655.922	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	10.363	127	1.321	_	9.169	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	24.543	169	-	-	24.712	Furniture and office equipment
Subtotal	1.764.266	89.553	1.321	-	1.852.498	Subtotal
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan						<u>Indirect Ownership</u> <u>Leased Assets</u>
Alat pengangkutan	20	9	-	-	29	Transportation equipment
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik		252			252	Machinery and factory equipment
Total Akumulasi Penyusutan	1.764.286	89.814	1.321		1.852.779	Total Accumulated Depreciation
Jumlah Tercatat	1.033.444				969.058	Carrying Amounts

Pembebanan penyusutan adalah sebagai berikut:

Depreciation expenses are charged as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	
Beban pabrikasi	21.966	22.344	Manufacturing overhead
Beban umum dan administrasi			General and administrative
(Catatan 35b)	224	188	(Note 35b)
Beban penjualan (Catatan 35a)	1	1	Selling expenses (Note 35a)
Aset biologis (Catatan 14)	37	27	Biological assets (Note 14)
Total	22.228	22.560	Total

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15. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

Rincian aset tetap dalam pengerjaan adalah sebagai berikut:

15. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

Detail of asset under construction is as follows:

31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31. 202</i>	31	Mar	2020	Mar 31.	2020
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Persentase Penyelesaian	Bangunan/ Buildings	Mesin/ <i>Machinery</i>	Total	Estimasi Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion	Percentage of Completion
0% - 50%	791	3.901	4.692	Desember/December 2023	0% - 50%
51% - 65%	3	766	769	Desember/December 2022	51% - 65%
66% - 80%	1.290	6.852	8.142	Juli/ <i>July</i> 2022	66% - 80%
81% -100%	3.859	30.604	34.463	Desember/December 2021	81% -100%
Total	5.943	42.123	48.066		Total

31 Dec 2019/Dec 31, 2019

Persentase Penyelesaian	Bangunan/ Buildings	Mesin/ <i>Machinery</i>	Total	Estimasi Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion	Percentage of Completion
0% - 50%	745	3.937	4.682	Desember/December 2022	0% - 50%
51% - 65%	1.577	764	2.341	Desember/December 2021	51% - 65%
66% - 80%	2.249	8.359	10.608	Juli/ <i>July</i> 2021	66% - 80%
81% -100%	1.409	33.085	34.494	Desember/December 2020	81% -100%
Total	5.980	46.145	52.125		Total

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak ada hambatan yang dapat mengganggu penyelesaian atas aset dalam pengerjaan tersebut.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, aset tetap sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek (Catatan 16) dan pinjaman bank jangka panjang Perusahaan (Catatan 23).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, jumlah tercatat bruto aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan masing-masing sebesar USD552,8 juta dan USD551,4 juta.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, Perusahaan telah mengasuransikan aset tetap (tidak termasuk hak atas tanah) dan persediaan secara *all risk* dengan nilai pertanggungan sekitar USD3,0 miliar. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian yang timbul dari risiko-risiko tersebut.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai atas aset tetap.

The management believed that there were no obstacles that can interfere with the completion of assets under construction.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, certain fixed assets were pledged as collateral for the Company's short-term bank loans (Note 16) and long-term bank loans (Note 23).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the gross carrying amount of fixed assets that have been fully depreciated and still in use amounted to USD552.8 million and USD551.4 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Company insured its fixed assets (excluding land rights) and inventories by all risks with the insurance coverage of amounting to USD3.0 billion. Management believed that the insurance coverage was sufficient to cover any possible losses arising from such risks.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the management believed that there was no indication of impairment on its fixed assets.

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16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK

16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	34.678	45.251	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	32.640	29.545	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Mega Tbk	30.550	35.968	PT Bank Mega Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	29.644	21.866	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank China Construction			PT Bank China Construction
Bank Indonesia Tbk	28.000	28.000	Bank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	26.435	39.047	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk	24.439	28.775	PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia	12.921	26.774	PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
Agroniaga Tbk	12.220	14.387	Agroniaga Tbk
PT Bank Ganesha Tbk	11.609	13.668	PT Bank Ganesha Tbk
PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk	9.776	11.501	PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Bukopin Tbk	9.345	4.401	PT Bank Bukopin Tbk
PT Bank Victoria International Tbk	9.165	10.790	PT Bank Victoria International Tbk
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	7.792	24.632	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	7.689	4.883	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk	7.000	7.000	PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	3.401	2.559	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia		5.509	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
Total	297.304	354.556	Total

Rincian pinjaman bank jangka pendek berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

Detail of short-term bank loans based on currencies is as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Rupiah Indonesia	201.276	287.479	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	94.550	66.995	US Dollar
Dolar Singapura	837	72	Singaporean Dollar
Euro Eropa	631	8	European Euro
Yen Jepang	10	2	Japanese Yen
Total	297.304	354.556	Total

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas *Non-Cash Loan* dari PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk ("Bank Mandiri") berupa fasilitas *Sight* dan *Usance L/C Import* dengan jumlah tidak melebihi USD80,0 juta. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan persediaan, piutang usaha, deposito berjangka dan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan serta *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 7, 9, 11 dan 15) dan berlaku sampai dengan 10 September 2020.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Mandiri masing-masing sebesar USD34,7 juta dan USD45,3 juta.

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki beberapa fasilitas dari PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk ("Maybank") berupa fasilitas Demand Loan sebesar USD25,0 juta, fasilitas L/C/SKBDN sebesar USD15,0 juta, dan Forex Line dengan jumlah maksimal yang diperkirakan (notional amount) sebesar USD10,0 juta. Seluruh fasilitas tersebut dijamin dengan hak atas tanah, mesin, persediaan, cash margin atau security deposit tertentu dan Corporate Guarantee dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (untuk fasilitas Forex Line bersifat clean basis). Fasilitas ini berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 22 Februari 2021 (Catatan 9, 11 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari Maybank masing-masing sebesar USD32,6 juta dan USD29,5 juta.

PT Bank Mega Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas *Demand Loan Sublimit LC*/SKBDN dari PT Bank Mega Tbk (Bank Mega) sebesar Rp500,0 miliar (*LC*/SKBDN maksimal Rp200,0 miliar) yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 29 Agustus 2020. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin tertentu dan tanah tertentu milik Perusahaan serta *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Mega masing-masing sebesar USD30,6 juta dan USD36,0 juta.

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

The Company has a Non-Cash Loan facility from PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk ("Bank Mandiri") in the form of Sight and Usance L/C Import at a total amount not exceeding USD80.0 million. This facility is secured by the Company's inventories, trade receivables, time deposits and certain machinery, as well as a Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Notes 7, 9, 11 and 15) and is valid until September 10, 2020.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank Mandiri amounted to USD34.7 million and USD45.3 million, respectively.

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

The Company has several facilities from PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk ("Maybank") in the form of Demand Loan facility of USD25.0 million, L/C/SKBDN facility at the amount of USD15.0 million, and Forex Line facility with a notional amount of USD10.0 million. These facilities are secured by land right, machinery, inventories, cash margin or security deposit and Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (for Forex Line Facility is clean basis). These facilities are valid until February 22, 2021 (Notes 9, 11 and 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loans from Maybank amounted to USD32.6 million and USD29.5 million, respectively.

PT Bank Mega Tbk

The Company has Demand Loan Sublimit LC/SKBDN facility from PT Bank Mega Tbk (Bank Mega) amounting to Rp500.0 billion (LC/SKBDN maximum amounting to Rp200.0 billion) which is valid until August 29, 2020. This facility is secured by certain machine and certain land owned by the Company and Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank Mega amounted to USD30.6 million and USD36.0 million, respectively.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki beberapa fasilitas dari PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BRI") berupa Fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja Impor/Penangguhan Jaminan Impor (KMKI/PJI) dengan total fasilitas PJI tidak melebihi USD45,0 juta, dan fasilitas KMKI tidak melebihi USD45,0 juta (*sublimit* dengan fasilitas PJI), fasilitas Foreign Exchange Line sebesar USD40,0 juta, dan fasilitas Bank Garansi sebesar USD20,0 juta, dan fasilitas Stand By Letter of Credit sebesar USD42,5 juta yang bersifat Interchangeable dengan fasilitas KMKI/PJI, fasilitas Trade Line sebesar USD41,0 juta dan fasilitas Commercial Line sebesar USD40,0 juta. Fasilitasfasilitas tersebut berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 12 April 2021. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan jaminan yang sama dengan jaminan yang telah diserahkan oleh Perusahaan untuk menjamin fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja (untuk fasilitas Foreign Exchange Line bersifat clean basis).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari BRI masing-masing sebesar USD29,6 juta dan USD21,9 juta.

PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit dari PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk ("CCB") berupa Demand Loan sebesar USD28,0 juta yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 24 November 2020. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan dan Corporate Guarantee dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari CCB adalah sebesar USD28,0 juta.

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit dari PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BNI") berupa fasilitas *Letter of Credit* (Fasilitas L/C) sebesar USD20,0 juta dan fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja sebesar Rp300,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 25 Maret 2021.

Fasilitas pembukaan *L/C Import* dan/atau SKBDN dijamin dengan hak atas tanah, mesin dan bangunan tertentu milik Perusahaan, persediaan bahan baku tertentu (Catatan 9 dan 15), *cash margin* dari Perusahaan dan *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada. Fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja dijamin dengan seluruh jaminan yang telah dijaminkan oleh Perusahaan kepada BNI serta *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada.

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

The Company has facilities from PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk ("BRI") in the form of Import Working Capital/Import Suspension (KMKI/PJI) Credit Facility with total PJI facility not exceeding USD45.0 million and KMKI facility does not exceed USD45.0 million (sublimit with PJI facility), Foreign Exchange Line facility of USD40.0 million, and Bank Guarantee facility of USD20.0 million, and Stand By Letter of Credit facility of USD42.5 million which is interchangeable with KMKI/PJI facility, Trade Line facility amounting to USSD41.0 million Commercial Line facility amounting USD40.0 million. facilities are valid The April 12, 2021. These facilities are secured by the same collaterals as the collaterals which have been submitted by the Company for the Working Capital Credit facility (Clean basis for Foreign Exchange Line Facility).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loans from BRI amounted to USD29.6 million and USD21.9 million, respectively.

PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

The Company has a credit facility from PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk ("CCB") in the form of Demand Loan amounting to USD28.0 million which is valid until November 24, 2020. This facility is secured by certain machinery of the Company and also Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loans from CCB amounted to USD28.0 million.

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

The Company has a credit facility from PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BNI") in the form of Letter of Credit facility (L/C facility) amounting to USD20.0 million and Working Capital Credit facility amounting to Rp300.0 billion which is valid until March 25, 2021.

The opening L/C Import and/or SKBDN facility is secured with certain land right, machinery and buildings owned by the Company, certain raw materials inventory (Notes 9 and 15), cash margin from the Company and Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada. The Working Capital Credit facility is also secured by the collaterals which all guarantees have been pledged by the Company to BNI, as well as the Corporate Guarantee of PT Purinusa Ekapersada.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari BNI masing-masing sebesar USD26,4 juta dan USD39,0 juta.

PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas Demand Loan dari PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk ("Bank QNB") sebesar Rp400,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 22 Agustus 2020. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan piutang usaha, tanah dan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 7 and 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari Bank QNB masing-masing sebesar USD24,4 juta dan USD28,8 juta.

PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia

Perusahaan memiliki Fasilitas Wesel Diskonto (Bills Discounted Facility) dan Fasilitas Garansi Akseptasi (Acceptance Guarantee Facility) dari PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia ("Mizuho"), untuk mendukung kegiatan usaha Perusahaan dan digunakan bersama dengan PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills dan PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry dengan jumlah maksimum sebesar USD165,0 juta. Fasilitas - fasilitas ini berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 30 September 2020.

Fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loans from BNI amounted to USD26.4 million and USD39.0 million, respectively.

PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk

The Company has Demand Loan facility from PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk ("Bank QNB") at the amount Rp400.0 billion which is valid until August 22, 2020. This facility is secured by account receivables, certain land and machinery owned by the Company (Note 7 and 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank QNB amounted to USD24.4 million and USD28.8 million, respectively.

PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia

The Company has Bills Discounted Facility and Acceptance Guarantee Facility from PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia, ("Mizuho") in order to support the Company's operations and can be used together with PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills, and PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry with maximum amount of USD165.0 million. These facilities are valid until September 30, 2020.

Detail of available facilities is as follows:

Fasilitas Maksimum/ Maximum Facility (dalam ribuan Dolar AS)/ (in thousand of US Dollar) 31 Mar 2020 dan 31 Des 2019/ Mar 31, 2020 and Dec 31, 2019

Fasilitas	Mar 31, 2020 and Dec 31, 2019	Facilities
Fasilitas Akseptasi	65.000	Acceptance Facility
Fasilitas Wesel Diskonto		Bills Discounted Facility
(tanpa letters of credit)	50.000	(without letters of credit base)
Fasilitas Wesel Diskonto		Bills Discounted Facility
(dengan letters of credit)	30.000	(with letters of credit base)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari Mizuho masing-masing sebesar USD12,9 juta dan USD26,8 juta.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit dari PT Bank Rakvat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk ("BRI Agro") berupa kredit modal kerja sebesar Rp200,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 27 Oktober 2020. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan piutang, persediaan dan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 7, 9, dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari BRI Agro masing-masing sebesar USD12,2 juta dan USD14,4 juta.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan from Mizuho amounted to USD12.9 million and USD26.8 million, respectively.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk

The Company has a credit facility from PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk ("BRI Agro") in the form of working capital credit of Rp200.0 billion valid until October 27, 2020. This facility is secured by receivables, inventories and certain machinery property of the Company (Notes 7, 9, and 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loans from BRI Agro amounted to USD12.2 million and USD14.4 million, respectively.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit STL dari PT Bank Ganesha Tbk ("Bank Ganesha") sebesar Rp190,0 miliar, dan berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 30 September 2020. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin dan peralatan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Ganesha masing-masing sebesar USD11,6 juta dan USD13,7 juta.

PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas Modal Kerja Revolving (interchange facility) sebesar maksimum Rp175,0 miliar dengan sublimit fasilitas Pinjaman Rekening Koran (PRK), Time Loan 3 dan Trust Receipt dengan jumlah maksimum Rp160,0 miliar dari PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Maspion") yang berlaku sampai dengan 29 Juli 2020. Fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut dijamin dengan mesin dan peralatan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Maspion masing-masing sebesar USD9,8 juta dan USD11,5 juta.

PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki Fasilitas LC UPAS dari PT Bank Bukopin Tbk ("Bank Bukopin") sebesar Rp192,0 miliar, dengan jangka waktu per penerbitan adalah enam (6) bulan. Fasilitas ini dijamin oleh setoran *margin* milik Perusahaan.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Bukopin masing-masing sebesar USD9,3 juta dan USD4,4 juta.

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas *Demand Loan* dari PT Bank Victoria International Tbk ("Bank Victoria") sebesar Rp150,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 28 Januari 2021. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Victoria masing-masing sebesar USD9,2 juta dan USD10,8 juta.

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

The Company has STL credit facility from PT Bank Ganesha Tbk ("Bank Ganesha") at the amount of Rp190.0 billion and is valid until September 30, 2020. This facility is secured by certain machineries and equipment owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank Ganesha amounted to USD11.6 million and USD13.7 million, respectively.

PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk

The Company has Working Capital Facility Revolving (interchange facility) amounting to maximum Rp175.0 billion with sublimit with overdraft facility, Time Loan 3 and Trust Receipt with maximum amount of Rp160.0 billion from PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Maspion") until July 29, 2020. The facility is secured by certain machinery and equipment own by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank Maspion amounted to USD9.8 million and USD11.5 million, respectively.

PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

The Company has LC UPAS Facility from PT Bank Bukopin Tbk ("Bank Bukopin") at the amount of Rp192.0 billion, which is valid for six (6) months per issued. This facility was secured by certain margin payment owned by the Company.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank Bukopin amounted to USD9.3 million and USD4.4 million, respectively.

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk

The Company has Demand Loan facility from PT Bank Victoria International Tbk ("Bank Victoria") amounting to Rp150.0 billion, which is valid until January 28, 2021. This facility is secured by certain machinery owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank Victoria amounted to USD9.2 million and USD10.8 million, respectively.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki beberapa fasilitas dari PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Panin") berupa fasilitas *Letter of Credit* sebesar USD30,0 juta ("Fasilitas L/C") dan fasilitas Transaksi Valuta Asing sebesar USD10,0 juta. Seluruh fasilitas tersebut berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 30 Nopember 2020. Fasilitas L/C tersebut dijamin dengan deposito berjangka milik Perusahaan (Catatan 11).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Panin masing-masing sebesar USD7.8 juta dan USD24.6 juta.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited

Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit dari Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited ("BOC") berupa *Combine Facility Sight & Usance* L/C atau SKBDN & T/R *Facility* sebesar USD10,0 juta yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 31 Oktober 2020. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin dan deposito tertentu milik Perusahaan serta *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 11 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari BOC masing-masing sebesar USD7,7 juta dan USD4,9 juta.

PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap sebesar USD7,0 juta dari PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk ("Bank MNC") yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 7 April 2021. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin, hak atas tanah dan bangunan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari Bank MNC adalah sebesar USD7,0 juta.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki beberapa fasilitas dari PT Bank Central Asia Tbk ("BCA") berupa Sight L/C, Usance L/C dan SKBDN dengan jumlah tidak melebihi USD10,0 juta serta fasilitas kredit berupa Letter of Guarantee (L/G) dengan jumlah tidak melebihi USD40,0 juta. Fasilitas L/G ini dapat digunakan bersama-sama dengan PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills, PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 28 Februari 2021. Fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut dijamin dengan persediaan barang, hak atas tanah dan bangunan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 9 dan 15).

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk

The Company has several facilities from PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Panin") in the form of Letter of Credit facility amounting to USD30.0 million ("L/C Facility") and Foreign Exchange Transaction facility amounting to USD10.0 million. All those facilities are valid until November 30, 2020. L/C Facility is secured by time deposit owned by the Company (Note 11).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of the loans from Bank Panin amounted to USD7.8 million and USD24.6 million, respectively.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited

The Company has credit facility from Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited ("BOC") in the form of Combine Facility Sight Usance L/C or SKBDN & T/R Facility amounting to USD10.0 million, which is valid until October 31, 2020. This facility is secured by certain machinery and time deposits owned by the Company and also Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Notes 11 and 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan from BOC amounted to USD7.7 million and USD4.9 million, respectively.

PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk

The Company has Fixed Loan facility at the amount of USD7.0 million from PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk ("Bank MNC") which is valid until April 7, 2021. This facility is secured by certain machinery, land right and building owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank MNC amounted to USD7.0 million.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

The Company has some facilities from PT Bank Central Asia Tbk ("BCA") in the form of Sight L/C, Usance L/C and SKBDN facilities up to an amount of USD10.0 million and Letter of Guarantee (L/G) facility of up to USD40.0 million. These facilities can be used together with PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills, PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry which are valid until February 28, 2021. The facilities are secured by certain inventories, land right, and building owned by the Company (Notes 9 and 15).

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari BCA masing-masing sebesar USD3,4 juta dan USD2,6 juta.

PT Bank ICBC Indonesia

Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas *Letter of Credit (L/C) Revolving* dalam bentuk LC/SKBDN sebesar Rp62,0 miliar dari PT Bank ICBC Indonesia ("Bank ICBC") yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 7 Februari 2021. Fasilitas L/C tersebut dijamin dengan mesin dan peralatan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari Bank ICBC masing-masing sebesar nihil dan USD5,5 juta.

Kisaran bunga pinjaman bank jangka pendek berdasarkan mata uang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut: PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loans from BCA amounted to USD3.4 million and USD2.6 million, respectively.

PT Bank ICBC Indonesia

The Company has Letter of Credit (L/C)-Revolving facility in the form of LC/SKBDN at the amount of Rp62.0 billion from PT Bank ICBC Indonesia ("Bank ICBC") which is valid until February 7, 2021. This L/C facility is secured by certain machinery and equipment owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and Defcember 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank ICBC amounted to nil and USD5.5 million, respectively.

The range of interest rates of short-term bank loans based on significant currencies are as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/	31 Des 2019/	
	<i>Mar 31, 2020</i> (%)	Dec 31, 2019 (%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	10,00 - 11,00	10,00 - 12,00	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	5,25 - 5,70	5,25 - 6,52	US Dollar

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian pinjaman.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the management believed it has fulfilled its obligations under the loan agreements.

17. UANG MUKA PELANGGAN

Akun ini merupakan uang muka yang diterima dari pelanggan masing-masing sebesar USD23,7 juta dan USD24,9 juta pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019.

17. ADVANCES FROM CUSTOMERS

This account represents advance payments from customers amounting to USD23.7 million and USD24.9 million as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

18. PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH JANGKA PENDEK

Akun ini terdiri dari:

18. SHORT-TERM MUSYARAKAH FINANCING

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
Rupiah Indonesia			<u>Indonesian Rupiah</u>
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk	7.943	9.352	PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank BCA Syariah	3.055	3.597	PT Bank BCA Syariah
Total	10.998	12.949	Total

18. PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki *Line Facility* Al-Musyarakah (*Revolving*) dan *Line Facility Al-Kafalah Bil Ujroh* dari PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Muamalat") dengan total fasilitas sebesar Rp130,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 30 Juni 2020. Fasilitasfasilitas ini digunakan untuk pembelian bahan baku Perusahaan dan dijamin dengan mesin tertentu dan persediaan barang milik Perusahaan (Catatan 9 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pembiayaan musyarakah kepada Bank Muamalat masing-masing sebesar USD7,9 juta dan USD9,4 juta.

PT Bank BCA Syariah

Perusahaan memiliki *Line Facility* Musyarakah (*Revolving*) dari PT Bank BCA Syariah dengan total *limit* fasilitas sebesar Rp50,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 19 Juni 2021. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan tanah dan mesin tertentu milik perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo utang pembiayaan musyarakah kepada PT Bank BCA Syariah masing-masing sebesar USD3,1 juta dan USD3,6 juta.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian.

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18. SHORT-TERM MUSYARAKAH FINANCING (Continued)

PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk

The Company has Line Facility Al-Musyarakah (Revolving) and Line Facility Al-Kafalah Bil Ujroh from PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Muamalat") with a total facility amounting to Rp130.0 billion which are valid until June 30, 2020. These facilities are used for purchase of raw materials and are secured by certain machinery and inventories owned by the Company (Notes 9 and 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of the musyarakah financing to Bank Muamalat amounted to USD7.9 million and USD9.4 million, respectively.

PT Bank BCA Syariah

The Company has Line Facility Musyarakah (Revolving) from PT Bank BCA Syariah with a total facility limit amounting to Rp50.0 billion which is valid until June 19, 2021. This facility is secured by certain land and machine owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balance of the musyarakah financing to PT Bank BCA Syariah amounted to USD3.1 million and USD3.6 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the management believed it has fulfilled its obligations under the agreements.

19. UTANG USAHA

Akun ini terdiri dari:

19. TRADE PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Lokal	25.256	23.942	Local
Impor	15.641	21.296	Import
Total utang usaha - pihak ketiga	40.897	45.238	Total trade payables - third parties

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19. UTANG USAHA (Lanjutan)

19. TRADE PAYABLES (Continued)

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 41b)			Related parties (Catatan 41b)
<u>Lokal</u>			<u>Local</u>
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah	8.447	4.495	PT Cakrawala Mega Indah
PT Borneo Indobara	3.607	5.823	PT Borneo Indobara
PT Sinar Syno Kimia	2.904	2.110	PT Sinar Syno Kimia
PT Berau Coal	2.099	2.389	PT Berau Coal
Lain-lain (masing-masing			
dibawah USD1 juta)	1.653	1.598	Others (each below USD1 million)
Subtotal	18.710	16.415	Subtotal
<u>Impor</u>			<u>Import</u>
Gold East Trading (Hongkong)	279	114	Gold East Trading (Hongkong)
Gold Hua Sheng Paper Co, Ltd.	102	102	Gold Hua Sheng Paper Co, Ltd.
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD100.000)	33_	35	USD100,000)
Subtotal	414	251	Subtotal
Total utang usaha - pihak berelasi	19.124	16.666	Total trade payables - related parties
Total	60.021	61.904	Total

Rincian utang usaha berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

Detail of trade payables based on currencies is as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020	31 Des 2019/ <i>Dec 31, 2019</i>	
Rupiah Indonesia	43.240	44.143	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	15.112	15.819	US Dollar
Euro Eropa	787	801	European Euro
Dolar Singapura	547	896	Singaporean Dollar
Yen Jepang	137	164	Japanese Yen
Poundsterling Inggris	125	71	British Poundsterling
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD100.000)	73	10	USD100,000)
Total	60.021	61.904	Total

Utang usaha kepada pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar 1,24% dan 0,99% dari total liabilitas konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019.

Trade payables to related parties represent 1.24% and 0.99% of the total consolidated liabilities as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

20. UTANG LAIN-LAIN - PIHAK KETIGA

Akun ini terdiri dari utang atas ongkos angkut pembelian barang dan lain-lain masing-masing sebesar USD6,5 juta dan USD5,1 juta pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019.

20. OTHER PAYABLES - THIRD PARTIES

This account consists of freight payable on purchased goods and others amounting to USD6.5 million and USD5.1 million as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

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21. BEBAN MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR

Akun ini terdiri dari:

21. ACCRUED EXPENSES

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Beban restrukturisasi	96.584	92.792	Restructuring fee
Ongkos angkut	4.509	3.009	Freight
Bunga	4.006	2.535	Interest
Listrik, air dan gas	1.962	2.336	Electricity, water and gas
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD100.000)	830	813	USD100,000)
Total pada nilai nominal	107.891	101.485	Total at nominal value
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjustment on the implementation
PSAK No. 55	(96.584)	(92.792)	of PSAK No. 55
Neto pada Biaya Perolehan			
Diamortisasi	11.307	8.693	Net at Amortized Cost

Beban restrukturisasi diakui oleh Perusahaan sesuai dengan kesepakatan dalam perjanjian restrukturisasi utang (Catatan 26 dan 27).

Restructuring fee was accrued by the Company in line with the debt restructuring agreement (Notes 26 and 27).

22. LIABILITAS SEWA PEMBIAYAAN

PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya (Sumalindo), Entitas Anak, mengadakan perjanjian sewa pembiayaan dengan PT ORIX Indonesia Finance ("ORIX") untuk membiayai pembelian alat pengangkutan selama tiga (3) tahun. Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan ini telah dilunasi pada tanggal 23 Nopember 2019.

Pada tanggal 16 April 2019 dan 28 Oktober 2019, Perusahaan menandatangani perjanjian sewa guna usaha dengan PT Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Indonesia atas mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan.

Pada tanggal 22 Nopember 2019, Perusahaan menandatangani perjanjian sewa guna usaha dengan PT ORIX Indonesia Finance atas mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan.

Saldo atas liabilitas sewa pembiayaan pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

22. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya (Sumalindo), a Subsidiary, entered into lease agreements with PT ORIX Indonesia Finance ("ORIX") to finance the purchase of transportation equipment for three (3) years. This finance lease liabilities has been paid on November 23, 2019.

On April 16, 2019 and October 28, 2019, the Company signed a lease agreement with PT Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Indonesia for certain machinery owned by the Company.

On November 22, 2019, the Company signed a lease agreement with PT ORIX Indonesia Finance for certain machinery owned by the Company.

The balances of finance lease liabilities as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam	11.761	12.680	Lease liabilities
waktu satu tahun	(3.796)	(3.748)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	7.965	8.932	Long-term Portion

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22. LIABILITAS SEWA PEMBIAYAAN (Lanjutan)

Pembayaran sewa minimum masa datang dalam perjanjian sewa pembiayaan adalah sebagai berikut:

22. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

Future minimum lease payments in the finance lease agreements are as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Kurang dari satu tahun Lebih dari satu tahun sampai	4.236	4.242	Less than one year
lima tahun Dikurangi: Bagian bunga	8.230 (705)	9.286 (848)	Above one year up to five years Less: Interest portion
Neto Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam	11.761	12.680	Net
waktu satu tahun	(3.796)	(3.748)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	7.965	8.932	Long-term portion

Berdasarkan perjanjian sewa pembiayaan, tidak terdapat utang sewa kontinjen. Selain itu, tidak ada pembatasan-pembatasan yang ditetapkan dalam perjanjian sewa.

Based on the finance lease agreements, there was no contingent lease debt. In addition, there was no negative covenant specified in the lease agreements.

23. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PANJANG

23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	95.517	111.759	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	85.000	85.000	(Persero) Tbk
The Export-Import Bank of China	32.750	32.750	The Export-Import Bank of China
PT Bank Bukopin Tbk	25.967	42.443	PT Bank Bukopin Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
Agroniaga Tbk	8.706	10.683	Agroniaga Tbk
Total	247.940	282.635	Total
Bagian yang jatuh tempo			
dalam waktu satu tahun	(30.789)	(32.417)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	217.151	250.218	Long-term Portion

23. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

Rincian pinjaman jangka panjang berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2020	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Dolar AS	137.847	138.057	US Dollar
Rupiah Indonesia	110.093	144.578	Indonesian Rupiah
Total	247.940	282.635	Total

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

Pada tanggal 4 April 2016, PT Bank Central Asia Tbk ("BCA") setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas kredit investasi kepada Perusahaan sebesar Rp39,5 miliar untuk jangka waktu lima (5) tahun.

Selain itu, Perusahaan juga memiliki fasilitas Kredit Lokal sebesar USD20,4 juta yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 28 Februari 2021.

Pada tanggal 6 Juni 2018, BCA setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas Kredit Investasi (KI) sebesar Rp1,4 triliun kepada Perusahaan, untuk jangka waktu enam (6) tahun.

Fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut dijamin dengan persediaan barang, mesin, hak atas tanah dan bangunan milik Perusahaan (Catatan 9 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang dari BCA masing-masing sebesar USD95,5 juta dan USD111,8 juta.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki Fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja (KMK) dari PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BRI") sebesar USD85,0 juta yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 12 April 2021. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan persediaan barang, mesin, dan hak atas tanah tertentu atas nama Perusahaan (Catatan 9 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang dari BRI adalah sebesar USD85,0 juta.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

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23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

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The detail of long-term bank loan based on currencies is

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as follows:

On April 4, 2016, PT Bank Central Asia Tbk ("BCA") agreed to provide an investment credit facility to the Company amounting to Rp39.5 billion for the period of five (5) years.

In addition, the Company also has a Local Credit facility amounting to USD20.4 million which is valid until February 28, 2021.

On June 6, 2018, BCA agreed to provide Credit Investment facility (KI) amounting to Rp1.4 billion to the Company for the period of six (6) years.

The facilities are secured by certain inventories, machinery, land right and building owned by the Company (Notes 9 and 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loans from BCA amounted to USD95.5 million and USD111.8 million, respectively.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

The Company has Working Capital Credit (KMK) Facility amounting to USD85.0 million from PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk ("BRI") which is valid until April 12, 2021. This facility is secured by certain inventories, machinery and land rights of the Company (Notes 9 and 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loans from BRI amounted to USD85,0 million.

23. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

The Export-Import Bank of China

Pada tanggal 14 Juli 2014, The Export-Import Bank of China ("China Eximbank") menyetujui untuk memberikan fasilitas kredit kepada Perusahaan sebesar USD78,6 juta untuk jangka waktu sampai dengan delapan (8) tahun. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan hak atas tanah, bangunan, mesin, dan peralatan tertentu milik Perusahaan, serta Corporate Guarantee dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang dari China Eximbank adalah sebesar USD32,8 juta.

PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

Perusahaan memiliki Fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja dari PT Bank Bukopin Tbk ("Bank Bukopin") sebesar Rp300,0 miliar, yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 31 Maret 2022 dan Fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja sebesar Rp300,0 miliar untuk jangka waktu lima (5) tahun sejak tanggal 31 Oktober 2019. Fasilitas-fasilitas ini dijamin oleh hak atas tanah, bangunan, dan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan serta *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Bukopin masing-masing sebesar USD26,0 juta dan USD42,4 juta.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juli 2012, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk ("Bank Agro") menyetujui untuk memberikan fasilitas kredit investasi kepada PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya (Sumalindo), Entitas Anak, sebesar Rp60,0 miliar untuk jangka waktu selama tujuh (7) tahun. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan "tegakan pohon" *Eucalyptus* dan *Accacia* milik Sumalindo. Fasilitas ini telah dilunasi pada tanggal 28 Juni 2019.

Pada tanggal 30 September 2015, Bank Agro telah setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas kredit investasi refinancing kepada Sumalindo sebesar Rp100,0 miliar untuk jangka waktu tujuh (7) tahun. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan "tegakan pohon" milik Sumalindo.

Pada tanggal 20 Juni 2017, Bank Agro menyetujui memberikan Kredit Investasi-Pinjaman Angsuran Tetap sebesar Rp73 miliar kepada Sumalindo dengan jangka waktu tujuh (7) tahun.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang dari Bank Agro masing-masing sebesar USD8,7 juta dan USD10,7 juta.

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23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

The Export-Import Bank of China

On July 14, 2014, The Export-Import Bank of China ("China Eximbank") agreed to provide loan facility at the amount of USD78.6 million for a period of up to eight (8) years. This facility is secured by certain land right, building, machinery, and certain equipment also Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loan from China Eximbank amounted to USD32.8 million.

PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

The Company has Working Capital facility from PT Bank Bukopin Tbk ("Bank Bukopin") at the amount of Rp300.0 billion, which is valid until March 31, 2022 and Working Capital Facility amounting to Rp300.0 billion for the period of five (5) years started from October 31, 2019. These facility are secured by certain land right, building, and machineries owned by the Company also Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank Bukopin amounted to USD26.0 million and USD42.4 million, respectively.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk

On July 30, 2012, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk ("Bank Agro") agreed to provide investment credit facility to PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya (Sumalindo), a Subsidiary, amounting to Rp60.0 billion for a period of seven (7) years. This facility was secured by "tegakan pohon" Eucalyptus and Accacia owned by Sumalindo. This facility was paid on June 28, 2019.

On September 30, 2015, Bank Agro agreed to provide credit investment refinancing to Sumalindo amounting to Rp100.0 billion for a period of seven (7) years. This facility is secured by "tegakan pohon" owned by Sumalindo.

On June 20, 2017 Bank Agro agreed to provide Investment Credit-Fixed Installment Loan amounting to Rp73 billion to Sumalindo for a period of seven (7) years.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loans from Bank Agro amounted to USD8.7 million and USD10.7 million, respectively.

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23. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

Kisaran bunga pinjaman bank jangka panjang berdasarkan mata uang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut:

23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk

The range interest rates of long-term bank loans based on significant currencies are as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/	31 Des 2019/	
	Mar 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019	
	(%)	(%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	9,00 - 10,50	9,25 - 11,50	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	4.29 - 5,70	4,20 - 6,68	US Dollar

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian pinjaman.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the management believed it has fulfilled its obligations under the loan agreements.

24. PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH JANGKA PANJANG

Akun ini terdiri dari:

24. LONG-TERM MUSYARAKAH FINANCING

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Pihak Ketiga	·		Third Parties
Rupiah Indonesia			<u>Indonesian Rupiah</u>
PT Bank Syariah Mandiri	21.651	26.706	PT Bank Syariah Mandiri
PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk	6.110	7.194	PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk
Total	27.761	33.900	Total
Bagian yang jatuh tempo			
dalam waktu satu tahun	(5.156)	(5.666)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	22.605	28.234	Long-term Portion

PT Bank Syariah Mandiri

Pada tanggal 7 Juni 2018, Perusahaan memperoleh *Line Facility Musyarakah Mutanaqishah* dari PT Bank Syariah Mandiri (BSM) sebesar Rp450,0 miliar dan berlaku untuk jangka waktu enam puluh (60) bulan. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin, hak atas tanah dan bangunan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pembiayaan musyarakah dari BSM masing-masing sebesar USD21,7 juta dan USD26,7 juta.

PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk

Pada tanggal 29 Juni 2015, PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk ("Bank Panin") menyetujui untuk memberikan fasilitas berupa *line facility* Musyarakah sebesar Rp100,0 miliar kepada Perusahaan untuk jangka waktu dua puluh empat (24) bulan. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15). Fasilitas ini telah diperpanjang sampai dengan tanggal 31 Juli 2021.

PT Bank Syariah Mandiri

On June 7, 2018, the Company received a Musyarakah Mutanaqisah Line Facility from PT Bank Syariah Mandiri (BSM) amounting to Rp450.0 billion for the period of sixty (60) months. This facility is secured by certain machine, land right and building owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of musyarakah financing to BSM amounted to USD21.7 million and USD26.7 million, respectively.

PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk

On June 29, 2015, PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk ("Bank Panin") agreed to provide line facility Musyarakah at the amount Rp100.0 billion to the Company in the period of twenty-four (24) months. This facility is secured by certain machinery owned by the Company (Note 15). This facility has been extended up to July 31, 2021.

24. PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo pembiayaan musyarakah dari Bank Panin masing-masing sebesar USD6,1 juta dan USD7,2 juta.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian.

25. UTANG MURABAHAH JANGKA PANJANG

Akun ini terdiri dari:

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24. LONG-TERM MUSYARAKAH FINANCING (Continued)

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of musyarakah financing from Bank Panin amounted to USD6.1 million and USD7.2 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the management believed it has fulfilled its obligations under the agreements.

25. LONG-TERM MURABAHAH PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2020/	31 Des 2019/	
	Mar 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
Rupiah Indonesia			<u>Indonesian Rupiah</u>
PT Bank Syariah Mandiri	18.329	21.581	PT Bank Syariah Mandiri
PT Bank BCA Syariah	1.573	2.032	PT Bank BCA Syariah
Total	19.902	23.613	Total
Bagian yang jatuh tempo			
dalam waktu satu tahun	(654)	(750)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	19.248	22.863	Long-term Portions

PT Bank Syariah Mandiri

Pada tanggal 27 Februari 2013, PT Bank Syariah Mandiri ("BSM") setuju untuk memberikan kepada Perusahaan *Line Facility* dalam jenis pembiayaan *Al-Murabahah* dengan *limit* plafon pembiayaan sebesar Rp200,0 miliar, yang akan digunakan untuk pembelian bahan baku produksi, bahan penolong, logistik dan *spare-part* mesin.

Pada tanggal 30 September 2013, Bank setuju untuk memberikan penambahan *limit* sebesar Rp100,0 miliar, sehingga total *limit* fasilitas ini menjadi Rp300,0 miliar. Fasilitas ini telah diperpanjang sampai dengan tanggal 30 Nopember 2020 dan ini dijamin dengan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo utang murabahah kepada BSM masing-masing sebesar USD18,3 juta dan USD21,6 juta.

PT Bank Syariah Mandiri

On February 27, 2013, PT Bank Syariah Mandiri ("BSM") agreed to provide Line Facility to the Company in kind of Al-Murabahah financing with the limit amounting to Rp200.0 billion, and shall be used to purchase raw materials, indirect materials, logistics and spare-part machine.

On September 30, 2013, Bank agreed to give additional limit facility amounting to Rp100.0 billion, so the total limit of the facilities became Rp300.0 billion. This facility has been extended up to November 30, 2020 and is secured by certain machine own by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of the murabahah payable to BSM amounted to USD18.3 million and USD21.6 million, respectively.

25. UTANG MURABAHAH JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

PT Bank BCA Syariah

Pada tanggal 19 Juni 2017, Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pembiayaan *Al-Murabahah* dari PT Bank BCA Syariah dengan total *limit* fasilitas sebesar Rp50,0 miliar, yang akan digunakan untuk pembelian bahan baku dan bahan pendukung produksi, dengan jangka waktu lima (5) tahun. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan tanah dan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo utang *murabahah* kepada PT Bank BCA Syariah masing-masing sebesar USD1,6 juta dan USD2,0 juta.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian.

26. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG

Bagian Jangka Panjang

Saldo pinjaman jangka panjang berikut merupakan bagian dari pinjaman Perusahaan yang telah direstrukturisasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Pihak yang Berpartisipasi			Participants
Tranche B	-	1.587	Tranche B
Tranche C	99.130	103.857	Tranche C
Subtotal	99.130	105.444	Subtotal
Pihak yang Belum Berpartisipasi	13.179	13.179	Non-Participants
Total pada nilai nominal	112.309	118.623	Total at nominal value
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjusment on the implemetation
PSAK No. 55	16.358	16.266	of PSAK No. 55
Total pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi	128.667	134.889	Total at amortized cost
Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam			
waktu satu tahun	(1.633)	(2.288)	Current maturities

127.034

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25. LONG-TERM MURABAHAH PAYABLES (Continued)

PT Bank BCA Syariah

On June 19, 2017, the Company obtained an Al-Murabahah financing facility with a total facility limit amounting to Rp50.0 billion and used to purchase raw material and supporting raw material, with a period of five (5) years. This facility is secured by certain land and machine owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balance of the murabahah payable to PT Bank BCA Syariah amounted to USD1.6 million and USD2.0 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the management believed it has fulfilled its obligations under the agreements.

26. LONG-TERM LOANS

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132.601

The following long-term loans balances as part of the Company's restructured liabilities are as follows:

Long-Term Portion

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26. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

26. LONG-TERM LOANS (Continued)

Pihak yang Berpartisipasi

Participants

Rincian pinjaman jangka panjang adalah sebagai berikut:

The detail of long-term loans is as follow:

		31 Maret 2020	0/March 31, 2020		
Dalam Satuan Penuh / In Full Amount					
	USD	Euro	JPY	Rp	
Fasilitas					Facilities
Tranche C	11.401.852	28.650.873	4.672.561.467	213.914.887.885	Tranche C
Total Nilai Nominal	11.401.852	28.650.873	4.672.561.467	213.914.887.885	Total at Nominal
		31 Desember 201	9/December 31, 2019		
		Dalam Satuan Pe	nuh / In Full Amount		
	USD	Euro	JPY	Rp	
Fasilitas					Facilities
Tranche B	177.758	443.452	73.238.807	3.310.942.181	Tranche B
Tranche C	11.617.039	29.191.609	4.760.748.172	217.952.170.200	Tranche C
Total Nilai Nominal	11.794.797	29.635.061	4.833.986.979	221.263.112.381	Total at Nominal

Fasilitas *Tranche* A dan *Tranche* B memiliki tingkat bunga tahunan sebagai berikut:

- dari tanggal efektif sampai dengan tiga (3) tahun setelah tanggal efektif:
 - LIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS), EURIBOR (untuk Euro Eropa), TIBOR (untuk Yen Jepang), dalam setiap kasusnya, dimana setiap kasus ditambah dengan 1% per tahun (batas maksimum 6%); dan
 - tiga (3) bulanan bunga BI (untuk Rupiah Indonesia) ditambah 1% per tahun (batas maksimum 14%);
- dari tiga (3) tahun sampai dengan lima (5) tahun setelah tanggal efektif:
 - LIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS), EURIBOR (untuk Euro Eropa), TIBOR (untuk Yen Jepang), dalam setiap kasusnya, dimana setiap kasus ditambah dengan 2% per tahun; dan
 - tiga (3) bulanan bunga BI (untuk Rupiah Indonesia) ditambah dengan 2% per tahun;
- dari dan sesudah lima (5) tahun setelah tanggal efektif:
 - LIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS), EURIBOR (untuk Euro Eropa), TIBOR (untuk Yen Jepang) dalam setiap kasusnya, dimana setiap kasus ditambah dengan 3% per tahun; dan
 - o tiga (3) bulanan bunga BI (untuk Rupiah Indonesia) ditambah dengan 3% per tahun.

The Tranche A facility and the Tranche B facility bear annual interest at rates as follows:

- from the effective date to the date three (3) years after the effective date:
 - Three (3)-month LIBOR (for US Dollars), EURIBOR (for European Euro), TIBOR (for Japanese Yen), for each case where in each case plus 1% per annum (capped at 6%); and
 - three (3)-month BI Rate (for Indonesian Rupiah) plus 1% per annum (capped at 14%);
- from the date three (3) years to five (5) years after the effective date:
 - three (3)-month LIBOR (for US Dollars), EURIBOR (for European Euro) and TIBOR (for Japanese Yen), for each case where in each case plus 2% per annum; and
 - three (3)-month BI Rate (for Indonesian Rupiah) plus 2% per annum;
- from more than five (5) years after the effective date:
 - three (3)-month LIBOR (for US Dollars), EURIBOR (for European Euro) and TIBOR (for Japanese Yen), for each case where in each case plus 3% per annum; and
 - three (3)-month BI Rate (for Indonesian Rupiah) plus 3% per annum.

26. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

Fasilitas *Tranche* C memiliki tingkat bunga tahunan sebagai berikut:

- dari tanggal efektif sampai dengan semua Wesel Tranche A, Pinjaman Tranche A, Wesel Tranche B, Pinjaman Tranche B dan pendanaan kembali utang telah dibayar semuanya, tidak ada bunga yang harus diakui. Tetapi biaya restrukturisasi diakui dan dikapitalisasi pada tahun ke-9 dan tahun ke-15 setelah tanggal efektif;
- setelah tanggal dimana semua Wesel Tranche A, Pinjaman Tranche A, Wesel Tranche B, Pinjaman Tranche B, dan pendanaan kembali utang telah dibayar penuh, dikenakan tarif tetap 2% per tahun;
- jika tanggal jatuh tempo final Fasilitas Tranche C diperpanjang sesuai dengan persyaratannya, LIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS), EURIBOR (untuk Euro Eropa), TIBOR (untuk Yen Jepang) dan tiga (3) bulanan bunga BI (untuk Rupiah Indonesia), masingmasing ditambah dengan 1% per tahun.

Sesuai dengan perjanjian restrukturisasi utang Perusahaan, kapitalisasi biaya restrukturisasi untuk tahun ke-9 setelah tanggal efektif telah dilakukan pada tahun 2014.

Fasilitas *Tranche* A jatuh tempo pada bulan April 2019 dan memiliki prasyarat yang sama dengan Wesel *Tranche* A.

Fasilitas *Tranche* B jatuh tempo pada bulan April 2022 dan memiliki prasyarat yang sama dengan Wesel *Tranche* B.

Fasilitas *Tranche* C jatuh tempo pada bulan April 2029 (dapat diperpanjang sampai dengan bulan April 2031) dan memiliki prasyarat yang sama dengan Wesel *Tranche* C.

Pihak yang Belum Berpartisipasi

Kesepakatan atas saldo utang kepada kreditur yang belum berpartisipasi dalam restrukturisasi utang memerlukan telaah internal lebih lanjut oleh Perusahaan, dan/atau penyelesaiannya tergantung dari selesainya proses verifikasi saldo pinjaman (*proof of debt*) dan/atau pemenuhan semua persyaratan sebagaimana diatur di dalam perjanjian restrukturisasi utang Perusahaan.

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26. LONG-TERM LOANS (Continued)

The Tranche C Facility bears an annual interest rate as follows:

- from the effective date until all Tranche A Notes, Tranche A Debt, Tranche B Notes, Tranche B Debt and refinancing debt are repaid in full, no interest will be accrued. However, a restructuring fee will be accrued and be capitalized on the dates falling the 9th year and 15th year after the effective date;
- after the date on which all Tranche A Notes, Tranche A Debt, Tranche B Notes, Tranche B Debt and refinancing debt are repaid in full, a fixed rate of 2% per annum; and
- if the final maturity date of the Tranche C Facilities is extended in accordance with their terms, three (3) month LIBOR (for US dollars), EURIBOR (for European Euro) and TIBOR (for Japanese Yen) and three (3) months BI Rate (for Indonesian Rupiah), for each case where in each case plus 1% per annum.

In accordance with the Company's restructuring agreement, capitalization of the restructuring fee for the ninth (9th) year after the effective date has been applied in year 2014.

The Tranche A Facility has a stated maturity date in April 2019 and shares the same terms as the Tranche A Notes.

The Tranche B Facility has a stated maturity date in April 2022 and shares the same terms as the Tranche B Notes.

The Tranche C Facility has a stated maturity date in April 2029 (subject to extension to a date in April 2031) and shares the same terms as the Tranche C Notes.

Non-Participants

The resolution on the outstanding indebtedness to creditors who did not participate in the debt restructuring are subject to further review by the Company and/or successful completion of the relevant (proof of debts) process and/or fulfillment of all relevant requirements under the Company's debt restructuring agreement.

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27. WESEL BAYAR

Wesel bayar merupakan bagian dari utang Perusahaan yang telah direstrukturisasi. Rincian wesel bayar yang direstrukturisasi adalah sebagai berikut:

27. NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable are part of the Company's restructured liabilities. The detail of the restructured notes payable is af follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Pihak yang Berpartisipasi: Secured Company Global Notes Pihak yang Belum Berpartisipasi	483.396 38.450	499.879 38.450	Participants: Secured Company Global Notes Non-Participants
Total pada nilai nominal Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan PSAK No. 55	521.846 74.345	538.329 71.638	Total at nominal value Net adjustment on the implementation of PSAK No. 55
Total pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	596.191 (7.963)	609.967 (10.682)	Total at amortized cost Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	588.228	599.285	Long-Term Portion

Pihak yang Berpartisipasi

Berikut ini adalah syarat dan ketentuan penting dalam perjanjian tersebut:

Wesel Tranche A

Sesuai dengan perjanjian restrukturisasi utang, Perusahaan menerbitkan *Secured Company Global Notes* sebesar USD19,3 juta dan Tjiwi Kimia Finance BV ("TKFBV") menerbitkan *Guaranteed Secured Global Notes* sebesar USD116,7 juta (keduanya disebut sebagai "Wesel *Tranche* A"). Pada tanggal 25 Juni 2014, Wesel yang diterbitkan oleh TKFBV ditukarkan dengan Wesel yang diterbitkan oleh Perusahaan dengan syarat dan ketentuan yang sama sehingga Wesel yang diterbitkan oleh TKFBV sudah tidak berlaku lagi. Wesel *Tranche* A jatuh tempo pada bulan April 2019, kecuali dilunasi, dibeli atau dibatalkan sebelum tanggal jatuh tempo.

Wesel *Tranche* A memiliki tingkat bunga tahunan sebagai berikut:

- dari tanggal efektif sampai dengan tiga (3) tahun setelah tanggal efektif: LIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS) ditambah dengan 1% per tahun (batas maksimum 6%);
- lebih dari tiga (3) tahun sampai dengan lima (5) tahun setelah tanggal efektif: LIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS) ditambah dengan 2% per tahun; dan
- lebih dari dan setelah lima (5) tahun dari tanggal efektif: LIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS) ditambah dengan 3% per tahun.

Ketentuan jumlah batas maksimum bunga adalah sebagai berikut:

Participants

Following are the important terms and conditions based on the agreement:

Tranche A Notes

In line with the debt restructuring agreement, the Company issued Secured Company Global Notes amounting to USD19.3 million and Tjiwi Kimia Finance BV ("TKFBV") issued Guaranteed Secured Global Notes amounting to USD116.7 million (both referred to the "Tranche A Notes"). On June 25, 2014, Notes issued by TKFBV was exchanged with the Notes issued by the Company with the same terms and conditions and therefore the Notes issued by TKFBV was no longer valid. The Tranche A Notes have a stated maturity date on April 2019, unless redeemed, purchased or cancelled prior to the maturity date.

These Tranche A Notes bear annual interest rates as follows:

- from the effective date of the to three (3) years after the effective date: three (3)-month LIBOR (for US Dollars) plus 1% per annum (capped at 6%);
- from more than three (3) years to five (5) years after the effective date: three (3)-month LIBOR (for US Dollars) plus 2% per annum; and
- from and after more than five (5) years after the effective date: three (3)-month LIBOR (for US Dollars) plus 3% per annum.

Subject to an interest amount cap as follows:

27. WESEL BAYAR (Lanjutan)

- untuk setiap bulan dimana Wesel Tranche A atau Pinjaman Tranche A (seperti dijelaskan di bawah) masih terutang, jumlah seluruh utang bunga terhadap Wesel Tranche A, Pinjaman Tranche A, Wesel Tranche B (seperti dijelaskan di bawah) dan Pinjaman Tranche B (seperti dijelaskan di bawah) yang masih terutang dibatasi maksimum 50% dari jumlah Monthly Mandatory Debts Service (MMDS) untuk bulan tersebut; dan
- untuk setiap bulan setelah seluruh Wesel Tranche A dan Pinjaman Tranche A dilunasi, jumlah seluruh utang bunga terhadap Wesel Tranche B dan Pinjaman Tranche B yang masih terutang dan jika memungkinkan, Wesel Tranche C dan Pinjaman Tranche C yang masih terutang dibatasi maksimum 33% dari jumlah MMDS untuk bulan tersebut.

Bunga dibayar secara tiga (3) bulanan pada hari kerja terakhir hari di bulan Januari, April, Juli dan Oktober setiap tahunnya, dimulai pada bulan Juli 2005. Berdasarkan CAL X, pembayaran pokok pinjaman dilakukan setiap 3 bulan.

Wesel Tranche B

Sesuai dengan perjanjian restrukturisasi utang, Perusahaan juga menerbitkan Secured Company Global Notes sebesar USD49,7 juta dan TKFBV menerbitkan Guaranteed Secured Global Notes USD300,3 juta (keduanya disebut sebagai "Wesel Tranche B"). Pada tanggal 25 Juni 2014, Wesel yang diterbitkan oleh TKFBV ditukarkan dengan Wesel yang diterbitkan oleh Perusahaan dengan syarat dan ketentuan yang sama sehingga Wesel yang diterbitkan oleh TKFBV sudah tidak berlaku lagi. Wesel Tranche B akan jatuh tempo pada bulan April 2022, kecuali dilunasi, dibeli atau dibatalkan sebelum tanggal jatuh tempo atau dilakukan pendanaan kembali sesuai prasyarat. Prasyarat Wesel Tranche B sama dengan Wesel Tranche A.

Wesel Tranche C

Sesuai dengan perjanjian restrukturisasi utang. Perusahaan menerbitkan Secured Company Global Notes sebesar USD64,6 juta TKFBV menerbitkan Guaranteed Secured Company Global Notes sebesar (keduanya disebut juta "Wesel Tranche C"). Pada tanggal 25 Juni 2014, Wesel yang diterbitkan oleh TKFBV ditukarkan dengan Wesel yang diterbitkan oleh Perusahaan dengan syarat dan ketentuan yang sama sehingga Wesel yang diterbitkan oleh TKFBV sudah tidak berlaku lagi. Wesel Tranche C akan jatuh tempo pada bulan April 2029, kecuali dilunasi, dibeli atau dibatalkan sebelum tanggal jatuh tempo atau diperpanjang sesuai dengan persyaratan sampai dengan bulan April 2031. Prasyarat Wesel Tranche C sama dengan Wesel Tranche A dan Wesel Tranche B, kecuali Wesel Tranche C memiliki tingkat bunga tahunan sebagai berikut:

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27. NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

- for any month in which any Tranche A Notes or Tranche A Debt (as defined below) remains outstanding, the aggregate amount of interest payable in respect of the Tranche A Notes, Tranche A Debt, Tranche B Notes (as defined below) and Tranche B Debt (as defined below) outstanding is limited at 50% of the Monthly Mandatory Debts Service (MMDS) amount for that month; and
- for any month after all Tranche A Notes and Tranche A Debt have been repaid, the aggregate amount of interest payable in respect of the Tranche B Notes and Tranche B Debt outstanding and, if applicable, Tranche C Notes and Tranche C Debt outstanding is limited at 33% of the MMDS amount for that month.

Interest is paid quarterly in arrears on the last business day in January, April, July and October of each year commencing in July 2005. Based on CAL X, payment of principal is made quarterly.

Tranche B Notes

In line with the debt restructuring agreement, the Company has also issued Secured Company Global Notes amounting to USD49.7 million and TKFBV has issued Guaranteed Secured Global Notes amounting to USD300.3 million (both referred to the "Tranche B Notes"). On June 25, 2014, Notes issued by TKFBV was exchanged with the Notes issued by the Company with the same terms and conditions and therefore the Notes issued by TKFBV was no longer valid. The Tranche B Notes have a stated maturity date in April 2022, unless redeemed, purchased, or cancelled prior to the maturity date or refinanced in accordance with their terms. The Tranche B Notes share the same terms as the Tranche A Notes.

Tranche C Notes

In line with the debt restructuring agreement, the Company issued Secured Company Global Notes amounting to USD64.6 million and TKFBV issued Guaranteed Secured Company Global Notes amounting to USD381.2 million (both referred to "Tranche C Notes"). On June 25, 2014, Notes issued by TKFBV was exchanged with the Notes issued by the Company with the same terms and conditions and therefore the Notes issued by TKFBV was no longer valid. The Tranche C Notes have a stated maturity date in April 2029, unless redeemed, purchased or cancelled prior to the maturity date or extended in accordance with their terms to a date in April 2031. Tranche C Notes share the same terms as the Tranche A and Tranche B Notes except that the Tranche C Notes bear annual interest rates as follows:

27. WESEL BAYAR (Lanjutan)

- dari tanggal efektif sampai dengan semua Wesel Tranche A, Pinjaman Tranche A, Wesel Tranche B, Pinjaman Tranche B dan pendanaan kembali utang telah dibayar semuanya, tidak ada bunga yang harus diakui. Tetapi biaya restrukturisasi diakui dan dikapitalisasi pada tahun ke-9 dan tahun ke-15 setelah tanggal efektif;
- setelah tanggal dimana semua Wesel Tranche A, Pinjaman Tranche A, Wesel Tranche B, Pinjaman Tranche B, dan pendanaan kembali utang telah dibayar penuh akan dikenakan bunga tetap 2% per tahun; dan
- jika tanggal jatuh tempo diperpanjang sesuai dengan prasyarat Wesel *Tranche* C, LIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS) ditambah dengan 1% per tahun dan dikenakan tingkat bunga maksimum yang sama dengan Wesel *Tranche* A dan Wesel *Tranche* B.

Sesuai dengan perjanjian restrukturisasi utang, kapitalisasi biaya restrukturisasi untuk tahun ke-9 setelah tanggal efektif telah dilakukan pada tahun 2014.

Pihak yang Belum Berpartisipasi

Kesepakatan atas saldo utang kepada pihak yang belum berpartisipasi dalam restrukturisasi utang sangat tergantung dari penelaahan lebih lanjut oleh Perusahaan, dan/atau penyelesaiannya tergantung dari proses verifikasi saldo pinjaman (*proof of debt*) dan/atau pemenuhan semua persyaratan yang berhubungan sebagaimana diatur dalam perjanjian restrukturisasi utang Perusahaan.

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27. NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

- from the effective date until all Tranche A Notes, Tranche A Debt, Tranche B Notes, Tranche B Debt and refinancing debt are repaid in full, no interest will be accrued. However, a restructuring fee will be accrued and be capitalized on the dates falling the 9th year and 15th year after the effective date:
- after the date on which all Tranche A Notes, Tranche A Debt, Tranche B Notes, Tranche B Debt and refinancing debt are repaid in full, bears a fixed interest rate of 2% per annum; and
- if the final maturity date is extended in accordance with the terms of the Tranche C Notes, three (3)-month LIBOR (for US dollar) plus 1% per annum, but subject to the same interest amount limit as the Tranche A Notes and the Tranche B Notes.

In accordance with the debt restructuring agreement, capitalization of the restructuring fee for the 9th year after the effective date has been applied in year 2014.

Non-Participants

The resolution on the outstanding indebtedness to creditors who did not participate in the debt restructuring are subject to further review by the Company and/or successful completion of the relevant proof of debts process and/or fulfillment of all relevant requirements under the Company's debt restructuring agreement.

28. UTANG OBLIGASI

28. BONDS PAYABLE

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
Shinhan Investment Corporation			Shinhan Investment Corporation
& Hana Financial Investment Co., Ltd	18.750	21.875	& Hana Financial Investment Co., Ltd
Bagian yang jatuh tempo			
dalam waktu satu tahun	(12.500)	(12.500)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	6.250	9.375	Long-term Portions

Pada tanggal 7 September 2018, Perusahaan menerbitkan 1st non-guaranteed floating rate bonds PT Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia Tbk sebesar USD25,0 juta dengan jangka waktu tiga (3) tahun. Perusahaan menunjuk Shinhan Investment Corporation ("Shinhan") sebagai lead manager dan Hana Financial Investment Co., Ltd sebagai penjamin emisi.

On September 7, 2018, the Company issued the 1st nonguaranteed floating rate bonds of PT Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia Tbk amounting to USD25.0 million for the period of three (3) years. The Company appoints Shinhan Investment Corporation ("Shinhan") as lead manager and Hana Financial Investment Co., Ltd as the underwriters.

28. UTANG OBLIGASI (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, saldo utang obligasi dari Shinhan adalah masing-masing sebesar USD18,8 juta dan USD21,9 juta.

29. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA

Liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan untuk tanggal 31 Maret 2020 adalah estimasi manajemen, sedangkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 telah dihitung oleh PT Sentra Jasa Aktuaria, aktuaris independen, dalam laporannya masing-masing tertanggal 5 Maret 2020, dengan menggunakan metode "Projected Unit Credit" dan asumsi-asumsi sebagai berikut:

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28. BONDS PAYABLE (Continued)

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balances of loan to Shinhan amounted to USD18.8 million and USD21.9 million, respectively.

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY

Employee benefits liability as of March 31, 2020 was estimated by management, while as of December 31, 2019 was calculated by PT Sentra Jasa Aktuaria, in its reports dated March 5, 2020, using the "Projected Unit Credit" method and the following assumptions:

Tingkat diskonto	5,42% - 8,19% per tahun, 5.42% - 8.19% per annum,	Discount rate
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	5% per tahun/5% per annum	Salary increment rate
Tingkat pengunduran diri secara sukarela	8% untuk karyawan berumur dibawah 30 tahun dan akan secara sukarela terus berkurang sampai 0% pada usia 50 tahun/ 8 % for employees below the age of 30 years and will linearly decrease until 0% at the age of 50 years	Voluntary resignation rate
Tingkat mortalitas	Tabel Mortalita Indonesia 2011 (TMI'11)/ Indonesian Mortality Table 2011 (TMI'11)	Mortality rate
Usia pensiun normal	55 tahun/55 years	Normal retirement age
Tingkat kecacatan	10% dari tingkat kematian/ 10% of the mortality rate	Disability rate

Analisa liabilitas imbalan kerja yang diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian adalah sebagai berikut:

Analysis of employee benefits liability recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position is as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2020	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti Nilai wajar atas aset program	35.591 -	41.469 -	Present value of defined benefit obligation Fair value of plan assets
Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja	35.591	41.469	Employee Benefits Liability

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29. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (Lanjutan)

Mutasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan adalah sebagai berikut:

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY (Continued)

Movement of employee benefits liability is as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Saldo awal	41.469	38.055	Beginning balance
Beban yang			Expense recognized
diakui dalam laba rugi	1.103	5.306	in profit or loss
Pengukuran kembali yang diakui dalam			Remeasurements recognized in
penghasilan komprehensif lain	1.203	5.641	other comprehensive income
Pembayaran manfaat	(1.936)	(9.120)	Benefits paid
Penyesuaian selisih kurs	(6.248)	1.587	Foreign exchange adjustment
Saldo Akhir Tahun	35.591	41.469	Ending Balance

30. MODAL SAHAM

Susunan pemegang saham Perusahaan dan total kepemilikan saham pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, berdasarkan catatan Biro Administrasi Efek (BAE) Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) adalah sebagai berikut:

30. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's shareholders and their respective shareholdings as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, based on the Securities Administration Agency's (BAE) and Central Custodian Stock Indonesian (KSEI) records were as follows:

31 Mar 2020 dan 31 Des 2019/

	Mar 31, 2	2020 and Dec 31, 2	019	
	Jumlah Saham			
	Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh			
Pemegang Saham	(dalam satuan penuh)/ Number of Shares Issued and Fully Paid (in full amounts)	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership (%)	Jumlah/ <i>Amount</i> s (USD)	Shareholders
PT Purinusa Ekapersada	1.857.744.987	59,67	408.645	PT Purinusa Ekapersada
Masyarakat (masing-masing dibawah 5%)	1.255.478.583	40,33	276.165	Public (each below 5%)
,				,
Total	3.113.223.570	100,00	684.810	Total

31. TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR

Akun ini bersumber dari kegiatan korporasi Perusahaan, antara lain penawaran umum perdana dan terbatas, penerbitan waran, saham bonus dan dividen saham, serta selisih antara aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak dari Entitas Anak, PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya.

Saldo pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebesar USD29,2 juta.

31. ADDITIONAL PAID - IN CAPITAL

This account represents the balance incurred from the Company's corporate actions, among others, initial public offering and rights issue, issuance of warrants, bonus shares and share dividend, and the difference between the tax amnesty assets and liabilities from the Subsidiary, PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya.

Balance as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 amounted to USD29.2 million.

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32. SALDO LABA DAN DIVIDEN

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan pada tanggal 27 Juni 2019, pemegang saham setuju untuk membagikan dividen tunai tahun buku 2018 sebesar USD10,8 juta (setara dengan Rp155,7 miliar) atau setara dengan Rp50 per lembar saham. Dividen tersebut dibagikan kepada pemegang saham yang terdaftar pada tanggal 9 Juli 2019. Dividen kas ini dibayarkan pada tanggal 31 Juli 2019.

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan tersebut, pemegang saham juga menetapkan saldo laba yang ditentukan penggunaannya sebesar USD1,0 juta (setara dengan Rp14,4 miliar) sebagai cadangan dana umum dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan pasal 70 Undang-undang Perseroan Terbatas No. 40 Tahun 2007.

32. RETAINED EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

Based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated June 27, 2019, the shareholders approved the distribution of cash dividends for the book year 2018 amounting to USD10.8 million (equivalent to Rp155.7 billion) or equivalent to Rp50 per share. The dividends were distributed to all of its registered shareholders as of July 9, 2019. These cash dividends were paid on July 31, 2019.

In the said Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the shareholders also approved the appropriation of retained earnings amounting to USD1.0 million (equivalent Rp14.4 billion) for general reserve in compliance with the article 70 of Corporation Law No. 40 of 2007.

33. PENJUALAN NETO

Penjualan Neto

33. NET SALES

Rincian penjualan neto diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut:

The detail of net sales is classified as follows:

liga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal	/
---------------------------------------	---

	Three-month periods ended		
	31 Mar 2020/	31 Mar 2019/	
	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	
Kertas budaya	213.322	274.114	Cultural paper
Kertas industri dan lainnya	53.983	32.857	Industrial paper and others
Penjualan Neto (Catatan 40)	267.305	306.971	Net Sales (Note 40)

Rincian penjualan berdasarkan pelanggan adalah sebagai berikut:

The detail of sales based on customers is as follows:

	riga bulan yang bera	iknir pada tanggai/	
	Three-month pe	eriods ended	
	31 Mar 2020/	31 Mar 2019/	
	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
(masing-masing dibawah 10% dari			(each below 10% of
penjualan neto)	156.144	166.335	net)
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 41a)			Related parties (Note 41a)
<u>Lokal</u>			<u>Local</u>
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah	111.157	140.581	PT Cakrawala Mega Indah
<u>Ekspor</u>			<u>Export</u>
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah			Others (each below 10% of
10% dari penjualan neto)	4	55	net sales)
Total penjualan - pihak berelasi	111.161	140.636	Total sales - related parties

306.971

267.305

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

Net Sales

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34. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN

34. COST OF GOODS SOLD

Rincian beban pokok penjualan adalah sebagai berikut:

The detail of cost of goods sold is as follows:

	Three-month pe	eriods ended	
	31 Mar 2020/	31 Mar 2019/	
	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	
Bahan baku			Raw materials
Saldo awal periode	39.952	81.121	At beginning of period
Pembelian	108.289	148.079	Purchases
Bahan baku tersedia			Raw materials
untuk diproduksi	148.241	229.200	available for manufacturing
Bahan baku pada akhir periode	(47.844)	(90.369)	Raw materials at end of period
Pemakaian bahan baku	100.397	138.831	Raw materials used
Tenaga kerja langsung	5.414	5.734	Direct labor
Beban pabrikasi	94.283	100.940	Manufacturing overhead
Total beban produksi	200.094	245.505	Total production costs
Persediaan barang dalam proses			Work-in-process inventory
Saldo awal periode	15.282	22.913	At beginning of period
Saldo akhir periode	(15.538)	(22.359)	At end of period
Beban pokok produksi	199.838	246.059	Cost of goods manufactured
Persediaan barang jadi			Finished goods inventory
Saldo awal periode	148.696	165.534	At beginning of period
Saldo akhir periode	(116.168)	(137.321)	At end of period
Beban Pokok Penjualan	232.366	274.272	Cost of Goods Sold

Perusahaan melakukan transaksi pembelian dengan pihak berelasi (Catatan 41b).

The Company had purchase transactions with related parties (Note 41b).

Rincian pembelian bahan baku, bahan baku tidak langsung dan suku cadang dari pemasok adalah sebagai berikut:

The detail of purchase from suppliers for raw material, indirect material and spare-parts is as follows:

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Three-month periods ended		
	31 Mar 2020/	31 Mar 2019/	
	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	
<u>Pemasok</u>	,	•	Suppliers
Pihak ketiga (masing-masing dibawah			Third parties (each below 10% of
10% dari penjualan neto)	52.311	86.533	net sales)
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 41b)			Related parties (Note 41b)
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah	89.934	133.021	PT Cakrawala Mega Indah Others (each below
10% dari penjualan neto)	8.202	3.895	10% of net sales)
Subtotal	98.136	136.916	Subtotal
Total pembelian	150.447	223.449	Total purchases
Pembelian bahan pembantu			Purchases of indirect material
dan suku cadang	(42.158)	(75.370)	and spare parts
Total Pembelian Bahan Baku	108.289	148.079	Total Purchases of Raw Materials

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34. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN (Lanjutan)

34. COST OF GOODS SOLD (Continued)

Rincian pemasok dengan nilai pembelian melebihi 10% dari total penjualan neto adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of suppliers with the purchase value exceeding 10% of the total net sales is as follows:

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Three-month pe	eriods ended	
	31 Mar 2020/	31 Mar 2019/	
	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah	89.934	133.021	PT Cakrawala Mega Ir

35. BEBAN USAHA

35. OPERATING EXPENSES

The account consists of:

a. Beban Penjualan

Akun ini terdiri dari:

a. Selling Expenses

	Tiga bulan yang bera Three-month pe	. 00	
	31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 201</i> 9	
Ongkos angkut	7.451	7.525	Freight
Gaji dan upah	803	735	Salaries and wages
Komisi	466	816	Commission
Beban kantor (Catatan 41d)	217	277	Office expenses (Note 41d)
Administrasi bank	177	241	Bank charges
Perjalanan dinas	51	107	Traveling
Penyusutan (Catatan 15)	1	1	Depreciation (Note 15)
Lain-lain	1.136	1.175	Others
Total	10.302	10.877	Total

b. Beban Umum dan Administrasi

b. General and Administrative Expenses

	Tiga bulan yang bera	khir pada tanggal/	
	Three-month pe	eriods ended	
	31 Mar 2020/ 31 Mar 2019/		
	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	
Jasa manajemen dan			Management and
profesional (Catatan 41c)	3.052	2.561	professional fees (Note 41c)
Gaji dan upah	2.687	2.879	Salaries and wages
Beban kantor (Catatan 41d)	351	297	Office expenses (Note 41d)
Asuransi	339	409	Insurance
Penyusutan (Catatan 15)	224	188	Depreciation (Note 15)
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	145	136	Repairs and maintenance
Perjalanan dinas	71	83	Traveling
Lain-lain	944	1.216	Others
Total	7.813	7.769	Total

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36. BEBAN BUNGA

Beban bunga berasal dari bunga atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek dan jangka panjang, pinjaman jangka panjang, wesel bayar, utang obligasi dan liabilitas sewa pembiayaan.

36. INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense is derived from interest incurred on short-term and long-term bank loans, long-term loans, notes payable, bond payable and finance lease liabilities.

Tiga bulan	vang	berakhir	pada	tanggal/

	Three-month periods ended		
	31 Mar 2020/	31 Mar 2019/	
	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	
Beban bunga kontraktual	15.636	15.038	Contractual interest expense
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjustment on implementation
PSAK No. 55	(988)	(1.111)	of PSAK No. 55
Beban Bunga Efektif	14.648	13.927	Effective Interest Expense
PERPAJAKAN	3	7. TAXATION	
a. Pajak Dibayar Dimuka		a. Prepaid Taxes	

Pajak Dibayar Dimuka

Pajak Pertambahan Nilai

37.

31 Mar 2020/ 31 Des 2019/ Mar 31, 2020 Dec 31, 2019 4.991 9.400 4.338 9.083 9.329 18.483

b. Utang Palak

Pajak penghasilan

Total

Utang Pajak		D. Taxes Payable	
	31 Mar 2020/	31 Des 2019/	
	Mar 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019	
Pajak penghasilan			Income taxes
Pasal 21	237	150	Article 21
Pasal 22	52	18	Article 22
Pasal 23/26	165	846	Article 23/26
Pasal 29	2.658	3.131	Article 29
Total	3.112	4.145	Total
	-		

c. Manfaat (Beban) Pajak Penghasilan

c. Income Tax Benefit (Expense)

Tayor Payable

Manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah sebagai berikut:

Income tax benefit (expense) of the Company and Subsidiaries is as follows:

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

Three-month pe	eriods ended	
31 Mar 2020/	31 Mar 2019/	
Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	
		Current
-	(1.034)	Company
		Deferred
2.390	(2.250)	Company
(156)	289	Subsidiaries
		Income Tax Benefit
2.234	(2.995)	(Expense) - Net
	31 Mar 2020/ Mar 31, 2020 - 2.390 (156)	Mar 31, 2020 Mar 31, 2019 - (1.034) 2.390 (2.250) (156) 289

Value-Added Tax

Income taxes

Total

37. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

Rekonsiliasi antara laba (rugi) sebelum beban pajak penghasilan dan estimasi laba (rugi) fiskal untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019, berdasarkan laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dalam Rupiah Indonesia, adalah sebagai berikut:

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37. TAXATION (Continued)

Reconciliation between profit (loss) before income tax expense and estimated fiscal profit (loss) for the year ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, based on the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in Indonesian Rupiah, is as follows:

	2020 (Dalam ribuan	2019 (Dalam ribuan	
	Rupiah/ In thousands of Rupiah)	Rupiah/ In thousands of Rupiah)	
Laba (Rugi) Perusahaan			Profit (Loss) before income tax
sebelum beban			expense attributable
pajak penghasilan			to the Company
Januari-Maret	(1.153.896.223)	269.150.243	January-March
April-Desember (taksiran)	841.471.847	252.394.354	April-December (estimated)
Beda waktu:			Temporary differences:
Penyusutan aset tetap	74.134.703	38.292.003	Depreciation of fixed assets
Beban imbalan kerja	(54.553.383)	(72.928.840)	Employee benefit expense
Lain-lain	(113.188.254)	(62.855.403)	Others
Beda tetap:			Permanent differences:
Penghasilan bunga final	(18.233.391)	(14.747.329)	Final interest income
Penghasilan sewa final	(6.265.045)	(4.237.433)	Final rental income
Sewa	(54.273.168)	-	Leasing
Lain-lain	(7.648.550)	(1.053.167)	Others
Estimasi Akumulasi Laba			Estimated Fiscal Profit (Loss)
(Rugi) Fiskal - Akhir Tahun	(492.451.464)	404.014.428	Carry - forward - at End of Year

Beda temporer terutama terdiri dari penyusutan aset tetap, penyesuaian neto atas penerapan PSAK No. 55 dan cadangan imbalan kerja. Beda tetap terutama terdiri dari penghasilan bunga yang sudah merupakan obyek pajak bersifat final.

d. Pajak Tangguhan

Mutasi aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan - neto dan manfaat (beban) pajak yang terkait adalah sebagai berikut: Temporary differences consist mainly of depreciation of fixed assets, net adjustment on adoption of PSAK No. 55 and provision for employee benefits. Permanent differences consist mainly of interest income already subjected to final tax.

d. Deferred Tax

Movement of deferred tax assets (liabilities) net and the related tax benefit (expense) is as follows:

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37. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

Rugi neto belum

Total

direalisasi atas perubahan

(128)

(849)

(7.637)

nilai wajar aset dan

liabilitas keuangan

37. TAXATION (Continued)

			Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) ke Penghasilan		
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	Dibebankan ke Laba Rugi/ Charged to Profit or Loss	Komprehensif Lain/ Charged to Other Comprehensive Income	31 Maret/ March 31, 2020	
Perusahaan					Company
Aset pajak tangguhan Akumulasi rugi fiskal Revaluasi aset tetap setelah	-	1.429	-	1.429	<u>Deferred tax assets</u> Accumulated fiscal loss Revaluation of fixed assets -
dikurangi penyusutan	873	(42)	-	831	net of depreciation
Imbalan kerja Rugi neto belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar aset dan	8.215	(555)	229	7.889	Employee benefits Net unrealized loss on fair value changes of financial assets
liabilitas keuangan	(977)	(281)	<u> </u>	(1.258)	and liabilities
Total <u>Liabilitas pajak tangguhan</u>	8.111	551	229	8.891	Total <u>Deferred tax liability</u>
Aset tetap	(40.074)	1.839		(38.235)	Fixed assets
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan - Neto	(31.963)	2.390	229	(29.344)	Deferred Tax Liability - Net
Entitas anak Aset Pajak					Subsidiaries Deferred Tax
Tangguhan - Neto	2.154	(156)		1.998	Assets - Net
	31 Desember/	Dibebankan ke Laba Rugi	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) ke Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Charged to	31 Desember/	
	December 31,	Charged to	Comprehensive		
	2018	Profit or Loss	-	2019	
Perusahaan					Company
Aset pajak tangguhan					Deferred tax assets
Akumulasi rugi fiskal	6.353	(6.353)	-	-	Accumulated fiscal loss
Revaluasi aset tetap setelah	838	35		873	Revaluation of fixed assets -
dikurangi penyusutan Imbalan kerja	7.552	(470)	1.133	8.215	net of depreciation Employee benefits
imbalan kerja	1.552	(470)	1.100	0.213	Linployee benefits

Total

Net unrealized loss

and liabilities

financial assets

on fair value changes of

(977)

37. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

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37. TAXATION (Continued)

Dikreditkan

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	(Dibebankan) ke Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Charged to Other Comprehensive Income	Dibebankan ke Laba Rugi/ Charged to Profit or Loss	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018
<u>Deferred tax liability</u> Fixed assets	(40.074)	-	(5.589)	(34.485)
Deferred Tax Liability - Net	(31.963)	1.133	(13.226)	(19.870)
Subsidiaries Deferred Tax Assets - Net	2.154	(8)	773	1.389

Aset pajak tangguhan yang diakui dari akumulasi rugi fiskal adalah sebesar jumlah yang menurut Perusahaan kemungkinan besar dapat dikompensasikan dengan laba kena pajak selama lima (5) tahun sejak tahun terjadinya rugi fiskal tersebut.

e. Peraturan Pemerintah

Liabilitas pajak tangguhan

Tangguhan - Neto

Aset tetap

Liabilitas Pajak

Tangguhan - Neto

Entitas anak Aset Pajak

Undang-undang No. 36 Tahun 2008 mengenai "Pajak Penghasilan", yang berlaku efektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2009, mencakup penetapan tarif tunggal sebesar 25% untuk tahun fiskal 2010 dan seterusnya.

Perusahaan telah memenuhi ketentuan dalam Peraturan Pemerintah No. 56 Tahun 2015 dan Undang-undang No. 36 Tahun 2008, dan oleh karena itu, telah menggunakan pengurangan tarif pajak sebesar 5% dalam penghitungan pajak penghasilan badan.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020, terbit Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 yang mengatur penurunan tarif pajak penghasilan badan menjadi 22% untuk tahun pajak 2020 dan 2021; dan 20% untuk tahun pajak 2022 dan seterusnya.

Berdasarkan Peraturan pemerintah tersebut, Perusahaan Terbuka dapat memperoleh pengurangan tarif Pajak Penghasilan 3% lebih rendah dari tarif tertinggi, jika memenuhi persyaratanpersyaaratan yang telah ditentukan. Accumulated fiscal loss recorded as deferred tax assets represents amounts that management believes can be compensated against taxable profit within a period of five (5) years from when the fiscal loss was incurred.

e. Government Regulation

Law No. 36 Year 2008 regarding "Income Tax", which became effective on January 1, 2009, included among others, the stipulation of a single rate of 25% for fiscal year 2010 onwards.

The Company complies with the requirements of the Government Regulation No. 56 Year 2015 and Law No. 36 Year 2008, and therefore, has affected the 5% tax rate reduction in its corporate income tax computation.

On March 31, 2020, the Government Regulation in lieu of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 1 of 2020 which regulates the reduction of corporate income tax rate to 22% for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, and 20% for fiscal year 2022 and onwards.

Based on the Government Regulation, a Public Company could obtain 3% tax rate reduction from the highest rate after fulfilling the requirements determined.

37. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019, Perusahaan telah memenuhi ketentuan tersebut, oleh karena itu, telah menggunakan pengurangan tarif dalam perhitungan pajak penghasilan. Aset dan kewajiban pajak tangguhan juga telah dihitung menggunakan tarif-tarif tersebut.

f. Administrasi

Januari - Maret 2020

Januari - Maret 2019

Berdasarkan Undang-undang perpajakan yang berlaku di Indonesia, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menghitung dan membayarkan sendiri besarnya total pajak yang terutang. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak lokal melakukan perhitungan dan melaporkan SPT sendiri. SPT konsolidasian tidak diperkenankan dalam peraturan perpajakan Indonesia. Direktorat Jendral Pajak dapat menetapkan dan mengubah liabilitas pajak dalam batas waktu lima (5) tahun sejak tanggal terutang pajak.

38. LABA PER SAHAM DASAR YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK

Perhitungan laba neto per saham dasar adalah sebagai berikut:

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37. TAXATION (Continued)

For three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has complied with the requirements, therefore, has affected the tax rate reduction in its corporate income tax computation. Accordingly, the deferred tax assets and liabilities have been also calculated using these enacted tax rates

f. Administration

Under the taxation laws of Indonesia, the Company and certain domestic Subsidiaries submit their tax returns on the basis of self - assessment. The Company and certain domestic Subsidiaries calculate and submit their annual tax calculation and returns, consolidated tax returns being prohibited under the taxation laws of Indonesia. The Directorate General of Taxation may assess or amend taxes within five (5) years from the date the tax became due.

38. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE PARENT

Laba per Saham

The following presents the computation of basic earnings per share:

Laba Neto yang Dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk / Net Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Total Rata-rata Tertimbang Saham Biasa yang Beredar (Dalam Satuan Penuh)/ Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding (In Full Amount)	Dasar/ yang dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk (USD) (Dalam Satuan Penuh)/ Basic/ Earnings Per Share Attributable to Owners of the Parent (USD) (In Full Amount)
156.239	3.113.223.570	0,0502
47.925	3.113.223.570	0,0154

Perusahaan tidak menghitung laba per saham dilusian karena Perusahaan tidak memiliki saham yang mempunyai efek dilutif potensial pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019.

The Company did not calculate diluted earnings per share since the Company had no shares that have a potential dilutive effect as of March 31, 2020 and 2019.

January - March 2020

January - March 2019

39. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG SELAIN DOLAR AMERIKA SERIKAT

Saldo aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang selain Dolar Amerika Serikat pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

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39. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN CURRENCIES OTHER THAN UNITED STATES DOLLAR

The outstanding monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than United States Dollar as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are as follows:

		31 Mar 2020//	Mar 31, 2020	
		Mata Uang Selain Dolar AS (dalam ribuan)/ Currency Other than US Dollar (in thousands)	Setara dalam Dolar AS/ Equivalent in US Dollar	
ASET				<i>ASSETS</i>
Kas dan setara kas				Cash and cash equivalents
dan aset lancar lainnya				and other current assets
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	197.322.461	12.056	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	60.967	562	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUR	416	458	European Euro
Yuan Cina Dolar Hong Kong	CNY HKD	2.697 562	380 73	Chinese Yuan Hong Kong Dollar
Dirham Uni Emirat Arab	AED	22	6	United Arab Emirates Dirham
Dolar Singapura	SGD	8	6	Singaporean Dollar
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil		-		Investment in Danamas Stabil
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	214.153.384	13.085	Indonesian Rupiah
Piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain				Trade and other receivables
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	2.705	3.336	British Poundsterling
Euro Eropa	EUR	2.223	2.451	European Euro
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	29.826.748	1.820	Indonesian Rupiah
Yuan Cina	CNY	8.480	1.196	Chinese Yuan
Yen Jepang	JPY	43.450	401	Japanese Yen
Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi				Other receivables - related parties
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	8.780.097	537	Indonesian Rupiah
Ringgit Malaysia	MYR	7	2	Malaysian Ringgit
Uang jaminan				Refundable deposits
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	17.184.478	1.050	Indonesian Rupiah
Total Aset			37.419	Total Assets
LIABILITAS Pinjaman bank jangka pendek dan pembiayaan musyarakah	D.	2 474 050 057	040.074	Short-term bank loans and musyarakah financing
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	3.474.258.657	212.274	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar Singapura	SGD	1.192	837	Singaporean Dollar

39. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG SELAIN DOLAR AMERIKA SERIKAT (Lanjutan)

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39. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN CURRENCIES OTHER THAN UNITED STATES DOLLAR (Continued)

		31 Mar 2020/ <i>I</i>	Mar 31, 2020	
		Mata Uang Selain Dolar AS (dalam ribuan)/ Currency Other than US Dollar (in thousands)	Setara dalam Dolar AS/ Equivalent in US Dollar	
Euro Eropa	EUR	572	631	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	1.104	10	Japanese Yen
Utang usaha dan utang lain-lain	Do	725 420 065	44.046	Trade payables and other payables
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp EUR	735.428.065 778	44.916 858	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa Dolar Singapura	SGD	778 779	547	European Euro Singaporean Dollar
Yen Jepang	JPY	27.452	253	Japanese Yen
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	102	125	British Poundsterling
Dirham Uni Emirat Arab	AED.	289	79	Arab Emirates Dirhams
Dolar Canada	CAD	54	38	Canadian Dollar
Franc Swiss	CHF	1	1	Swiss Franc
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi				Other payables - related parties
Yen Jepang	JPY	4.751	44	Japanese Yen
Indonesian Rupiah	Rp	30.431	2	Indonesian Rupiah
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas imbalan kerja Rupiah Indonesia Poundsterling Inggris	Rp GBP	674.081.960 175	41.186 216	Accrued expenses and employee benefits liabilities Indonesian Rupiah British Poundsterling
Yen Jepang	JPY	17.336	160	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUR	129	142	European Euro
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	40	5	Hong Kong Dollar
Liabilitas jangka panjang, pembiayaan musyarakah dan utang murabahah				Long term liabilities, musyarakah financing and murabahah payable
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	2.832.873.813	173.085	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY EUR	5.398.159 33.719	49.757	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUK	33.719	37.175	European Euro
Total Liabilitas			562.341	Total Liabilities
Liabilitas Neto			(524.922)	Net Liabilities

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39. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG SELAIN DOLAR AMERIKA SERIKAT (Lanjutan)

39. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN CURRENCIES OTHER THAN UNITED STATES DOLLAR (Continued)

		31 Des 2019/L	Dec 31, 2019	
		Mata Uang Selain Dolar AS (dalam ribuan)/ Currency Other than US Dollar (in thousands)	Setara dalam Dolar AS/ Equivalent in US Dollar	
ASET				ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas dan aset lancar lainnya				Cash and cash equivalents and other current assets
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	485.945.790	34.957	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	465.945.790	748	European Euro
Yuan Cina	CNY	2.365	339	Chinese Yuan
Yen Jepang	JPY	22.841	210	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	562	72	Hong Kong Dollar
Dirham Uni Emirat Arab	AED	22	6	United Arab Emirates Dirham
Dolar Singapura	SGD	8	6	Singaporean Dollar
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil				Investment in Danamas Stabil
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	210.442.889	15.139	Indonesian Rupiah
Piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain				Trade and other receivables
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	2.546	3.343	British Poundsterling
Euro Eropa	EUR	1.710	1.918	European Euro
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	12.191.400	876	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	46.795	431	Japanese Yen
Yuan Cina	CNY	2.986	428	Chinese Yuan
Piutang lain-lain -				Other receivables -
pihak berelasi				related parties
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	10.994.233	791	Indonesian Rupiah
Ringgit Malaysia	MYR	7	2	Malaysian Ringgit
Uang jaminan				Refundable deposits
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	17.044.129	1.225	Indonesian Rupiah
Total Aset			60.491	Total Assets
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek dan				Short-term bank loans and
pembiayaan musyarakah				musyarakah financing
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	4.176.269.315	300.428	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar Singapura	SGD	97	72	Singaporean Dollar
Euro Eropa	EUR	7	8	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	209	2	Japanese Yen
Utang usaha dan				Trade payables
utang lain-lain				and other payables
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	634.934.344	45.676	Indonesian Rupiah
-	F		-	1-1-1-1

39. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG SELAIN DOLAR AMERIKA SERIKAT (Lanjutan)

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39. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN CURRENCIES OTHER THAN UNITED STATES DOLLAR (Continued)

		31 Des 2019/D	ec 31, 2019	
	-	Mata Uang Selain Dolar AS (dalam ribuan)/ Currency Other than US Dollar (in thousands)	Setara dalam Dolar AS/ Equivalent in US Dollar	
Dolar Singapura	SGD	1.205	894	Singaporean Dollar
Euro Eropa	EUR	764	857	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	54.096	498	Japanese Yen
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	65	85	British Poundsterling
Franc Swiss	CHF	9	10	Swiss Franc
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi				Other payables - related parties
Yen Jepang	JPY	3.805	35	Japanese Yen
Indonesian Rupiah	Rp	30.431	2	Indonesian Rupiah
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas imbalan kerja				Accrued expenses and employee benefits liabilities
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	660.354.332	47.504	Indonesian Rupiah
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	109	143	British Poundsterling
Euro Eropa	EUR	16	18	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	1.327	12	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	40	5	Hong Kong Dollar
Liabilitas jangka panjang, pembiayaan musyarakah dan utang murabahah				Long term liabilities, musyarakah financing and murabahah payable
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	3.066.243.465	220.577	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	5.533.417	50.938	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUR	34.537	38.731	European Euro
Total Liabilitas			706.495	Total Liabilities
Liabilitas Neto			(646.004)	Net Liabilities

40. INFORMASI SEGMEN

Perusahaan bergerak dalam dua (2) segmen usaha yaitu produk kertas budaya dan kertas industri dan lainnya. Segmen kertas budaya terutama terdiri dari kertas cetak dan tulis serta produk kertas terkait lainnya. Segmen kertas industri terdiri dari kotak karton dan *brown paper*. Segmen produk lainnya termasuk di dalamnya adalah penjualan produk kimia sampingan, yang tidak signifikan. Pemindahan antar segmen usaha dicatat dengan biaya perolehan.

40. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in two (2) business segments i.e. cultural paper products and industrial paper products and others. The cultural paper segment consists primarily of printing and writing paper, and related paper products. The industrial paper segment consists of carton boxes and brown paper. The others product segment includes the sale of chemical by product, which is not significant. Transfers between business segments are accounted for at cost.

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40. INFORMASI SEGMEN (Lanjutan)

Informasi atas segmen usaha Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

40. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

The information concerning the Company's business segments is as follows:

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/
Three-month periods ended

	Three-month pe	eriods ended	
	31 Mar 2020/	31 Mar 2019/	
	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	
Informasi Berdasarkan			Information Based on
Wilayah Geografis:			Geographical Area:
Ekspor			Export
Asia	101.120	85.689	Asia
Afrika	22.246	38.699	Africa
Timur tengah	9.103	9.842	Middle east
Amerika	7.846	14.247	America
Eropa	7.646	9.750	Europe
Lainnya	6.267	7.331	Others
Total Penjualan Ekspor	154.228	165.558	Total Export Sales
Lokal	113.077	141.413	Local
Total Penjualan Neto Konsolidasian	267.305	306.971	Total Consolidated Net Sales
Informasi Berdasarkan Jenis Produk: Penjualan Neto			Information Based on Type of Product: Net Sales
Kertas budaya	213.322	274.114	Cultural paper
Kertas industri dan lainnya	53.983	32.857	Industrial paper and others
Penjualan Neto Konsolidasian	267.305	306.971	Consolidated Net Sales
Beban Pokok Penjualan			Cost of Goods Sold
Kertas budaya	180.841	249.231	Cultural paper
Kertas industri dan lainnya	51.525	25.041	Industrial paper and others
Beban Pokok Penjualan Konsolidasian	232.366	274.272	Consolidated Cost of Goods Sold
<u>Laba Bruto</u>			Gross Profit
Kertas budaya	32.481	24.883	Cultural paper
Kertas industri dan lainnya	2.458	7.816	Industrial paper and others
Laba Bruto Konsolidasian	34.939	32.699	Consolidated Gross Profit
Beban Usaha			Operating Expenses
Kertas budaya	16.840	16.650	Cultural paper
Kertas industri dan lainnya	1.275	1.996	Industrial paper and others
Total Beban Usaha Konsolidasian	18.115	18.646	Total Consolidated Operating Expenses
Laba Usaha			Operating Profit
Kertas budaya	15.641	8.233	Cultural paper
Kertas industri dan lainnya	1.183	5.820	Industrial paper and others
Laba Usaha Konsolidasian	16.824	14.053	Consolidated Operating Profit
Persentase dari total aset			Percentage of total assets
dan liabilitas:			and liabilities:
Kertas budaya	76%	80%	Cultural paper
Kertas industri dan lainnya	24%	20%	Industrial paper and others
Total	100%	100%	Total

41. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI

Dalam kegiatan usaha normal, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak melakukan transaksi usaha dan transaksi keuangan dengan pihak berelasi. Pihak-pihak berelasi berada di bawah pengendalian pemegang saham dan/atau Direksi dan/atau Dewan Komisaris yang sama dengan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Transaksi usaha yang dilakukan dengan pihak berelasi terutama meliputi penjualan barang jadi dan pembelian bahan baku. Total penjualan barang jadi ke pihak berelasi sekitar 41,59% dan 45,81% dari total penjualan neto masing-masing untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019. Total pembelian bahan baku (pulp) dari pihak berelasi lebih kurang sebesar 98,51% dan 88,95% dari total pembelian pulp, masing-masing untuk tahun periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019.

Transaksi-transaksi signifikan dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

- a. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menjual kertas, kertas industri, pengemas dan lainnya di pasar lokal dan pasar internasional melalui pihak berelasi. Total penjualan ekspor melalui pihak berelasi adalah sebesar 0,003% dan 0,033% dari total penjualan ekspor masing-masing untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019 (Catatan 33). Total penjualan lokal melalui pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar 98,30% dan 99,41% dari total penjualan lokal untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019 (Catatan 33).Saldo piutang dari pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 disajikan dalam "Piutang Usaha - Pihak Berelasi" posisi keuangan laporan konsolidasian (Catatan 7). Saldo uang muka pelanggan pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 disajikan dalam "Uang Muka pada laporan posisi Pelanggan" keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 17).
- b. Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019, Perusahaan membeli bahan baku, bahan pembantu dan suku cadang dari PT Cakrawala Mega Indah dan pihak berelasi lainnya, masing-masing sebesar USD98,1 juta dan USD136,9 juta untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019 atau sekitar 36,71% dan 44,60% dari total penjualan neto (Catatan 34). Saldo sehubungan dengan transaksi ini pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 disajikan dalam "Uang muka Pemasok" (Catatan 10) dan "Utang Usaha Pihak Berelasi" (Catatan 19) pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

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41. BALANCES AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company and its Subsidiaries, in the ordinary course of business, enter into trade and financial transactions with related parties. The related parties are under common control by the same stockholders and/or the same Boards of Directors and/or Board of Commissioners of the Company and its Subsidiaries.

Trade transactions made with related parties consist primarily of sales of finished goods and purchases of raw materials. Sales to related parties represent approximately 41.59% and 45.81% of the Company's net sales for three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Total raw materials purchases (pulp) from related parties represent approximately 98.51% and 88.95% of the Company's total pulp purchases or three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Significant transactions with related parties are as follows:

- a. The Company and its Subsidiaries sell paper, industrial paper, packaging and others on the local and international market through related parties. Total export sales through related parties represents approximately 0.003% and 0.033% of the Company's export sales for three-month periods ended 2020 and 2019. respectively (Note 33). Total local sales through related parties were approximately 98.30% and 99.41% of the total sales for three-month periods March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (Note 33). The related party receivables as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are presented as part of "Trade Receivables - Related Parties" in the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 7). The related party advances from customer as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are presented as part of "Advances from Customer" in the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 17).
- b. As of March 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company purchased raw materials, indirect materials and spare-parts from PT Cakrawala Mega Indah and other related parties amounting to USD98.1 million and USD136.9 million for three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, representing approximately 36.71% and 44.60% of the net sales (Note 34). Balances related to these transactions as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are presented as part of "Advances to Suppliers" (Note 10) and "Trade Payables Related Parties" (Note 19) in the consolidated statements of financial position.

41. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (Lanjutan)

- c. APP menyediakan jasa manajemen tertentu kepada Perusahaan. Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019, beban manajemen sehubungan dengan jasa-jasa tersebut masing-masing sebesar USD1,9 juta dan USD2,3 juta yang disajikan dalam "Beban Usaha -Umum dan Administrasi - Jasa Manajemen dan Profesional" (Catatan 35b). Saldo utang lain-lain kepada pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 disajikan dalam "Utang Lain-Lain Pihak Berelasi" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.
- . Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengadakan perjanjian sewa dengan PT Royal Oriental, pihak berelasi, meliputi sewa ruang kantor dengan total area seluas 1.966 m² pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019, dengan uang sewa USD30 per bulan m². Total beban sewa dan jasa pelayanan yang dibebankan pada usaha masing-masing sebesar USD235,3 ribu dan USD213,7 ribu untuk periode tiga pada yang berakhir tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019, dicatat dalam "Beban Usaha - Penjualan - Beban Kantor" dan "Beban Usaha - Umum dan Administrasi - Beban Kantor" (Catatan 35). Sewa dibayar dimuka disajikan dalam "Uang Muka dan Beban Dibayar Dimuka" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 10).
- e. Pada tanggal 20 Juni 2016, Perusahaan telah menandatangani perjanjian sewa menyewa dengan PT Paramitra Gunakarya Cemerlang, yang dimiliki secara tidak langsung oleh PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk atas sebidang tanah dan bangunan milik Perusahaan seluas 578,75 m² untuk jangka waktu sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2021, dengan harga sewa sebesar Rp700,6 juta per tahun. . Total penghasilan sewa untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebesar Rp700,6 juta (setara dengan USD50,4 ribu) dan Rp700,6 juta (setara dengan USD48,4 ribu).
- f. Perusahaan juga memiliki rekening bank dan deposito berjangka pada PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk dan investasi jangka pendek pada PT Sinarmas Asset Management, masing-masing bersaldo USD35,4 juta dan USD18,0 juta pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 (Catatan 6 dan 11).
- g. Kompensasi manajemen kunci
 Total kompensasi imbalan kerja jangka pendek yang
 dibayar kepada personil manajemen kunci
 Perusahaan (Dewan komisaris dan Direksi) untuk
 periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggaltanggal 31 Maret 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai
 berikut:

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41. BALANCES AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

- c. APP provides certain management services to the Company. The management fee in connection with these services was USD1.9 million and USD2.3 million as of March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, which was presented under "Operating Expenses General and Administrative Management and Professional Fees" (Note 35b). The related party other payables as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are presented as part of "Other Payables-Related Parties" in the consolidated statements financial position.
- The Company and its Subsidiary entered into rental agreements with PT Royal Oriental, a related party, for office space with a total area of 1,966 m² as of March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, monthly rental fee of USD30 per m². Total rental and service expense charged to operations amounting to USD235.3 thousand and USD213.7 thousand for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, are recorded under "Operating Expenses - Selling - Office Expenses" and "Operating Expenses - General and Administrative - Office Expenses" (Note 35). The prepaid rent is presented "Advances and Prepaid Expenses" respectively, on the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 10).
- e. On June 20, 2016, the Company signed rental agreement with PT Paramitra Gunakarya Cemerlang, who is indirectly owned by PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk in respect of 578.75 m² of land and building owned by the Company in the term as of December 31, 2021, with the rental fee of Rp700.6 million per annum. Total rental income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted Rp700.6 million (equivalent to USD50.4 thousand) and Rp700.6 million (equivalent to USD48.4 thousand).
- f. The Company had bank accounts and time deposits in PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk and short-term investment in PT Sinarmas Asset Management amounting to USD35.4 million and USD18.0 million as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively (Notes 6 and 11).
- g. Key management compensation The total amounts of short-term employee benefits compensation paid to the Company's key management personnel (Boards of Commissioners and Directors) for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

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41. BALANCES AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

	31 Mar 2020	/Mar 31, 2020	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>		
	Dalam ribuan Rupiah/ In thousands Rupiah	Setara dalam ribuan Dolar AS/ Equivalent in thousands of US Dollar	Dalam ribuan Rupiah/ In thousands Rupiah	Setara dalam ribuan Dolar AS/ Equivalent in thousands of US Dollar	
Dewan Komisaris	928.412	57	699.579	49	Board of Commissioners
Direksi	2.541.125	155	2.030.664	143	Board of Directors
Total	3.469.537	212	2.730.244	192	Total

42. INFORMASI TAMBAHAN ARUS KAS

42. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

Aktivitas yang tidak memengaruhi arus kas adalah sebagai berikut:

Activities not affecting cash flows are as follows:

31 Mar 2020/ 31 Mar 2019/ Mar 31, 2020 Mar 31, 2019

Reklasifikasi aset dalam pengerjaan

5.562

Reclassification asset under construction

Mutasi liabilitas yang diklasifikasikan dibawah aktivitas pendanaan dalam laporan arus kas konsolidasian adalah sebagai berikut:

Movement of liabilities classified under financing activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows is as follows:

	Saldo 1 Januari/ Balance as of January 1, 2020	Arus kas - neto/ Cash flows - net	Perubahan selisih kurs/ Foreign exchange movement	Lain-lain/ Others	Saldo 31 Maret/ Balance as of March 31, 2020	
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	354.556	(57.252)	-	-	297.304	Short-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah						Short-term
jangka pendek -						musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	12.949	(1.951)	-	-	10.998	third parties
Utang dividen	57	-	(8)	-	49	Dividend payable
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	12.680	(919)	-	-	11.761	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank jangka panjang -						Long-term bank loans -
pihak ketiga	282.635	(16.999)	(17.696)	-	247.940	third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah jangka panjang -						Long-term musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	33.900	(1.186)	(4.953)	-	27.761	third parties
Utang murabahah		, ,	, ,			Long-term
jangka panjang -						murabahah payables -
pihak ketiga	23.613	(178)	(3.533)	-	19.902	third parties
Pinjaman jangka panjang	134.889	(3.483)	(2.831)	92	128.667	Long-term loans
Wesel bayar	609.967	(16.483)	-	2.707	596.191	Notes payable
Utang obligasi	21.875	(3.125)			18.750	Bonds payable
Jumlah Tercatat	1.487.121	(101.576)	(29.021)	2.799	1.359.323	Carrying Amounts

42. INFORMASI TAMBAHAN ARUS KAS (Lanjutan)

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42. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOWS INFORMATION (Continued)

	Saldo 1 Januari/ Balance as of January 1, 2019	Arus kas - neto/ Cash flows - net	Perubahan selisih kurs/ Foreign exchange movement	Lain-lain/ Others	Saldo 31 Maret/ Balance as of March 31, 2019	
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	377.010	(47.387)	-	-	329.623	Short-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah						Short-term
jangka pendek -						musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	12.430	207	-	-	12.637	third parties
Utang dividen	52	-	1	-	53	Dividend payable
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	24	(6)	-	-	18	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank jangka panjang -						Long-term bank loans -
pihak ketiga	279.056	(22.397)	2.150	-	258.809	third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah						Long-term
jangka panjang -						musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	36.427	(797)	613	-	36.243	third parties
Utang murabahah						Long-term
jangka panjang -						murabahah payables -
pihak ketiga	23.315	(159)	389	-	23.545	third parties
Pinjaman jangka panjang	145.644	(3.400)	(494)	489	142.239	Long-term loans
Wesel bayar	664.241	(15.639)	-	2.634	651.236	Notes payable
Utang obligasi	25.000		<u> </u>	-	25.000	Bonds payable
Jumlah Tercatat	1.563.199	(89.578)	2.659	3.123	1.479.403	Carrying Amounts

43. KOMITMEN

Kegiatan usaha Perusahaan sangat tergantung kepada peraturan pemerintah mengenai lingkungan hidup. Peraturan tersebut terus menerus ditelaah dan diperbaharui. Perusahaan mungkin diharuskan untuk mengeluarkan beban-beban yang signifikan agar dapat memenuhi perubahan peraturan mengenai lingkungan hidup tersebut. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa kegiatan usaha Perusahaan sudah sesuai, dalam segala hal yang material, dengan peraturan lingkungan hidup yang ada.

44. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN

Tabel berikut menyajikan jumlah tercatat dari instrumen keuangan yang dicatat di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dan taksiran nilai wajar:

43. COMMITMENTS

The Company's operations are subject to extensive government environmental regulations. Such regulations are continuously being reviewed and amended. The Company may be required to incur significant expenditures in order to comply with changing environmental regulations. The management believes that the Company's operations are in compliance, in all material respects, with existing environmental regulations.

44. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table sets forth the carrying amounts of financial instruments that are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position and estimated fair values:

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44. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

44. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	31 Mar 2020/	Mar 31, 2020	
Akun	Jumlah Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Accounts
Aset Keuangan	71111041110		Financial Assets
Diukur pada nilai wajar			Measured at fair value
melalui laba rugi (FVTPL)			through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Investasi pada			Investment in
Venture Capital Investment Fund	230.328	230.328	Venture Capital Investment Fund
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil	13.085	13.085	Investment in Danamas Stabil
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi	10.000	10.000	Measured at amortized cost
Kas dan setara kas	170.471	170.471	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi			Guori and Guori oquivalorito
penyisihan kerugian			Trade receivables - net of
atas penurunan nilai	114.758	114.758	allowance for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	528	528	Other receivables - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	36.993	36.993	Other current assets
Piutang lain-lain -			Non-current
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	135.701	135.701	other receivables - related parties
Total Aset Keuangan	701.864	701.864	Total Financial Assets
Liabilitas Keuangan			Financial Liabilities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi			Measured at amortized cost
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	297.304	297.304	Short-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah -			Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	10.998	10.998	third parties
Utang usaha	60.021	60.021	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	6.471	6.471	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar	11.307	11.307	Accrued expenses
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current - other payables -
jangka panjang	11.727	11.727	related parties
Liabilitas jangka panjang:			Long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	11.761	11.761	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	247.940	247.940	Bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -			Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	27.761	27.761	third parties
Utang murabahah -			Murabahah payables -
pihak ketiga	19.902	19.902	third parties
Pinjaman jangka panjang	128.667	128.667	Long-term loans
Wesel bayar	596.191	596.191	Notes payable
Utang obligasi	18.750	18.750	Bonds payable
Total Liabilitas Keuangan	1.448.800	1.448.800	Total Financial Liabilities

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44. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

44. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	31 Des 2019/Dec 31, 2019		
Akun	Jumlah Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Accounts
Aset Keuangan	7	74,400	Financial Assets
Diukur pada nilai wajar			Measured at fair value
melalui laba rugi (FVTPL)			through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Investasi pada			Investment in
Venture Capital Investment Fund	226.995	226.995	Venture Capital Investment Fund
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil	15.139	15.139	Investment in Danamas Stabil
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi	10.100	10.100	Measured at amortized cost
Kas dan setara kas	182.364	182.364	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi	102.001	102.001	Guerrana Guerra Garranerne
penyisihan kerugian			Trade receivables - net of
atas penurunan nilai	105.637	105.637	allowance for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	453	453	Other receivables - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	35.572	35.572	Other current assets
Piutang lain-lain -			Non-current
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	135.955	135.955	other receivables - related parties
Total Aset Keuangan	702.115	702.115	Total Financial Assets
Liabilitas Keuangan			Financial Liabilities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi			Measured at amortized cost
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	354.556	354.556	Short-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah -			Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	12.949	12.949	third parties
Utang usaha	61.904	61.904	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	5.122	5.122	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar	8.693	8.693	Accrued expenses
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current - other payables -
jangka panjang	11.702	11.702	related parties
Liabilitas jangka panjang:			Long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	12.680	12.680	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	282.635	282.635	Bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -			Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	33.900	33.900	third parties
Utang murabahah -			Murabahah payables -
pihak ketiga	23.613	23.613	third parties
Pinjaman jangka panjang	134.889	134.889	Long-term loans
Wesel bayar	609.967	609.967	Notes payable
Utang obligasi	21.875	21.875	Bonds payable
Total Liabilitas Keuangan	1.574.485	1.574.485	Total Financial Liabilities

44. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

Berdasarkan PSAK No. 68, "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengukuran Nilai Wajar", terdapat tingkatan hirarki nilai wajar sebagai berikut:

- (a) harga kuotasian (tidak disesuaikan) dalam pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik (*Level* 1),
- (b) input selain harga kuotasian yang termasuk dalam Level 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset atau liabilitas, baik secara langsung (misalnya harga) atau secara tidak langsung (misalnya derivasi dari harga pasar) (Level 2), dan
- (c) *input* untuk aset atau liabilitas yang bukan berdasarkan data pasar yang dapat diobservasi (*input* yang tidak dapat diobservasi) (*Level* 3).

Metode dan asumsi berikut ini digunakan untuk mengestimasi nilai wajar untuk setiap kelompok instrumen keuangan sepanjang nilai tersebut dapat diestimasi:

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan jangka pendek:

 Instrumen keuangan jangka pendek dengan jatuh tempo satu (1) tahun atau kurang.

Instrumen keuangan ini sangat mendekati jumlah tercatat mereka karena jatuh tempo mereka dalam jangka pendek.

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan jangka panjang:

 Liabilitas keuangan jangka panjang dengan suku bunga tetap dan variable (liabilitas sewa pembiayaan, pinjaman bank jangka panjang dan utang obligasi).

Nilai wajar dari liabilitas keuangan ini ditentukan dengan mendiskontokan arus kas masa datang menggunakan suku bunga yang berlaku dari transaksi pasar yang dapat diamati untuk instrumen dengan persyaratan, risiko kredit dan jatuh tempo yang sama.

 Instrumen keuangan yang tidak dikuotasikan dalam pasar aktif.

Instrumen keuangan ini dicatat berdasarkan nilai nominal dikurangi penurunan nilai karena nilai wajarnya tidak dapat diukur secara andal. Adalah tidak praktis untuk memperkirakan nilai wajar dari instrumen keuangan dikarenakan tidak memiliki jangka waktu pembayaran yang tetap meskipun tidak diharapkan dapat diselesaikan dalam waktu dua belas (12) bulan setelah akhir periode pelaporan.

 Aset dan liabilitas keuangan jangka panjang lainnya (wesel bayar dan pinjaman jangka panjang). PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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44. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Based on PSAK No. 68, "Fair Value Measurement," there are levels of fair value hierarchy as follows:

- (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1),
- (b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from market prices) (Level 2), and
- (c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Short-term financial assets and liabilities:

 Short-term financial instruments with remaining maturities of one (1) year or less.

These financial instruments approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to their short-term maturities.

Long-term financial assets and liabilities:

 Long-term variable-rate financial liabilities (finance lease liabilities, long-term bank loans and bonds payables).

The fair value of these financial liabilities is determined by discounting future cash flows using applicable rates from observable current market transactions for instruments with similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

• Financial instruments not quoted on an active market.

These financial instruments are carried at their nominal amount less any impairment losses since their fair value cannot be reliably measured. It is not practical to estimate the fair value of these financial instruments because there are no fixed repayment terms although they are not expected to be settled within twelve (12) months after the end of the reporting period.

 Other long-term financial assets and liabilities (notes payable and long-term loans).

44. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

Estimasi nilai wajar didasarkan pada nilai diskonto dari arus kas masa datang yang disesuaikan untuk mencerminkan risiko pihak lawan (untuk aset keuangan) dan risiko kredit Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak (untuk liabilitas keuangan) dan menggunakan suku bunga pasar.

45. PERISTIWA SETELAH PERIODE PELAPORAN

- a. Dalam upaya membatasi wabah COVID-19, pemerintah Indonesia dan negara-negara lain menetapkan pembatasan pada individu dan bisnis. Langkah-langkah ini telah menyebabkan gangguan pada bisnis dan kegiatan ekonomi, dan dampaknya terhadap bisnis terus berkembang. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak akan terus memantau situasi dan mengambil langkah yang diperlukan untuk mengatasi resiko dan ketidakpastian terkait hal tersebut di masa mendatang.
- b. Pada tanggal 18 Mei 2020, Perusahaan menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar (SKPLB) No. 00056/406/18/092/20 atas Pajak Penghasilan Badan tahun pajak 2018 sebesar Rp58,2 miliar dan rugi fiskal neto Perusahaan ditetapkan sebesar Rp120,5 miliar.
- c. Pada Tanggal 8 Juni 2020, PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk setuju untuk memberikan Fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja kepada Perusahaan dengan jumlah tidak melebihi Rp415,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 7 September 2020.
- d. Pada tanggal 9 Juni 2020, Perusahaan telah melunasi pinjaman Kredit Modal Kerja dari PT Bank Bukopin Tbk.

46. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN

Risiko-risiko Keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dipengaruhi oleh berbagai risiko keuangan, termasuk risiko pasar (termasuk risiko nilai tukar mata uang, risiko tingkat bunga dan risiko fluktuasi harga), risiko kredit dan risiko likuiditas. Tujuan manajemen risiko Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak secara keseluruhan adalah untuk secara efektif mengendalikan risiko-risiko ini dan meminimalisasi pengaruh merugikan yang dapat terjadi terhadap kinerja keuangan mereka.

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44. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Estimated fair value is based on discounted value of future cash flows adjusted to reflect counterparty risk (for financial assets) and the Company and Subsidiaries' own credit risk (for financial liabilities) and using market rates.

45. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

- a. In a move to contain the COVID-19 outbreak, the Indonesian government and other countries institute restrictions on individuals dan businesses. These measures have caused disruptions to businesses and economic activities, and its impact on businesses continue to evolve. The Company and its Subsidiary will continue to monitor the situation and take necessary action to address related risks and uncertainties going forward.
- b. On May 18, 2020, the Company received Tax Overpayment Assessment Letter (SKPLB) No. 00056/406/18/092/20 on Corporate Income Tax for the fiscal year 2018 amounting to Rp58.2 billion and net taxable loss of the Company settled at Rp120.5 billion.
- c. On June 8, 2020, PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk agreed to provide Working Capital Credit Facility to the Company up to an amount of Rp415.0 billion, which is valid until September 7, 2020.
- On June 9, 2020, the Company has paid the Working Capital Credit Loan from PT Bank Bukopin Thk

46. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial Risks

The Company and Subsidiaries are influenced by a various financial risk, along with market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price fluctuation risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company and Subsidiaries overall risk management objectives are to effectively manage these risks and minimize potential adverse effects on their financial performance.

46. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

a. Risiko nilai tukar mata uang

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terkena risiko perubahan nilai tukar mata uang terutama dalam Rupiah Indonesia, Euro Eropa, Yen Jepang dan Yuan Cina atas biaya, aset dan liabilitas tertentu yang timbul karena aktivitas pendanaan dan kegiatan operasional sehari-hari. Informasi mengenai aset dan liabilitas moneter Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dalam mata uang disajikan pada Catatan 39.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memonitor dan mengelola risiko ini dengan menyepadankan kewajiban keuangan dalam mata uang dengan aset keuangan dalam mata uang terkait dan melakukan pembelian atau penjualan mata uang saat diperlukan.

Jika pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 Dolar AS melemah/menguat 5% terhadap mata uang Rupiah Indonesia, Euro Eropa dan Yen Jepang dan Yuan Cina, dengan seluruh variabel lain tetap, maka laba rugi dan ekuitas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 akan menjadi lebih rendah/tinggi sekitar USD26,3 juta.

b. Risiko tingkat suku bunga

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak didanai dengan berbagai pinjaman bank dan surat utang yang dikenakan bunga. Oleh karena itu, eksposur Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terhadap risiko pasar sehubungan dengan perubahan tingkat suku bunga terutama atas liabilitas jangka panjang serta aset dan liabilitas yang dikenakan bunga. Kebijakan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah untuk memperoleh tingkat suku bunga yang paling menguntungkan tanpa meningkatkan eksposur terhadap mata uang asing dengan mengelola biaya pinjamannya menggunakan kombinasi antara utang dan liabilitas jangka panjang dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap dan mengambang.

Jika pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020, suku bunga lebih tinggi/rendah 50 basis poin dengan semua variabel lain tetap, maka laba rugi dan ekuitas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020 akan menjadi lebih rendah/tinggi sekitar USD0,1 juta yang terutama timbul sebagai akibat beban bunga yang lebih tinggi/rendah atas pinjaman dengan suku bunga mengambang.

c. Risiko kredit

Eksposur Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terhadap risiko kredit timbul dari wanprestasi pihak lain, dengan eksposur maksimum sebesar nilai nominal aset keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak, sebagai berikut:

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46. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

a. Currency exchange risk

The Company and Subsidiaries are exposed to currency exchange rate movements primarily in Indonesian Rupiah, European Euro, Japanese Yen and Chinese Yuan on certain expenses, assets and liability that arise from financing activities and daily operations. Information about monetary assets and liabilities of the Company and its Subsidiaries in currencies are disclosed in Note 39.

The Company and Subsidiaries monitor and manage the risk by matching the currency financial obligation with relevant currency financial assets and buying or selling currencies at spot rate when necessary.

If as of March 31, 2020 US Dollar had weakened/strengthened by 5% against Indonesian Rupiah, European Euro, Japanese Yen and Chinese Yuan with all other variables held constant, profit or loss and equity for the year ended March 31, 2020 would have a decrease/an increase of approximate USD26.3 million.

b. Interest rate risk

The Company and Subsidiaries are financed through interest-bearing bank loans and notes. Therefore, the Company and Subsidiaries' exposures to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to their long-term borrowing liabilities and interest-bearing assets and liabilities. The Company and Subsidiaries' policies are to obtain the most favorable interest rates available without increasing their foreign currency exposure by managing their interest cost using a mixture of fixed and floating rate debts and long-term borrowings.

If as of March 31, 2020, the interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower with all variables held constant, profit or loss and equity for the year ended March 31, 2020 would have been lower/higher by approximately USD0.1 million, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate loans.

c. Credit risk

The Company and Subsidiaries' exposure to credit risk arises from the default of other parties, with maximum exposure equal the nominal value of their financial assets, as follows:

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46. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

46. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Kas di bank dan setara kas	170.450	182.345	Cash in banks and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	114.758	105.637	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	528	453	Other receivable - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	36.993	35.572	Other current assets
Investasi pada			Investment in
Venture Capital Investment Fund	230.328	226.995	Venture Capital Investment Fund
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil	13.085	15.139	Investment in Danamas Stabil
Piutang lain-lain pihak berelasi -			Non-current other receivables -
tidak lancar	135.701	135.955	related parties
Total	701.843	702.096	Total

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki dan menerapkan kebijakan dan prosedur pemberian kredit untuk memastikan adanya evaluasi kredit yang hati-hati dan pengawasan akun piutang yang aktif.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengelola risiko kredit yang terkait dengan simpanan di bank dengan memonitor reputasi, peringkat kredit dan membatasi risiko agregat dari masing-masing pihak dalam kontrak. Tidak terdapat konsentrasi risiko kredit yang signifikan terkait dengan piutang usaha, hal ini disebabkan keragaman pelanggan.

Analisis umur aset keuangan yang belum jatuh tempo atau tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan yang lewat jatuh tempo pada akhir periode pelaporan tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut: The Company and Subsidiaries have in place credit policies and procedures to ensure prudent credit evaluation and active account monitoring.

The Company and Subsidiaries manage credit risk exposure from their deposits with banks by monitoring reputation, credit ratings and limiting the aggregate risk to any individual counterparty. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables due to their diverse customer base.

The analysis of the age of financial assets that is neither past due nor impaired and past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired are as follows:

31 Maret 2020/March 31, 2020						
	Belum					
	Jatuh Tempo	Telah Jatuh 1	Γempo tetapi Tida	ık Mengalami Pen	urunan Nilai/	
	ataupun		Past Due but	Not Impaired		
	mengalami	Kurang dari	3 bulan -	Lebih dari		
	Penurunan Nilai/	3 bulan/	12 bulan/	1 tahun/		
	Neither Past	Less than	3 months -	More than	Total/	
	Due nor Impaired	3 months	12 months	1 year	Total	
Kas di bank						Cash in banks
dan setara kas	170.450	-	-	-	170.450	and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	102.781	10.170	1.807	-	114.758	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	528	-	-	-	528	Other receivables - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	36.993	-	-	-	36.993	Other current assets
Investasi pada						Investment in
Venture Capital						Venture Capital
Investment Fund	230.328	-	-	-	230.328	Investment Fund
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil	13.085	-	-	-	13.085	Investment in Danamas Stabil
Piutang lain-lain -						Non-current other receivables -
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	135.701				135.701	related parties
Total	689.866	10.170	1.807		701.843	Total

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46. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

46. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

	31 Desember 2019/December 31, 2019					
	Belum Jatuh Tempo ataupun	Telah Jatuh Tempo tetapi Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Past Due but Not Impaired				
	mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Kurang dari 3 bulan/ Less than 3 months	3 bulan - 12 bulan/ 3 months - 12 months	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 1 year	Total/ <i>Total</i>	
Kas di bank						Cash in banks
dan setara kas	182.345	-	-	-	182.345	and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	99.650	3.414	2.573		105.637	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	453	-	-	-	453	Other receivables - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya Investasi pada Venture Capital	35.572	-	-	-	35.572	Other current assets Investment in Venture Capital
Investment Fund	226.995	-	-	-	226.995	Investment Fund
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	15.139 135.955	- 	- 	<u> </u>	15.139 135.955	Investment in Danamas Stabil Non-current other receivables - related parties
Total	696.109	3.414	2.573		702.096	Total

d. Risiko likuiditas

Manajemen risiko likuiditas yang hati-hati berimplikasi menyiapkan kas dan setara kas yang cukup untuk mendukung aktivitas usaha secara tepat waktu. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menjaga keseimbangan antara kontinuitas penerimaan piutang dan fleksibilitas dengan menggunakan utang bank dan pinjaman lainnya.

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan analisis jatuh tempo liabilitas keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dalam rentang waktu yang menunjukkan jatuh tempo kontraktual untuk semua liabilitas keuangan non-derivatif yang diperlukan dalam pemahaman jatuh tempo kebutuhan arus kas. Jumlah yang diungkapkan dalam tabel adalah arus kas kontraktual yang tidak terdiskonto (tidak termasuk beban bunga pinjaman).

d. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to support business activities on timely basis. The Company and Subsidiaries maintain a balance between continuity of accounts receivable collectibility and flexibility through the use of bank loans and other borrowings.

The following tables analyze the Company and Subsidiaries' financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities which are essential in understanding the timing of cash flows requirements. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows (excluding interest expense on loans).

31 Maret 2020/March 31,202

	lumlah	-			
			aktual yang tidak Ter <i>unted Cash Flows Ar</i>		
	Total/	Sampai dengan 1 tahun/ Within 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai 5 tahun/ After 1 year but not more than 5 years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	-
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	297.304	297.304	-	-	Short-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah -					Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	10.998	10.998	-	-	third parties
Utang usaha	60.021	60.021	-	-	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	6.471	6.471	-	-	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar					Accrued expenses
pada nilai nominal	107.891	107.891	-	-	at nominal value
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi	11.727	11.727	-	-	Due to related parties

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46. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

46. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

	Jumlah /	_			
	Total/ Total/	Sampai dengan 1 tahun/ Within 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai 5 tahun/ After 1 year but not more than 5 years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	11.761	3.796	7.965	-	Finance lease liability
Pinjaman bank jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	247.940	30.789	217.151	-	Long-term bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	27.761	5.156	22.605	-	Long-term musyarakah financing - third party
Utang murabahah- jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	19.902	654	19.248	-	Long-term murabahah payables - third parties
Pinjaman jangka panjang pada nilai nominal	112.309	1.633	47.204	63.472	Long-term loans at nominal value
Wesel bayar pada nilai nominal Utang obligasi	521.846 18.750	7.963 12.500	230.185 6.250	283.698	Notes payable at nominal value Bonds payable
Total	1.454.681	556.903	550.608	347.170	Total

	Jumlah A	31 Desember 20 Arus Kas Kontra actual Undisco	_		
	Total/ Total/	Sampai dengan 1 tahun/ Within 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai 5 tahun/ After 1 year but not more than 5 years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	354.556	354.556	-	-	Short-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah -					Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	12.949	12.949	-	-	third parties
Utang usaha	61.904	61.904	-	-	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	5.122	5.122	-	-	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar					Accrued expenses
pada nilai nominal	101.485	101.485	-	-	at nominal value
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi	11.702	11.702	-	-	Due to related parties
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	12.680	3.748	8.932	-	Finance lease liability
Pinjaman bank jangka					Long-term bank
panjang - pihak ketiga	282.635	32.417	250.218	-	loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah					Long-term musyarakah
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	33.900	5.666	28.234	-	financing - third party
Utang murabahah-					Long-term murabahah
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	23.613	750	22.863	-	payables - third parties
Pinjaman jangka panjang					Long-term loans
pada nilai nominal	118.623	2.288	48.050	68.285	at nominal value
Wesel bayar pada nilai nominal	538.329	10.682	227.867	299.780	Notes payable at nominal value
Utang obligasi	21.875	12.500	9.375		Bonds payable
Total	1.579.373	615.769	595.539	368.065	Total

46. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

Pengelolaan Permodalan

Tujuan utama dari pengelolaan permodalan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah untuk memastikan bahwa dipertahankannya rasio modal yang sehat agar dapat mendukung kelancaran usahanya dan memaksimalkan nilai dari pemegang saham. Perusahaan Entitas Anak mengelola struktur modalnya membuat penyesuaian-penyesuaian sehubungan dengan perubahan kondisi ekonomi dan karakteristik dari risiko usahanya. Tidak ada perubahan dalam tujuan. kebijakan dan proses dan sama seperti penerapan tahun-tahun sebelumnya.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memonitor struktur modalnya dengan menggunakan rasio utang terhadap ekuitas dimana total utang dibagi dengan total ekuitas. Total utang ini adalah utang pokok dari pinjaman yang berbunga dan total ekuitas adalah ekuitas seperti yang disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan kondolidasian.

Perhitungan rasio utang terhadap modal adalah sebagai berikut:

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46. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Capital Management

The main objective of the Company and Subsidiaries' capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support their business and maximize shareholder value. The Company and Subsidiaries manage their capital structure and make adjustments with respect to changes in economic conditions and the characteristics of their business risks. No changes have been made in the objectives, policies and processes as they have been applied in previous years.

The Company and Subsidiaries monitor their use of capital structure using a debt-to-equity ratio which is total debt divided by total equity. Total debt represents interest bearing borrowings, while equity represents equity as presented in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Calculation of debt-to-equity ratio is as follows:

	31 Mar 2020/ <i>Mar 31, 2020</i>	31 Des 2019/ Dec 31, 2019	
Pinjaman berbunga Ekuitas	1.247.404 1.543.448	1.333.580 1.385.323	Interest bearing borrowings Equity
Rasio Utang terhadap Ekuitas	0,8	1,0	Debt-to-Equity Ratio

47. STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN YANG BELUM DITERAPKAN

Pernyataan baru Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) yang telah diterbitkan dan berlaku efektif untuk periode tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

PSAK No. 112, "Akuntansi Wakaf".

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak sedang mempelajari dampak yang mungkin timbul dari penerapan PSAK tersebut terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

47. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOT YET ADOPTED

The new Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) issued and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 are as follows:

 PSAK No. 112, "Accounting for Wakaf (Endowments)"

The Company and Subsidiaries are evaluating the potential impact on the consolidated financial statements as a result of the adoption of such PSAK.