

Laporan Keuangan Interim Konsolidasian 30 Juni 2017 (Tidak Diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2016 (Diaudit) dan untuk Periode Enam Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 2016 (Tidak Diaudit) Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
June 30, 2017 (Unaudited) and
December 31, 2016 (Audited) and
For the Six Months Period Ended
June 30, 2017 and 2016 (Unaudited)

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

## Daftar Isi Table of Contents

	Halaman/ P a g e	_
Laporan posisi keuangan interim konsolidasian	1	Interim consolidated statements of financial position
Laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain interim konsolidasian	4	Interim consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
Laporan perubahan ekuitas interim konsolidasian	6	Interim consolidated statements of changes in equity
Laporan arus kas interim konsolidasian	7	Interim consolidated statements of cash flows
Catatan atas laporan keuangan interim konsolidasian	9	Notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN 30 JUNI 2017 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) DAN 31 DESEMBER 2016 (DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disaiikan dalam ribuan De PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
FINANCIAL POSITION
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United)

(Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

an lain) States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
ASET				ASSETS
ASET LANCAR				CURRENT ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas				Cash and cash equivalents
Pihak ketiga	2d,2t,2u,5,42	56.854	105.551	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2d,2f,2t,2u,5,38,42	6.221	6.164	Related party
Piutang usaha Pihak ketiga - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian				Trade receivables Third parties - net of
atas penurunan nilai	2t,2u,6,42	89.880	60.793	allowance for impairment loss
Pihak berelasi	2f,2t,2u,6,38,42	38.604	9.821	Related parties
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2t,2u,7,42	2.672	3.801	Other receivables - Third parties
Persediaan	2g,8	235.000	251.220	Inventories
Uang muka dan biaya	-5,0			Advances and prepaid
dibayar dimuka	2h,9	45.389	74.254	expenses
Pajak dibayar dimuka	2r,34a	21.347	28.960	Prepaid taxes
Aset lancar lainnya	,			Other current assets
Pihak ketiga	2e,2t,2u,10,42	98.023	57.173	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2e,2f,2t,2u,10,38,42	3.279	1.037	Related parties
Total Aset Lancar		597.269	598.774	Total Current Assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR				NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Piutang usaha -				
Pihak berelasi - setelah				Trade receivables -
dikurangi penyisihan kerugian				Related parties net of
atas penurunan nilai	2f,2t,2u,11,38,42	23.141	22.928	allowance for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain -				Other receivables -
Pihak berelasi	2f,2t,2u,12,38,42	136.338	136.302	Related parties
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	2r,34d	666	905	Deferred tax assets - net
Investasi pada entitas asosiasi	2i,13	528.317	529.554	Investment in an associated company
Hutan tanaman industri	2j,14	37.872	36.877	Industrial timber estate
Aset tetap - setelah dikurangi	Ok Ol Oma 4E	4 404 400	4 464 040	Fixed assets - net of
akumulasi penyusutan	2k,2l,2m,15	1.131.480 1.893	1.164.010 1.932	accumulated depreciation Other non-current assets
Aset tidak lancar lainnya				
Total Aset Tidak Lancar		1.859.707	1.892.508	Total Non-Current Assets
TOTAL ASET		2.456.976	2.491.282	TOTAL ASSETS

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN 30 JUNI 2017 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) DAN 31 DESEMBER 2016 (DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
FINANCIAL POSITION
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK				CURRENT LIABILITIES
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	2t,2u,16,42	173.814	202.200	Short-term bank loans
Utang murabahah	2t,2u,17,42	22.524	22.327	Murabahah payable
Pembiayaan musyarakah	2t,2u,18,42	13.514	9.675	Musyarakah financing
Utang usaha				Trade payables
Pihak ketiga	2t,2u,19,42	30.722	20.561	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2f, 2t,2u,19,38,42	85.128	70.718	Related parties
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2t,2u,20,42	6.902	5.430	Other payables - third parties
Uang muka pelanggan				Advances from customers
Pihak ketiga		11.672	17.855	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2f	1.070	805	Related parties
Beban masih harus dibayar	2t,2u,21,42,43	8.272	8.721	Accrued expenses
Utang pajak	2r,34b	2.538	2.319	Taxes payable
Liabilitas jangka panjang	,-			
yang jatuh tempo dalam				Current maturities of
waktu satu tahun:				long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	2l,2t,2u,22,42	24	223	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	2t,2u,23a,42	22.075	26.993	Bank loans - third parties
Utang murabahah -	_1,_0,_00,	22.070	20.000	Murabahah payable -
pihak ketiga	2t,2u,23c,42	751	_	third parties
Pinjaman dan wesel bayar	2t,2u,24,25,39,42	42.364	41.556	Loans and notes payable
Total Liabilitas Jangka Pendek		421.370	429.383	Total Current Liabilities
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG				NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - neto	2r,34d,43	11.884	7.878	Deferred tax liability - net
Utang lain - lain - pihak berelasi	2f,2t,2u,42	8.891	6.741	Other payables - related parties
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	2p,26	38.079	37.201	Employee benefits liability
Liabilitas jangka panjang:	į., ·			Long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	2l,2t,2u,22,42	64	274	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	2t,2u,23a,42	193.988	205.221	Bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -	,,,			Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	2t,2u,23b,42	7.508	7.443	third party
Utang murabahah -	_1,_0,_00,	7.000		Murabahah payable -
pihak ketiga	2t,2u,23c,42	3.754	_	third parties
Pinjaman	2t,2u,24,39,42,43	162.566	162.229	Loans
Wesel bayar	2t,2u,25,39,42,43	741.876	766.606	Notes payable
Dikurang liabilitas jangka panjang			. 00.000	
yang jatuh tempo dalam				Less current maturities of
waktu satu tahun:				long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	2l,2t,2u,22,42	(24)	(223)	Finance lease liabilities
Disiasas bask sibal latina	21,21,20,22,72	(27)	(00,000)	Daniel Lana Haind nartice

(22.075)

(42.364)

1.103.396

1.524.766

(751)

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

2t,2u,23a,42

2t,2u,23c,42

2t,2u,24,25,39,42

Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga

Pinjaman dan wesel bayar

Total Liabilitas Jangka Panjang

Utang murabahah -

pihak ketiga

**Total Liabilitas** 

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

(26.993)

(41.556)

1.124.821

1.554.204

Bank loans - third parties

Loans and notes payable

Total Non-Current Liabilities

Murabahah payable -

third parties

Total Liabilities

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN 30 JUNI 2017 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) DAN 31 DESEMBER 2016 (DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
FINANCIAL POSITION
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
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 -
2.684.363.909 saham biasa				2,684,363,909 shares on
pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017,				June 30, 2017,
2.671.404.527 saham biasa				2,671,404,527 shares on
pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016	27	652.654	651.679	December 31, 2016
Tambahan modal disetor	28	29.215	29.215	Additional paid-in capital
Selisih transaksi dengan				Difference arising from transaction
kepentingan nonpengendali	2b,4	(1.986)	(1.986)	with non-controlling interest
Selisih kurs penjabaran				Translation adjustments on
laporan keuangan dalam				financial statements in
mata uang asing	2q	(3.629)	5.477	foreign currency
Akumulasi pengukuran kembali				Cumulative remeasurements on
dari liabilitas imbalan kerja	2p,26	(1.072)	(1.123)	employee benefits liability
Bagian atas penghasilan				Share on other
komprehensif lain dari				comprehensive income of
entitas asosiasi	2i,13	(230)	(230)	associated company
Saldo laba	29			Retained earnings
Telah ditentukan penggunaannya		8.100	7.100	Appropriated
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya		249.158	246.946	Unappropriated
Ekuitas - neto		932.210	937.078	Equity - net

2.456.976

**TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS** 

2.491.282 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE ENAM BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 30 JUNI 2017 DAN 2016 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT
OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

		Enam bulan yang bera	akhir pada tanggal /	
	_	Six months	s ended	
	Catatan/ Notes	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2016/ <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	
PENJUALAN NETO	2f,2o,2v,30,37,38	525.272	530.839	NET SALES
BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN	2f,2o,2v,31,37,38	470.209	477.548	COST OF GOODS SOLD
LABA BRUTO	-	55.063	53.291	GROSS PROFIT
BEBAN USAHA	2f,2o,2v,32,37	40.400	07.704	OPERATING EXPENSES
Penjualan Umum dan administrasi	<u>-</u>	19.460 17.555	25.521 18.287	Selling General and administrative
Total Beban Usaha	_	37.015	43.808	Total Operating Expenses
LABA USAHA	2v,37	18.048	9.483	OPERATING INCOME
PENGHASILAN (BEBAN) LAIN-LAIN Bagian laba neto entitas				OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES) Share on net income
asosiasi	2i,13	8.149	40.640	of associated company
Penghasilan bunga	20	649	2.314	Interest income
Beban bunga	2t,2u,33,43	(16.902)	(17.242)	Interest expense
Rugi selisih kurs - neto	2q,2t,2u,43	(5.804)	(26.111)	Loss on foreign exchange - net
Beban murabahah		(1.131)	(1.032)	Murabahah expense
Beban bagi hasil musyarakah		(528)	(595)	Musyarakah sharing expense
Lain-lain - neto	-	5.971	(474)	Others - net
Beban Lain-lain - Neto	-	(9.596)	(2.500)	Other Expense - Net
LABA SEBELUM TAKSIRAN BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN		8.452	6.983	INCOME BEFORE ESTIMATED INCOME TAX EXPENSE
TAKSIRAN BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN NETO	2r,34c,43	(4.232)	(3.702)	ESTIMATED INCOME TAX EXPENSE - NET
LABA NETO	_	4.220	3.281	NET INCOME
PENGHASILAN (RUGI) KOMPREHENSIF LAIN				OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi				Items that will not be reclassified
lebih lanjut ke laba rugi:				subsequently to profit or loss:
Pengukuran kembali dari	On 00	0.4	400	Remeasurement of
liabilitas imbalan kerja	2p,26	64	128	employee benefits liability

(13)

Pajak penghasilan terkait

(25)

Related income tax

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE ENAM BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 30 JUNI 2017 DAN 2016 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT
OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

		Enam bulan yang bera Six months		
	Catatan/ Notes	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2016/ Jun 30, 2016	
Pos yang akan direklasifikasi lebih lanjut ke laba rugi: Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing		(9.106)	(44.097)	Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Exchange difference due to financial statements in foreign currency
Rugi Komprehensif Lain Neto - Setelah Pajak		(9.055)	(43.994)	Net Other Comprehensive Loss - After of Tax
RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO		(4.835)	(40.713)	NET COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
LABA NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk Kepentingan nonpengendali		4.220	3.281	NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Owners of the parent Non-controlling interest
TOTAL		4.220	3.281	TOTAL
RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk Kepentingan nonpengendali		(4.835)	(40.713)	NET COMPREHENSIVE LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Owners of the parent Non-controlling interest
TOTAL		(4.835)	(40.713)	TOTAL
LABA PER SAHAM DASAR / DILUSIAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK (dalam satuan penuh)	2w,35	0,0016	0,0012	BASIC / DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE PARENT (in full amount)

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK PERIODE ENAM BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA
TANGGAL 30 JUNI 2017 DAN 2016 (TIDAK DIAUDIT)
(Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh/ Issued and Fully Paid Shares	Tambahan Modal Disetor/ Additional Paid-in Capital	Selisih Transaksi dengan Kepentingan Nonpengendali/ Difference arising from Transaction with Non-controlling Interest	Selisih Kurs Penjabaran Laporan Keuangan Dalam Mata Uang Asing/ Translation Adjustments on Financial Statements In Foreign Currency	Akumulasi Pengukuran Kembali dari Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja/ Cumulative Remeasurements on Employee Benefits Liability	Bagian atas Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain dari Entitas Asosiasi/ Share on Other Comprehensive Income of Associated Company		b Laba/   Earnings Belum Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Unappropriated	Ekuitas - Neto/ Equity - Net	
Saldo 1 Januari 2016	651.679	28.965	(1.986)	28.551	1.655	(119)	7.000	240.374	956.119	Balance as of January 1, 2016
Laba neto periode berjalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.281	3.281	Net income for the period
Penghasilan komprehensif lain periode berjalan	-	-	-	(44.097)	103	-	-	-	(43.994)	Other comprehensive income for the period
Pencadangan saldo laba sebagai cadangan dana umum	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	(100)	-	Appropriation of retained earnings for general reserve
Dividen kas								(981)	(981)	Cash dividends
Saldo 30 Juni 2016	651.679	28.965	(1.986)	(15.546)	1.758	(119)	7.100	242.574	914.425	Balance as of June 30, 2016
Saldo 1 Januari 2017	651.679	29.215	(1.986)	5.477	(1.123)	(230)	7.100	246.946	937.078	Balance as of January 1, 2017
Laba neto periode berjalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.220	4.220	Net income for the period
Pelaksanaan waran Penghasilan komprehensif lain	975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	975	Warrant excercises Other comprehensive
periode berjalan	-	-	-	(9.106)	51	-	-	-	(9.055)	income for the period
Pencadangan saldo laba sebagai cadangan dana umum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	(1.000)	-	Appropriation of retained earnings for general reserve
Dividen kas								(1.008)	(1.008)	Cash dividends
Saldo 30 Juni 2017	652.654	29.215	(1.986)	(3.629)	(1.072)	(230)	8.100	249.158	932.210	Balance as of June 30, 2017

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

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PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN ARUS KAS INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE ENAM BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 30 JUNI 2017 DAN 2016 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS
OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

Enam bulan yang	berakhir	pada	tanggal	ı
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	Six months		
	30 Jun 2017/	30 Jun 2016/	
	Jun 30, 2017	Jun 30, 2016	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI Penerimaan dari pelanggan Pembayaran kepada pemasok, karyawan dan untuk aktivitas operasional lainnya	461.271 (385.095)	526.205 (390.682)	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers, employees and for other operating activities
Kas yang diperoleh dari			Cash provided by
aktivitas operasi	76.176	135.523	operating activities
Penerimaan pajak - neto	7.832	8.365	Receipts of taxes - net
Penerimaan penghasilan bunga	585	1.792	Receipts of interest income
Pembayaran bunga dan beban keuangan lainnya	(14.632)	(17.932)	Payments of interest and other financial charges
Kas Neto yang Diperoleh dari			Net Cash Provided by
Aktivitas Operasi	69.961	127.748	Operating Activities
ARUS KAS DARI			CASH FLOWS FROM
AKTIVITAS INVESTASI			INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Pelunasan dari piutang lain-lain -	005	700	Proceeds from other receivables -
pihak berelasi	285	733	related parties
Penerimaan penjualan aset tetap	12	-	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets Additions in other receivables -
Penambahan piutang lain - lain - pihak berelasi	(221)	(261)	related parties
Penambahan hutan tanaman industri	(321) (995)	(875)	Additional industrial timber estate
Pencairan (penambahan) investasi	(990)	(673)	Liquidation (addition) to investment
pada reksadana	(2.253)	749	in mutual fund
Perolehan aset tetap	(7.125)	(9.854)	Acquisition of fixed assets
Penurunan (kenaikan)	(1.120)	(3.004)	Decrease (increase) in
aset lancar lainnya	(40.791)	130.780	other current assets
Pembayaran kas neto atas	(10.1.01)		Cash payment on investment in
investasi pada entitas asosiasi		(129.939)	an associated company
Kas Neto yang digunakan			Net Cash Used in
untuk Aktivitas Investasi	(51.188)	(8.667)	Investing Activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan liabilitas jangka panjang	9.235	42.998	Receipts of long-term liabilities
Penerimaan dari pelaksanaan waran			Proceeds from warrant excercised
menjadi saham biasa	975	-	into common stock
Pembayaran liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	(211)	(304)	Payments of finance lease liabilities
Penurunan neto pinjaman bank	(24.250)	(440.760)	Net decrease in short-term
jangka pendek Pembayaran liabilitas jangka panjang	(24.350) (52.924)	(112.768)	bank loans Payments of long-term liabilities
	(52.924)	(50.609)	Net Cash Used in
Kas Neto yang Digunakan untuk Aktivitas Pendanaan	(67.275)	(120.683)	Net Cash Used in Financing Activities

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN ARUS KAS INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE ENAM BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 30 JUNI 2017 DAN 2016 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS
OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

Enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal i
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	Six months		
	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2016/ Jun 30, 2016	
PENURUNAN NETO			NET DECREASE IN
KAS DAN SETARA KAS	(48.502)	(1.602)	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DAMPAK NETO PERUBAHAN SELISIH KURS ATAS KAS DAN			NET EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGES RATE ON CASH AND
SETARA KAS	(138)	(5.322)	CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS			CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
AWAL PERIODE	111.715	50.390	AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AKHIR PERIODE	63.075	43.466	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD

Lihat Catatan 45 atas laporan keuangan interim konsolidasian untuk informasi tambahan arus kas.

See Note 45 to the interim consolidated financial statements for the supplementary cash flows information.

#### 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 untuk disesuaikan dengan Undang-Undang No. 40 tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas juncto Peraturan No. IX.J.1 dilampirkan pada Keputusan Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga No. Kep-179/BL/2008, tanggal Keuangan 14 Mei 2008 tentang Pokok-Pokok Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan yang melakukan Penawaran Umum Efek Bersifat Ekuitas dan Perusahaan Publik termuat dalam Akta Perubahan Anggaran Dasar No. 107, tanggal 23 Juli 2008 yang dibuat dihadapan Linda Herawati, S.H., notaris di Jakarta Pusat. Perubahan tersebut telah mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Republik Indonesia melalui Keputusan No. AHU-100762.AH.01.02 TAHUN 2008 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2008 dan diumumkan dalam Tambahan No. 6973/2009 dari Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 20 tanggal 10 Maret 2009.

Perubahan terakhir 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 tentang Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik tanggal 8 Desember 2014, 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 Manusia Republik Indonesia 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 tanggal 24 Mei 2016, tambahan No. 8677/2016.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

#### 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 amendment to the Company's Articles of Association to comply with Law No. 40 of 2007 regarding Limited Liability Companies juncto Regulation No. IX.J.1 attached to the Decision of the Head of Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency No. Kep-179/BL/2008 dated May 14, 2008 regarding Articles of Association for Companies that Conduct Equity Public Offering and Public Companies was based on the Notarial Deed No. 107 of Linda Herawati, S.H., notary in Central Jakarta dated July 23, 2008. The amendment was approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Republic of Indonesia per its Decision Letter No. AHU-100762.AH.01.02 TAHUN 2008 dated December 31, 2008 and was published in the Indonesian State Gazette No. 20, Supplement No. 6973/2009 dated March 10, 2009.

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 concerning Boards of Commissioners and Directors Issuer Public Companies or December 8. 2014. 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 per 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 dated May 24, 2016, supplement No. 8677/2016.

## 1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

Perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan termuat dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 77, tertanggal 25 Juni 2009, yang dibuat di hadapan Linda Herawati, S.H., notaris di Jakarta Pusat tersebut yakni mengenai perubahan tempat kedudukan Perusahaan yang semula berkedudukan di Desa Kramat Tumenggung, Kecamatan Tarik, Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur menjadi berkedudukan di Kotamadya Jakarta Pusat.

Perubahan ini telah disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusannya No. AHU-42925. AH.01.02 TAHUN 2009 pada tanggal 1 September 2009 dan telah diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia tanggal 16 Agustus 2010 No. 66 Tambahan No. 12215/2010.

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 kertas, produk kertas, pengemas dan lainnya.

Perusahaan berkedudukan di Kotamadya Jakarta Pusat beralamat di Sinar Mas Land Plaza Menara 2, Lantai 7, 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 (ultimate parent entity) dari Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah PT Purinusa Ekapersada, didirikan di Republik Indonesia, yang merupakan bagian dari Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak Sinarmas.

## b. Penawaran Umum Saham Perusahaan

Pada 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 mencapai pernyataan efektif atas penawaran umum perdana dari Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal pada tanggal 2 April 1990.

Pada tahun 1997, Perusahaan melakukan penawaran umum terbatas dengan hak memesan saham terlebih dahulu yang juga dicatatkan pada bursa efek yang sama.

Pada tahun 2014, Perusahaan melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (PUT II) (Catatan 27). PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

#### 1. GENERAL (Continued)

The amendment to the Company's Articles of Association was stated in Statement Deed of Minutes of Meeting No. 77, dated June 25, 2009, made before Linda Herawati, S.H., notary in Central Jakarta, regarding the changes of the Company's domicile from Kramat Tumenggung Village, Tarik Subdistrict, Sidoarjo. East Java to Central Jakarta.

The amendment was approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia per its Decision Letter No. AHU-42925.AH.01.02 TAHUN 2009 dated September 1, 2009 and was published in the Indonesian State Gazette No. 66, Supplement No. 12215/2010 dated August 16, 2010.

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, paper products, packaging and others.

The Company is domiciled at the 7<sup>th</sup> 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 Mojokerto, Sidoarjo, East Java. The Company commenced its commercial production in 1977.

The ultimate parent entity of the Company and 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.

In 1997, the Company offered right issues whereby the shares were also listed on the same stock exchanges.

In 2014, the Company carried out a Limited Public Offering II with Preemptive Rights/HMETD (PUT II) (Note 27).

1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

Total saham Perusahaan yang telah dicatatkan di Efek Indonesia pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, masingmasing sebanyak 2.684.363.909 dan 2.671.404.527 lembar saham.

## c. Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi serta Karyawan

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED) (Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 1. GENERAL (Continued)

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there were 2,684,363,909 and 2,671,404,527 of the Company's shares listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange, respectively.

## c. Boards of Commissioners and Directors and **Employees**

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 the composition of the Company's Boards Commissioners and Directors were as follows:

30	Juni	2017	/ Ju	ne 30,	2017	
						١

	•
Dewan Komisaris	
Komisaris Utama	Saleh Husin, SE. MSI
Komisaris	Arthur Tahya (Arthur Tahija)
Komisaris	Sukirta Mangku Djaja
Komisaris Independen	Drs. Pande Putu Raka, MA.
Komisaris Independen	Dr. Ir. Deddy Saleh
Komisaris Independen	DR. Ramelan S.H., M.H.

### Direksi

Dirottor	
Direkur Utama	Suhendra Wiriadinata
Direktur	Agustian R. Partawidjaja
Direktur	Hendra Jaya Kosasih
Direktur	Anton Mailoa
Direktur	Suresh Kilam
Direktur	-
Direktur	-
Direktur Independen	Baharudin
Direktur / Sekretaris Perusahaan	Arman Sutedja

Manajemen kunci terdiri dari Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, susunan Komite Audit Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

### 31 Des 2016 / Dec 31, 2016

Linda Suryasari Wijaya Limantara	President Commissioner
Arthur Tahya (Arthur Tahija)	Commissioner
Indah Suryasari Wijaya Limantara	Commissioner
Drs. Pande Putu Raka, MA.	Independent Commissioner
Dr. Ir. Deddy Saleh	Independent Commissioner
DR. Ramelan S.H., M.H.	Independent Commissioner

### Lu Teng Wei Frenky Loa Hendra Jaya Kosasih Anton Mailoa Suresh Kilam Arman Sutedia Suhendra Wiriadinata Baharudin Heri Santoso Liem

## **Board of Directors** President Director Director Director Director Director Director Director Independent Director Director / Corporate Secretary

Chairman

Member

Member

**Board of Commissioners** 

Key management consists of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the composition of the Company's Audit Committee were as follows:

Ketua Anggota Anggota

Total karyawan tetap Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sekitar 9,0 ribu.

## d. Struktur Entitas Anak

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, Perusahaan memiliki Entitas Anak dengan kepemilikan sebagai berikut:

The Subsidiaries' Company and permanent June 30. 2017 emplovees as of December 31, 2016 were approximately 9.0 thousand.

## d. Structures of the Subsidiaries

Drs. Ramelan S.H., M.H.

Dr. Ir. Deddy Saleh

Aditiawan Chandra, Ph.d

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had ownership interests in Subsidiaries as follows:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

## 1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

#### 1. GENERAL (Continued)

	Usaha/ Pendir Scope of Date	Tanggal	irian/ Commercial e of Operations	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership		Total Aset Entitas Anak (Sebelum Eliminasi)/ Total Subsidiary's Assets (Before Elimination)	
Entitas Anak/ Subsidiaries		Pendirian/ Date of Establishment		30 Jun 2017 / Jun 30, 2017 (%)	31 Des 2016 / Dec 31, 2016 (%)	30 Jun 2017 / Jun 30, 2017 (USD)	31 Des 2016 / Dec 31, 2016 (USD)
PT Mega Kertas Pratama	Distributor/ Distributor	4 Januari/ <i>January 4,</i> 1996	Tangerang, 1996	99,20	99,20	8	8
Tjiwi Kimia Trading III (BVI) Limited	Distributor/ Distributor	8 Agustus/ August 8, 1996	British Virgin Islands, 1996	100,00	100,00	46.805	46.805
Tjiwi Kimia Finance Mauritius Limited	Bidang Keuangan/ Financing Company	11 Juli / <i>July 11,</i> 1997	Mauritus, 1997	100,00	100,00	38.453	38.453
TK Trading Limited	Distributor/ Distributor	29 September/ September 29, 1997	Cayman Islands, 1997	100,00	100,00	8.531	8.531
Tjiwi Kimia Trading (II) Limited	Distributor/ Distributor	31 Agustus/ August 31, 1998	Cayman Islands, 1998	100,00	100,00	40.280	40.280
TK Import & Export Ltd	Distributor/ Distributor	23 Maret/ March 23, 2000	British Virgin Islands, 2001	100,00	100,00	5.682	5.716
Tjiwi Kimia Finance B.V <sup>1)</sup>	Bidang Keuangan/ Financing Company	21 April / <i>April 21,</i> 2004	Belanda/ Netherlands, 2004	-	-	-	-
Marshall Enterprise Ltd	Investasi/ Investment	10 Mei / <i>May 10,</i> 2004	Malaysia, 2004	100,00	100,00	100.657	70.551
PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya	Kehutanan/ Forestry	1 April / <i>April 1,</i> 1992	Jakarta, 1992	99,99	99,99	38.909	32.642

## 1) Proses likuidasi selesai pada tanggal 13 September 2016 / The Liquidation process was completed on September 13, 2016

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 dibidang kehutanan adalah menyediakan kayu sebagai bahan baku dalam industri kertas.

## e. Penyelesaian Laporan Keuangan Interim Konsolidasian

Manajemen Perusahaan bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan laporan keuangan interim konsolidasian ini yang telah disetujui oleh Direksi untuk diterbitkan pada tanggal 31 Juli 2017.

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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

The management of the Company is responsible of the preparation of these interim consolidated financial statements which have been authorized for issued by the Board of Directors on July 31, 2017.

## 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING

## a. Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Interim Konsolidasian

Laporan keuangan interim 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).

Kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan interim konsolidasian ini adalah selaras dengan kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian Kelompok Usaha untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, kecuali untuk penerapan amandemen pernyataan dan interpretasi baru yang berlaku efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2016 seperti yang diungkapkan dalam kebijakan akuntansi terkait.

Bagian penghasilan komprehensif lain menyajikan pos-pos untuk jumlah penghasilan komprehensif lain dalam periode berjalan, diklasifikasikan berdasarkan sifat (termasuk bagian penghasilan komprehensif lain dari entitas asosiasi dan ventura bersama yang dicatat menggunakan metode ekuitas) dan dikelompokkan menjadi pos-pos yang:

- (a) tidak akan direklasifikasi lebih lanjut ke laba rugi; dan
- (b) akan direklasifikasi lebih lanjut ke laba rugi ketika kondisi tertentu terpenuhi.

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

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

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

# a. Basis of Preparation of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

The interim 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 Chairmanof 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).

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with the accounting policies in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, except for the adoption of amendments to statements and a new interpretation effective January 1, 2016 as described in the related accounting policies.

The other comprehensive income section shall present line items for amounts of other comprehensive income in the period, classified by nature (including share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method) and grouped into items that:

- (a) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: and
- (b) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.

The interim consolidated financial statements, except for the interim 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 basis described in the related accounting policies.

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

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 25 (Penyesuaian 2015), "Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi dan Kesalahan", yang memberikan koreksi editorial tentang keterbatasan penerapan retrospektif. Ketika entitas menerapkan suatu kebijakan akuntansi secara retrospektif atau membuat penyajian kembali pospos laporan keuangan atau ketika entitas mereklasifikasi pos-pos dalam laporan keuangannya maka laporan posisi keuangan pada awal periode komparatif disajikan.

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

## b. Prinsip-prinsip Konsolidasian

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan Amandemen PSAK No. 15, "Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama", PSAK No. 65, "Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian", dan PSAK No. 67, "Pengungkapan Kepentingan dalam Entitas Lain", tentang Entitas Investasi: Penerapan Pengecualian Konsolidasi. Amandemen ini memberikan klarifikasi atas pengecualian dari penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang diterapkan pada entitas induk yang merupakan entitas anak dari entitas investasi, ketika entitas investasi tersebut mengukur semua entitas anaknya dengan nilai wajar melalui laba rugi. Penerapan amandemen ini tidak berdampak terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

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 *investe*e ketika investor terekspos atau memiliki hak atas imbalan hasil variabel dari keterlibatannya dengan *investe*e dan memiliki kemampuan untuk mempengaruhi imbalan hasil tersebut melalui kekuasaannya atas *investe*e. Dengan demikian, investor mengendalikan *investe*e 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 mempengaruhi jumlah imbalan hasil investor.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Company and Subsidiaries adopted PSAK No. 25 (Improvement 2015), "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors," which provides editorial correction on the limitation of retrospective application. When the entity adopts accounting policy retrospectively or restates items in its financial statements or the entity reclassifies the items in its financial statements, the statements of financial position at the beginning of comparative period are presented.

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

## b. Principles of Consolidation

Effective January 1, 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries applied Amendments to PSAK No. 15, "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures," PSAK No. 65, "Consolidated Financial Statements," and PSAK No. 67, "Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities," on Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception. These amendments clarify that the exception from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, when the investment entity accounts for its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. The adoption of these amendments has no impact in the Company and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements.

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

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

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.

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

Kepentingan nonpengendali mencerminkan bagian atas laba atau 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.

Seluruh penghasilan komprehensif diatribusikan pada 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 nilai 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.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

A parent determines whether the parent entity 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.

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 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.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

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.

### c. Kombinasi Bisnis

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 22 (Penyesuaian 2015), "Kombinasi Bisnis". Amandemen ini mengklarifikasi:

- Pengaturan bersama, tidak hanya ventura bersama, adalah di luar dari ruang lingkup PSAK No. 22. Pengecualian ruang lingkup ini diterapkan hanya untuk akuntansi dalam laporan keuangan pengaturan bersama itu sendiri.
- Seluruh imbalan kontinjensi yang timbul dari kombinasi bisnis dan tidak diklasifikasi sebagai ekuitas diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, terlepas apakah itu termasuk atau tidak dalam ruang lingkup PSAK No. 55, "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengakuan dan Pengukuran".

Penerapan amandemen ini tidak berdampak terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

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.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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, when 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.

## c. Business Combinations

Effective January 1, 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 22 (Improvement 2015), "Business Combinations." The amendments clarify:

- Joint arrangements, not just joint ventures, are outside the scope of PSAK No. 22. This scope exception applies only to the accounting in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself
- All contingent consideration arrangements arising from a business combination that not classified as equity should be measured at fair value through profit or loss, whether or not they fall within the scope of PSAK No. 55, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement."

The adoption of these amendments has no impact in the Company and Subsidiaries consolidated financial statements.

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 elects 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.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

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 dikukur 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.

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.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

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

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

## 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

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. (Penyesuaian 2015), "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi". Amandemen ini diterapkan secara restrospektif dan mengklarifikasi bahwa entitas manajemen, yang merupakan entitas menyediakan jasa personil manajemen kunci, adalah pihak berelasi yang tunduk kepada pengungkapan pihak berelasi. Disamping itu, entitas yang menggunakan entitas manajemen wajib mengungkapkan biaya yang terjadi atas jasa manajemen. Penerapan penyesuaian ini tidak berdampak terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengungkapkan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi. Transaksi ini dilakukan berdasarkan persyaratan yang disetujui oleh kedua belah pihak.

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

## g. 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. Biaya Dibayar Dimuka

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

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## 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

Effective January 1, 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 7 (Improvement 2015), "Related Party Disclosures." The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that a management entity, which is an entity that provides key management personnel services, is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services. The adoption of this amendment has no impact in the Company and Subsidiaries consolidated financial statements.

The Company and Subsidiaries disclose transactions with related parties. The transactions are made based on terms agreed by the parties.

Significant transactions with related parties, are disclosed in the notes to the interim 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.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

## i. Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi

Sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2b, efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan Amandemen PSAK No. 15 tentang Entitas Investasi: Penerapan Pengecualian Konsolidasi.

Entitas asosiasi adalah entitas yang mana Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki pengaruh signifikan dan bukan merupakan entitas anak (Catatan 2b) 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 rugi investee setelah tanggal perolehan.

Selaniutnya, 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 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 penghasilan perubahan tersebut diakui dalam 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 bila Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mempunyai komitmen untuk menyediakan bantuan pendanaan atau menjamin kewajiban entitas asosiasi yang bersangkutan.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## i. Investment in an Associated Company

As disclosed in Note 2b, effective January 1, 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries applied Amendment to PSAK No. 15 on Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception.

An associated company is an entity, over which the Company and Subsidiaries has significant influence and that is neither a Subsidiary (Note 2b) 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 associated company, after any adjustments necessary to give effect to uniform accounting policies and elimination of profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and Subsidiaries and the associated company, increases or decreases its carrying amount and is recognized in the Company and Subsidiaries' profit or loss. Distributions received from the associated company 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 associated company arising from changes in the associated company's 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 associated company 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 if the Company and Subsidiaries have committed to provide financial support to, or have guaranteed the obligations of the associated company.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

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.

### j. Hutan Tanaman Industri

Biaya-biaya sehubungan dengan kegiatan Hutan Tanaman Industri (HTI) dalam pengembangan, kecuali beban umum dan administrasi yang tidak berkaitan dengan kegiatan tersebut, dikapitalisasi sebagai Hutan Tanaman Industri Pengembangan. Apabila telah tersedia pohon siap tebang, maka Hutan Tanaman Industri Dalam Pengembangan direklasifikasi ke Hutan Tanaman Siap Tebang dan diamortisasi menggunakan metode unit of production.

## k. Aset Tetap

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan Amandemen PSAK No. 16, "Aset tetap", tentang Klarifikasi Metode yang Diterima untuk Penyusutan dan Amortisasi, serta PSAK No. 16 (Penyesuaian 2015), "Aset Tetap". Amandemen ini memberikan:

- (a) tambahan penjelasan tentang indikasi perkiraan keusangan teknis atau komersial suatu aset.
- (b) klarifikasi bahwa penggunaan metode penyusutan yang berdasarkan pada pendapatan adalah tidak tepat.
- (c) klarifikasi terkait model revaluasi, bahwa ketika entitas menggunakan model revaluasi, jumlah tercatat aset disajikan kembali pada jumlah revaluasiannya.

Penerapan amandemen ini tidak berdampak terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

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 umur manfaat aset. Taksiran masa manfaat ekonomis aset sebagai berikut: PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

If an investment in an associated company 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.

### j. Industrial Timber Estate

All costs incurred in the development of Industrial Timber Estate, except for unrelated general and administration expenses, are capitalized as Industrial Timber Estate Under Development. If there are planted trees ready for harvest, the Industrial Timber Estate Under Development are reclassified as Industrial Timber Estate Ready for Harvest and are amortized using unit of production method.

## k. Fixed Assets

Effective January 1, 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries applied Amendments to PSAK No. 16, "Fixed Assets," on Clarification of the Accepted Method for Depreciation and Amortization, as well as PSAK No. 16 (Improvement 2015), "Fixed Assets." These amendments provide:

- (a) additional explanation of the approximate indication of the technical or commercial obsolescence of an asset.
- (b) clarification that use of the depreciation method based on revenue is not appropriate.
- (c) clarification of the revaluation model, that when an entity uses the revaluation model, the carrying amount of the asset is restated at revalued amount.

The adoption of these amendments has no impact in the Company and Subsidiaries consolidated financial statements.

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/Years

Bangunan dan prasarana 20
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik 20-25
Alat pengangkutan 5
Perabot dan peralatan kantor 5

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

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

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

Tanah dinyatakan sebesar nilai 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 - Neto" 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.

Beban perbaikan dan pemeliharaan dibebankan pada laba rugi pada saat terjadinya; biaya atau inspeksi signifikan penggantian yang 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 atau pelepasannya. Laba atau rugi yang timbul dari penghentian pengakuan aset dimasukkan dalam laba rugi pada tahun aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

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

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," pescribes 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 the land was acquired initially are 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 - Net" 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.

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 the asset is derecognized.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

## 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 nilai tercatatnya, nilai tercatat aset harus diturunkan menjadi sebesar jumlah terpulihkan. Kerugian penurunan nilai diakui segera dalam laba rugi.

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 penurunan nilai yang diakui atas *goodwill* tidak dibalik lagi.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## 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 impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Reversal on impairment loss for non-financial assets other than goodwill would be 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 was carried out. Reversal on impairment losses will be immediately recognized on profit or loss, except for assets that presented using the revaluation model in accordance with other PSAK. Impairment losses relating to goodwill would not be reversed.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

## 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 kualifikasian, jumlah perolehan aset 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 bila 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).

## p. Imbalan Kerja

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan Amandemen PSAK No. 24, "Imbalan Kerja", tentang Program Imbalan Pasti: Iuran Pekerja, yang mensyaratkan entitas untuk mempertimbangkan iuran dari pekerja atau pihak ketiga ketika memperhitungkan program manfaat pasti. Ketika iuran tersebut sehubungan dengan jasa, iuran tersebut harus diatribusikan pada periode jasa sebagai imbalan negatif. Amandemen ini mengklarifikasi bahwa, jika jumlah iuran tidak bergantung pada jumlah tahun jasa, entitas diperbolehkan untuk mengakui iuran tersebut sebagai pengurang dari biaya jasa dalam periode diberikan, terkait daripada ketika iasa mengalokasikan iuran tersebut pada periode jasa.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## n. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs, either directly or indirectly used in financing the construction of a qualifying asset, are capitalized up to the date when 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 that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and Subsidiaries and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and 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).

## p. Employee Benefits

Effective January 1, 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries applied Amendment to PSAK No. 24, "Employee Benefits," on Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions, which requires an entity to consider contributions from employees or third parties when accounting for defined benefit plans. When the contributions are linked to service, they should be attributed to periods of service as a negative benefit. This amendment clarify that, if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of service years, an entity is permitted to recognize such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the service is rendered, instead of allocating the contributions to the periods of service.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

Penerapan amandemen ini tidak berdampak terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menentukan liabilitas imbalan kerja sesuai dengan Undang-undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003 tanggal 25 Maret 2003. PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013) 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 lain.

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.

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.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The adoption of this amendment has no impact in the Company and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements.

The Company and Subsidiaries determine their employee benefits liabilities under Labor Law No. 13/2003 dated March 25, 2003. PSAK No. 24 (Revised 2013) 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, an entity measures the defined benefit asset at the lower amount between the surplus of defined benefit plan and the upper limit on assets that determined using a discount rate.

An entity recognizes the components of defined benefit cost, except SAKs require or permit 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 benefits in profit or loss; and
- (c) remeasurement of the net liability (asset) of defined benefit in other comprehensive income.

Remeasurement on net liability (asset) of defined benefits that is 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 the net liability (asset) of defined benefits consists of:

- (a) actuarial gains and losses;
- 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).

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

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

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 penghentian program. Sebelum menentukan biaya jasa lalu, atau keuntungan dan kerugian atas penyelesaian, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengukur kembali liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto menggunakan nilai wajar 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 USD berdasarkan kurs yang berlaku pada tanggal transaksi. 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. Laba atau rugi selisih kurs yang timbul diakui dalam laba rugi periode berjalan.

Kurs penutup yang digunakan pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut (dalam satuan penuh):

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Company and Subsidiaries recognize gains or losses on the settlement of defined benefit plan when it occurs. A curtailment occurs when an entity make a material reduction in the number of employees covered by a plan; or amending the terms of a defined benefit plan so 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, gains or losses on the settlement, the Company and Subsidiaries shall remeasure the net liability (asset) of defined benefits using current fair value of plan assets and current actuarial assumptions (including current market interest rates and other current market prices) which reflects the rewards offered in the program prior to amendment, curtailment or settlement program.

## q. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions in currencies other than USD are translated into USD at the rate prevailing at the transaction date. At the end of 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 period's profit or loss.

The closing exchange rates used as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows (in full amount):

	30 Jun 2017 / 	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Dolar AS/ Rupiah Indonesia	13.319,00	13.436,00	US Dollar/ Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS/ Yen Jepang	110,98	116,42	US Dollar/ Japanese Yen
Dolar AS/ Yuan Cina	6,82	6,94	US Dollar/ Chinese Yuan
Dolar AS/ Dolar Singapura	1,39	1,44	US Dollar/ Singapore Dollar
Dolar AS/ Dolar Australia	1,33	1,38	US Dollar/ Australian Dollar
Dolar AS/ Euro Eropa	0,90	0,95	US Dollar/ European Euro

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

## r. Perpajakan

## 1. Pajak Penghasilan

Beban pajak kini ditetapkan berdasarkan taksiran 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 sepanjang besar kemungkinan perbedaan temporer yang boleh dikurangkan tersebut dapat dimanfaatkan untuk mengurangi laba fiskal 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.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## r. Taxation

#### 1. Income Taxes

Current tax expense is provided based on the estimated taxable income 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 realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial and the 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 carry-forward 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.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

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 berbeda bermaksud pajak yang 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.

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

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 70, "Akuntansi Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak", secara prospektif. Standar ini mengatur perlakuan akuntansi atas aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak sesuai dengan Undang-Undang No. 11 Tahun 2016 tentang Pengampunan Pajak (UU Pengampunan Pajak). Pernyataan ini berlaku efektif sejak tanggal pengesahan UU Pengampunan Pajak.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak telah memilih pendekatan opsional terkait dengan pengukuran, penyajian dan pengungkapan aset dan liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak.

## Pengukuran saat Pengakuan Awal

Aset Pengampunan Pajak diukur sebesar biaya perolehan atas aset yang timbul dari Pengampunan berdasarkan Pajak Surat ("Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak Keterangan"). Liabilitas Pengampunan Paiak diukur sebesar kewajiban kontraktual untuk menyerahkan kas atau setara kas untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban vang langsung dengan perolehan aset Pengampunan Pajak.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 realise 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.

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 Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 70, "Accounting for Assets and Liabilities Under Tax Amnesty," prospectively. This standard regulates the accounting treatment of the Tax Amnesty assets and liabilities in accordance with the Law No. 11 Year 2016 on Tax Amnesty (Tax Amnesty Law). This statement became effective from the date of enactment of the Tax Amnesty Law.

The Company and Subsidiaries have chosen the optional approach in relation to the measurement, presentation and disclosure of Tax Amnesty assets and liabilities.

## Measurement at Initial Recognition

The Tax Amnesty assets are measured at cost of the assets arising from Tax Amnesty in accordance with the Tax Amnesty Certificate (the "Certificate"). The Tax Amnesty liabilities are measured at the contractual obligation to deliver cash or cash equivalents to settle the obligations relating directly to the acquisition of the Tax Amnesty assets.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

Entitas mengakui selisih antara aset Pengampunan Pajak dan liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak di ekuitas dalam pos "Tambahan Modal Disetor". Jumlah tersebut tidak dapat diakui sebagai laba rugi direalisasi maupun direklasifikasi ke saldo laba. Uang tebusan yang dibayarkan diakui dalam laba rugi pada periode Surat Keterangan disampaikan.

## Pengukuran setelah Pengakuan Awal

Setelah pengakuan awal, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengukur aset dan liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak mengacu pada SAK yang relevan. Selanjutnya, entitas diperkenankan, namun tidak disyaratkan untuk mengukur kembali aset dan liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak berdasarkan nilai wajar sesuai dengan SAK yang relevan pada tanggal Surat Keterangan.

Selisih pengukuran kembali antara nilai wajar pada tanggal Surat Keterangan dengan biaya perolehan aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak yang telah diakui sebelumnya disesuaikan dengan saldo tambahan modal disetor.

## Penghentian Pengakuan

Aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak dihentikan pengakuannya sesuai dengan ketentuan SAK untuk masing-masing jenis aset dan liabilitas tersebut.

Entitas mereklasifikasi aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak ke dalam pos aset dan liabilitas serupa, ketika:

- (a) entitas mengukur kembali aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak; atau
- (b) entitas memperoleh pengendalian atas investee.

Entitas menyajikan kembali laporan keuangan terdekat sebelumnya, hanya jika tanggal laporan keuangan tersebut adalah setelah tanggal Surat Keterangan.

Entitas tidak melakukan saling hapus aset dan liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak.

## s. Provisi dan Kontinjensi

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan ISAK No. 30, "Pungutan", yang merupakan interpretasi atas PSAK No. 57, "Provisi, Liabilitas Kontinjensi dan Aset Kontinjensi". ISAK No. 30 mengklarifikasi akuntansi liabilitas untuk membayar pungutan, selain pajak penghasilan yang berada dalam ruang lingkup PSAK No. 46, "Pajak Penghasilan" serta denda lain atas pelanggaran perundang-undangan, kepada Pemerintah.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

An entity recognizes the difference between the Tax Amnesty assets and Tax Amnesty liabilities in equity under "Additional Paid-in Capital" account. Such amount cannot be recognized as the realized profit or loss nor reclassified to retained earnings. The payment of redemption money is recognized in profit or loss in the period the Certificate is delivered.

## Measurement after Initial Recognition

After initial recognition, the Company and Subsidiries measures its Tax Amnesty assets and liabilities in reference to the relevant SAK. Furthermore, an entity is allowed, but not required, to remeasure the assets and liabilities under Tax Amnesty at fair value in accordance with the relevant SAKs at the date of the Certificate.

The difference of remeasurement between the fair value on the date of the Certificate and the costs of the assets and liabilities under Tax Amnesty that were recognized previously is adjusted in the balance of additional paid-in capital.

## **Derecognition**

Assets and liabilities under Tax Amnesty are derecognized in accordance with the provisions of SAKs for each type of asset and liability.

An entity reclassifies the assets and liabilities under Tax Amnesty to the item of similar assets and liabilities, when:

- (a) the entity remeasures the assets and liabilities under Tax Amnesty; or
- (b) the entity obtains control over the investee.

An entity restates its previous closest financial statements, only if the date of such financial statements is after the date of the Certificate.

An entity does not offset Tax Amnesty assets and liabilities to each other.

## s. Provisions and Contingencies

Effective January 1, 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries applied ISAK No. 30, "Levies," which represents an interpretation of PSAK No. 57, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets." ISAK No. 30 clarifies the accounting for liability to pay levy, other than income taxes within the scope of PSAK No. 46, "Income Taxes" and other penalties on violations of law to the Government.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

Penerapan interprestasi ini tidak berdampak terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

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

## 1. Aset Keuangan

### Pengakuan awal

Aset keuangan pada awalnya diakui sebesar nilai wajarnya ditambah biaya transaksi, kecuali untuk aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan nilai wajar melalui laba pada yang pada awalnya diukur dengan nilai wajar. Klasifikasi aset keuangan antara lain sebagai aset keuangan yang ditetapkan untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi hingga (FVTPL). dimiliki investasi jatuh tempo (HTM), pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang atau aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual (AFS). Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menetapkan klasifikasi aset keuangannya pada saat pengakuan awal dan, sepanjang diperbolehkan dan diperlukan, ditelaah kembali pengklasifikasian aset tersebut pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, aset keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terdiri dari aset keuangan pada FVTPL, dan pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang (Catatan 42).

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The adoption of this interpretation has no impact in the Company and Subsidiaries consolidated financial statements.

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

### 1. Financial Assets

## Initial recognition

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss which are initially measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), held-to-maturity investments (HTM), loans and receivables or available-for-sale financial assets (AFS). The Company and Subsidiaries determines the classification of their financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates the designation of such assets at each end of reporting period.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries' financial assets consisted of financial assets at FVTPL, and loans and receivables (Note 42).

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

## Pengukuran selanjutnya

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

Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai FVTPL jika aset keuangan diperoleh untuk diperdagangkan atau ditetapkan sebagai FVTPL pada saat pengakuan awal. Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai kelompok diperdagangkan jika diperoleh untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat. Aset keuangan yang ditetapkan sebagai FVTPL disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian pada nilai wajar dengan keuntungan atau kerugian dari perubahan nilai wajar diakui dalam laba rugi. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang diakui dalam laba rugi termasuk dividen atau bunga yang diperoleh dari aset keuangan.

## · Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang adalah aset keuangan nonderivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan, yang tidak mempunyai kuotasi di pasar aktif. Aset keuangan tersebut diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif, dikurangi dengan penurunan nilai. Keuntungan atau kerugian diakui dalam laba rugi pada saat pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang dihentikan pengakuannya atau mengalami penurunan nilai, serta melalui proses amortisasi.

## Penurunan nilai aset keuangan

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengevaluasi apakah aset keuangannya mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat bukti obyektif penurunan nilai, maka jumlah kerugian tersebut, yang diukur sebagai selisih antara nilai tercatat aset dengan nilai kini estimasi arus kas masa datang (tidak termasuk kerugian kredit di masa datang yang belum terjadi) yang didiskonto menggunakan suku bunga efektif yang dihitung saat pengakuan awal aset tersebut, diakui pada laba rugi.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Subsequent measurement

 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL where the financial assets are either held for trading or they are designated as FVTPL at initial recognition. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets at FVTPL are carried on the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. The gains or losses recognized in profit or loss include any dividend or interest earned from the financial assets.

### · Loans and receivables

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

## Impairment of financial assets

The Company and Subsidiaries evaluate at each reporting date whether any of their financial asset is impaired. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount of loss, which is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of the asset, shall be recognized in profit or loss.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

## Penghentian pengakuan aset keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menghentikan pengakuan aset keuangan, jika dan hanya jika, hak kontraktual atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan tersebut berakhir, atau Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mentransfer hak kontraktual untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dan dari aset keuangan, atau tetap memiliki hak kontraktual untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan namun juga menanggung kewajiban kontraktual untuk membayar arus kas yang diterima tersebut kepada satu atau lebih pihak penerima melalui suatu kesepakatan yang memenuhi persyaratan tertentu. Ketika Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mentransfer aset keuangan, maka Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengevaluasi sejauh mana Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tetap memiliki risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan aset keuangan tersebut.

## 2. Liabilitas Keuangan dan Instrumen Ekuitas

## Pengakuan awal

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menetapkan klasifikasi liabilitas keuangannya pada saat pengakuan awal. Instrumen utang dan ekuitas dikelompokkan sebagai liabilitas keuangan atau sebagai ekuitas sesuai dengan substansi pengaturan kontraktual.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada FVTPL atau liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Liabilitas keuangan diakui pada awalnya sebesar nilai wajar dan, dalam hal pinjaman dan utang, termasuk biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung.

Instrumen ekuitas adalah setiap kontrak yang memberikan hak residual atas aset suatu entitas setelah dikurangi seluruh liabilitasnya. Instrumen ekuitas yang diterbitkan oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dicatat sebesar hasil yang diperoleh, dikurangi biaya penerbitan instrumen ekuitas.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## Derecognition of financial assets

The Company and Subsidiaries derecognize financial assets if, and only if, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset are transferred to another entity, or the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset are retained but they assume a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement that meets certain conditions. When the Company and Subsidiaries transfer a financial asset, they evaluates the extent to which they retain the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

### 2. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

## Initial recognition

The Company and Subsidiaries determine the classification of their financial liabilities at initial recognition. Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL or financial liabilities measured at cost. Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, inclusive of directly attributable transaction costs.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company and Subsidiaries are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

Instrumen keuangan majemuk, seperti obligasi atau instrumen sejenis yang dapat dikonversi oleh pemegangnya menjadi saham biasa dengan total yang telah ditetapkan, dipisahkan antara liabilitas keuangan dan ekuitas sesuai dengan substansi pengaturan kontraktual. Pada tanggal penerbitan instrumen keuangan majemuk, nilai wajar dari komponen liabilitas diestimasi dengan menggunakan suku bunga yang berlaku di pasar untuk instrumen nonconvertible yang serupa. Jumlah ini dicatat sebagai liabilitas dengan dasar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif sampai dengan liabilitas tersebut berakhir melalui konversi atau pada tanggal instrumen jatuh tempo. Komponen ekuitas ditentukan dengan cara mengurangkan total komponen liabilitas dari keseluruhan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan majemuk. Jumlah tersebut diakui dan dicatat dalam ekuitas, dikurangi dengan pajak penghasilan, dan tidak ada pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, liabilitas keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (Catatan 42).

## Pengukuran selanjutnya

Setelah pengakuan awal, liabilitas keuangan dalam kategori ini selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Keuntungan atau kerugian diakui dalam laba rugi pada saat liabilitas tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya, atau mengalami penurunan nilai, serta melalui proses amortisasi.

## Penghentian pengakuan liabilitas keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menghentikan pengakuan liabilitas keuangan jika, dan hanya jika, kewajiban Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dihentikan, dibatalkan atau kadaluwarsa.

## 3. Saling hapus instrumen keuangan

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

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Compound financial instruments, a bond or similar instrument convertible by the holder into a fixed number of ordinary shares, are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. At the date of issuance of compound financial instruments, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date. The equity component is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound financial instruments as a whole. This amount is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 the Company and Subsidiaries' financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (Note 42).

### Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities in the category are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

## Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company and Subsidiaries derecognize financial liabilities if, and only if, the Company and Subsidiaries' obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

## 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.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

## 4. Instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi dengan penyisihan atas penurunan nilai dan pembayaran pokok atau nilai yang tidak dapat ditagih. Perhitungan tersebut mempertimbangkan premium atau diskonto pada saat perolehan dan termasuk biaya transaksi dan biaya yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

Suku bunga efektif adalah suku bunga yang secara tepat mendiskontokan estimasi arus kas masa datang selama perkiraan umur dari instrumen keuangan, atau jika lebih tepat, digunakan periode yang lebih singkat, untuk nilai tercatat neto instrumen keuangan. Total bunga berdasarkan penerapan metode suku bunga efektif diakui sebagai penghasilan atau beban bunga.

## u. Pengukuran Nilai Wajar

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 68 (Penyesuaian 2015), "Pengukuran Nilai Wajar", yang mengklarifikasi bahwa pengecualian portofolio, yang memperkenankan entitas mengukur nilai wajar kelompok aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan secara neto, termasuk semua kontrak (termasuk kontrak nonkeuangan) dalam ruang lingkup PSAK No. 55. Penerapan amandemen ini tidak berdampak terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

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.

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.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

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

## 4. Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Amortized cost is computed using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment and principal repayment or reduction. The calculation takes into account any premium or discount on acquisition and includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument or when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. The interest amount based on the application of effective interest method is recognized as interest income or expense.

## u. Fair Value Measurement

Effective January 1, 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 68 (Improvement 2015), "Fair Value Measurement," which clarifies that the portfolio exception, which permits an entity to measure the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis, includes all contracts (including non-financial contracts) within the scope of PSAK No. 55. The adoption of these amendments has no impact in the Company and Subsidiaries consolidated financial statements.

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.

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.

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

## v. Informasi Segmen

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 5 (Penyesuaian 2015), "Segmen Operasi". Amandemen ini mengklarifikasi:

- Entitas mengungkapkan pertimbangan yang dibuat oleh manajemen dalam penerapan kriteria agregasi PSAK No. 5 paragraf 12 termasuk penjelasan singkat mengenai segmen operasi yang digabungkan dan karakteristik ekonomi.
- Pengungkapan rekonsiliasi aset segmen terhadap total aset jika rekonsiliasi dilaporkan kepada pengambil keputusan operasional, demikian juga untuk pengungkapan liabilitas segmen.

Penerapan penyesuaian ini hanya mempengaruhi pengungkapan, tidak ada efek pada posisi keuangan atau kinerja Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

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 periode.

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.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## v. Segment Information

Effective January 1, 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 5 (Improvement 2015), "Operating Segments." The amendments clarify that:

- An entity must disclose the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in paragraph 12 of PSAK No. 5 including a brief description of operating segments that have been aggregated and the economic characteristics.
- Disclosure of the reconciliation of segment assets to total assets if the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision-maker, similar to the required disclosure for segment liabilities.

The adoption of this improvement affects only disclosure, there is no effect on the Company and Subsidiaries financial position or performance.

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 profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, during the period.

Diluted earnings or losses per share are calculated by dividing profit or loss 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.

# 3. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING

Penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia mewajibkan manajemen untuk membuat pertimbangan, estimasi dan asumsi yang mempengaruhi 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 asumsi dan estimasi pada parameter yang tersedia pada saat laporan keuangan disusun. Asumsi dan situasi mengenai perkembangan masa depan mungkin berubah akibat perubahan pasar atau situasi diluar kendali Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Perubahan tersebut dicerminkan dalam asumsi terkait pada saat terjadinya.

Pertimbangan, estimasi dan asumsi 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 mempengaruhi harga jual barang dan jasa;
- dari negara yang kekuatan persaingan dan peraturannya sebagian besar menentukan harga jual barang dan jasa entitas;
- yang paling mempengaruhi biaya tenaga kerja, bahan baku, dan biaya lain dari pengadaan barang atau jasa;
- 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 2.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements, in conformity with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, requires management to make judgments, estimations and assumptions 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 assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions 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 assumptions as they occur.

The following judgments, estimates and assumptions 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 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 2.

# 3. 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 obyektif yang dapat diverifikasi, jumlah amortisasi dapat berbeda bila Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menggunakan metodologi penilaian atau asumsi yang berbeda. Perubahan tersebut dapat mempengaruhi secara langsung laba atau rugi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 42.

### 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 mempengaruhi jumlah penyisihan atas penurunan nilai piutang. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 6.

# 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. Provisi dievaluasi kembali dan disesuaikan jika terdapat tambahan informasi yang mempengaruhi jumlah yang diestimasi.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menilai bahwa tidak ada indikasi penurunan nilai pasar dan keusangan persediaan. PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 3. 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 were determined using verifiable objective evidence, the fair value or amortization amount would differ if the Company and Subsidiaries utilized different valuation methodology or assumption. Such changes would directly affect the Company and Subsidiaries' profit or loss. Further details are disclosed in Note 42.

#### 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 provision for impairment. Further details are disclosed in Note 6.

# Assessing allowance for decline in market value and obsolescence of inventories

Allowance for decline 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 amount estimated.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 the Company and Subsidiaries assessed that there was no indication of decline in market value and obsolescence of their inventories.

# 3. 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 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menilai bahwa tidak ada indikasi penurunan nilai aset tetap dan aset tidak lancar lainnya.

# Menentukan metode penyusutan dan estimasi umur manfaat aset tetap

perolehan aset tetap disusutkan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat ekonomisnya. Manajemen mengestimasi masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap lima (5) tahun sampai dengan dua puluh lima (25) tahun. Ini adalah umur yang secara umum diharapkan dalam industri dimana Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menjalankan tingkat bisnisnva. Perubahan pemakaian perkembangan teknologi dapat mempengaruhi masa manfaat ekonomis 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.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 3. 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 June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries assessed that there was no indication of impairment on their fixed assets and other non-current assets.

# <u>Determining depreciation method and estimated useful</u> 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 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 economic 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 in other entities through:

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

# 3. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (Lanjutan)

### 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 mempengaruhi kinerja keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak secara material.

#### Estimasi beban pensiun dan imbalan keria

Penentuan liabilitas dan biaya pensiun dan liabilitas imbalan kerja 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 tahunan, tingkat pengunduran diri karyawan tahunan, tingkat kecacatan, umur pensiun dan tingkat kematian. 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 mempengaruhi secara material liabilitas dan beban imbalan kerja. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 26.

# 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 berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahan pajak penghasilan badan.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menelaah aset pajak tangguhan pada setiap tanggal pelaporan dan mengurangi nilai tercatat sepanjang tidak ada kemungkinan bahwa laba kena pajak memadai untuk mengkompensasi 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 34.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

### 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 pension cost and employee benefits

The determination of the Company and Subsidiaries' liabilities and cost for pension and employee benefits liabilities is dependent on its selection of certain assumptions used in calculating such amounts. These assumptions include among others, discount rates, annual salary increase rate, annual employee turn-over rate, disability rate, retirement age and mortality rate. While the Company and Subsidiaries' believe that its 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 its employee benefits liability and expense. Further details are disclosed in Note 26.

# **Determining income taxes**

Significant judgment is involved in determining provision for corporate income tax. There are certain transactions and computation 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 issues based on estimates of 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 that 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 34.

# 3. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (Lanjutan)

### Mengevaluasi provisi dan kontinjensi

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terlibat dalam berbagai proses hukum dan pajak. Manajemen melakukan penilaian untuk membedakan antara provisi dan kontinjensi terutama melalui konsultasi dengan penasehat hukum Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang menangani proses hukum dan pajak tersebut. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mempersiapkan provisi yang sesuai untuk proses hukum saat ini atau kewajiban konstruktif, jika ada, sesuai dengan kebijakan provisinya, dan memperhitungkan 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 penghasilan 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".

## 4. 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.

Pada tanggal 21 Desember 2011, Perusahaan telah 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, dan pemberitahuannya telah diterima dan dicatat oleh Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia tertanggal 3 Januari 2012 No. AHU-AH.01.10-00267.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 jumlah penyertaan Perusahaan di PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya adalah sebesar 99,99% dan saldo selisih transaksi dengan kepentingan nonpengendali adalah sebesar USD2,0 juta.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

### Evaluating provisions and contingencies

The Company and Subsidiaries are involved in various legal and tax proceedings. The management exercises its judgment to distinguish between provisions and contingencies mainly through consultation with the Company and Subsidiaries' legal counsel handling those proceedings. The Company and Subsidiaries set up appropriate provisions for their present legal or constructive obligations, if any, in accordance with their policies on provisions, and takes 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 income. 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."

## 4. 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 deed Share Sale and Purchase No. 36 dated June 13, 2011 of Linda Herawati, S.H., Notary in Central Jakarta.

On December 21, 2011, the shareholders has signed a Statement of Shareholders Resolutions No. 65 made before 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, and has been 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 June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the percentage ownership of the Company in PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya is 99.99% and the difference arising from transaction with non-controlling interest amounting to USD2.0 million.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 5. KAS DAN SETARA KAS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

### 5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Kas	27	30	Cash on hand
Kas di bank			<u>Cash in banks</u>
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	12.196	30.266	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	6.716	5.500	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	2.699	3.204	(Persero) Tbk
Bank of China Limited	607	2.274	Bank of China Limited
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	391	1.546	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD1 juta)	3.825	2.033	USD1 million)
Total kas di bank	26.434	44.823	Total cash in banks
Setara Kas			<u>Cash equivalents</u>
Deposito berjangka			<u>Time deposits</u>
Rupiah Indonesia:			<u>Indonesian Rupiah:</u>
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	10.436	44.656	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
Agroniaga Tbk	5.406	-	Agroniaga Tbk
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD1 juta)	1.051	1.042	USD1 million)
Dolar AS:			<u>US Dollar:</u>
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	13.500	15.000	(Persero) Tbk
Total deposito berjangka	30.393	60.698	Total time deposits
Total kas dan setara kas -			Total cash and cash equivalents -
pihak ketiga	56.854	105.551	third parties
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38f)			Related party (Note 38f)
Kas di bank			<u>Cash in banks</u>
PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	2.921	6.164	PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk
<u>Setara kas</u>			<u>Cash equivalent</u>
Dolar AS:			<u>US Dollar:</u>
PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	3.300		PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk
Total kas dan setara kas -			Total cash and cash equivalents -
pihak berelasi	6.221	6.164	related party
Total	63.075	111.715	Total

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

#### 5. KAS DAN SETARA KAS (Lanjutan)

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

### 5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

Details of cash and cash equivalents based on currencies were as follows:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Dolar AS	37.749	56.563	US Dollar
Rupiah Indonesia	21.834	49.780	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	2.038	2.747	European Euro
Yuan Cina	1.099	2.390	Chinese Yuan
Yen Jepang	252	126	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	87	87	Hong Kong Dollar
Dolar Singapura	16	22	Singaporean Dollar
Total	63.075	111.715	Total

Kisaran bunga tahunan deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

Interest rates of time deposits ranged as follows:

·	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i> (%)	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016 (%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	4,10 - 7,00	3,00 - 9,25	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	0,10 - 1,00	0,10 - 0,90	US Dollar

Kas dan setara kas kepada pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebesar 0,25% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

Cash and cash equivalents to related parties represent 0.25% of the total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

# 6. PIUTANG USAHA

# 6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun</i> 30, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
<b>Pihak ketiga</b> Ekspor Lokal	106.075 35	76.990 33	<b>Third parties</b> Export Local
Total pihak ketiga Dikurangi penyisihan kerugian	106.110	77.023	Total third parties
penurunan nilai	(16.230)	(16.230)	Less allowance for impairment loss
Piutang usaha - pihak ketiga - neto	89.880	60.793	Trade receivables - third parties - net
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38a) Lokal			Related parties (Note 38a) Local
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah	29.473		PT Cakrawala Mega Indah
Ekspor Cabang-cabang APP Paperich Pte, Ltd. Lain-lain	8.296 834 1	8.625 1.096 100	<u>Export</u> APP Branches Paperich Pte, Ltd. Others
Sub-total Ekspor	9.131	9.821	Sub-total Export
Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi	38.604	9.821	Trade receivables - related parties
Total	128.484	70.614	Total

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

#### 6. PIUTANG USAHA (Lanjutan)

# Mutasi penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

#### 6. TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)

Movement in the allowance for impairment loss was as follows:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Saldo awal Mutasi selama periode berjalan	16.230	16.386 (156)	Beginning balance Movement during the period
Saldo Akhir	16.230	16.230	Ending Balance

Rincian umur piutang usaha berdasarkan tanggal jatuh temponya pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of the aging based on the credit terms of trade receivables as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Belum jatuh tempo	104.840	40.939	Current
Sudah jatuh tempo:			Overdue:
< 1 bulan	10.699	20.615	< 1 month
> 1 bulan - 2 bulan	3.516	2.382	> 1 month - 2 months
> 2 bulan - 3 bulan	1.371	48	> 2 months - 3 months
> 3 bulan - 4 bulan	459	69	> 3 months - 4 months
> 4 bulan	7.599	6.561	> 4 months
Total	128.484	70.614	Total

Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of trade receivables based on currencies were as follows:

	30 Jun 2017/ _ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i> _	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Dolar AS	62.659	36.565	US Dollar
Rupiah Indonesia	29.593	33	Indonesian Rupiah
Yuan Cina	27.428	20.659	Chinese Yuan
Poundsterling Inggris	4.277	3.667	British Poundsterling
Euro Eropa	4.197	6.263	European Euro
Dolar Australia	31	1.865	Australian Dollar
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD1 juta)	299	1.562	USD1 million)
Total	128.484	70.614	Total

Berdasarkan penelaahan terhadap kondisi piutang masing-masing pelanggan pada akhir tahun, manajemen Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak berkeyakinan bahwa penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian dari tidak tertagihnya piutang usaha.

Based on a review of the status of the individual receivable accounts at the end of each year, the managements of the Company and Subsidiaries believe that the allowance for impairment loss on trade receivables as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were adequate to cover possible losses on uncollectible trade receivables.

6. PIUTANG USAHA (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, piutang usaha tertentu digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek Perusahaan (Catatan 16).

Piutang usaha kepada pihak-pihak berelasi masingmasing sebesar 1,57% dan 0,39% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

#### 7. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN - PIHAK KETIGA

Piutang lain-lain terdiri dari akrual penghasilan bunga deposito dan lain-lain, yang bersaldo masing-masing sebesar USD2,7 juta dan USD3,8 juta pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

# 8. PERSEDIAAN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

Barang dalam proses

Barang jadi

Bahan baku	50.046	32.657
Bahan pembantu, suku cadang		
dan lainnya	50.730	38.900
Total	235.000	251.220
Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desemb	As of June	

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, tidak ada penyisihan persediaan usang yang diakui karena manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak ada kerugian yang timbul dari persediaan usang.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, 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 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, persediaan tertentu digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek (Catatan 16) dan pinjaman bank jangka panjang Perusahaan (Catatan 23).

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

#### 6. TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, certain trade receivables were pledged as collateral for the Company's short-term bank loans (Note 16).

Trade receivables to related parties represent 1.57% and 0.39% of the total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

#### 7. OTHER RECEIVABLES - THIRD PARTIES

Other receivables consist of accrual of interest income from time deposit and others, with the outstanding balances of USD2.7 million and USD3.8 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

### 8. INVENTORIES

31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016

149.726

29.937

30 Jun 2017/

Jun 30, 2017

106.545

27.679

This account consists of:

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, no allowance for inventories obsolescence was recognized since management believes that there were no possible losses arising from the obsolete inventories.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had insured the inventories and fixed assets by all risk (Note 15). The management believes that the insurance coverage was adequate to cover any possible losses arising from such risks.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, certain inventories were pledged as collateral for the Company's short-term bank loans (Note 16) and long-term bank loans (Note 23).

Finished goods

Raw materials

and others

Total

Work-in-process

Indirect material, spare parts

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 9. UANG MUKA DAN BIAYA DIBAYAR DIMUKA

# 9. ADVANCES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Uang Muka			Advances
Pemasok	35.717	58.085	Suppliers
Karyawan	285	208	Employees
Lain-lain	4.744	4.286	Others
Total uang muka	40.746	62.579	Total advances
Biaya dibayar dimuka			Prepaid expenses
Asuransi	4.123	10.955	Insurance
Sewa (Catatan 38d)	11	243	Rent (Note 38d)
Lain-lain	509	477	Others
Total biaya dibayar dimuka	4.643	11.675	Total prepaid expenses
Total	45.389	74.254	Total

#### 10. ASET LANCAR LAINNYA

#### 10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Akun ini terdiri dari: This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Kas di bank			<u>Cash in bank</u>
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	10	10	(Persero) Tbk
Deposito berjangka			<u>Time deposits</u>
Dolar AS:			<u>US Dollar:</u>
Ningbo Commerce Bank	68.660	28.660	Ningbo Commerce Bank
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	9.000	11.550	(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 Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	3.400	-	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	2.200	2.200	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
Bank of China Limited	2.003	2.003	Bank of China Limited
Total deposito berjangka	98.013	57.163	Total time deposits
Total aset lancar lainnya - pihak ketiga	98.023	57.173	Total other current assets - third parties
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38f) Kas di bank			Related parties (Note 38f) <u>Cash in bank</u>
PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	228	48	PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

#### 10. ASET LANCAR LAINNYA (Lanjutan)

# 10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (Continued)

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
<u>Deposito berjangka</u> <u>Rupiah Indonesia:</u>			<u>Time deposit</u> Indonesian Rupiah:
PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	-	239	PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk
Investasi jangka pendek Rupiah Indonesia: PT Sinarmas Sekuritas	3.051	750	<u>Short-term investment</u> <u>Indonesian Rupiah:</u> PT Sinarmas Sekuritas
Total aset lancar lainnya - pihak - pihak berelasi	3.279	1.037	Total other current assets - related parties
Total	101.302	58.210	Total
Rincian aset lancar lainnya berdasarkan adalah sebagai berikut:	mata uang	Details of the as follows:	current assets based on currencies were
	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Dolar AS	98.251	57.221	US Dollar
Rupiah Indonesia	3.051	989	Indonesian Rupiah
Total	101.302	58.210	Total

Kisaran bunga tahunan deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

Annual interest rates of time deposits ranged as follows:

	30 Jun 2017/	31 Des 2016/	
	Jun 30, 2017	Dec 31, 2016	
	(%)	(%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	5,18 - 7,55	5,18 - 8,86	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	0,25 - 2,00	0,25 - 2,00	US Dollar

Deposito tertentu digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman jangka pendek yang diperoleh dari bank tersebut (Catatan 16).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017, jumlah penyertaan investasi di reksadana sebesar Rp40,6 miliar (setara dengan USD3,1 juta), dengan 13,6 juta unit penyertaan dan Nilai Aset Neto per unit sebesar Rp2.987.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016, jumlah penyertaan investasi di reksadana sebesar Rp10,1 miliar (setara dengan USD750,3 ribu), dengan 3,5 juta unit penyertaan dan Nilai Aset Neto per unit sebesar Rp2.894.

Aset lancar lainnya kepada pihak-pihak berelasi adalah masing-masing sebesar 0,13% dan 0,04% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

Certain time deposits were pledged as collateral for the short-term loans obtained from such banks (Note 16).

As of June 30, 2017, the balance of the investment in mutual funds amounted to Rp40.6 billion (equivalent to USD3.1 million), with 13.6 million unit and the Net Asset Value per unit of Rp2,987.

As of December 31, 2016 the amount of investment in mutual funds amounting to Rp10.1 billion (equivalent to USD750.3 thousand), with 3.5 million unit and the Net Asset Value per unit of Rp2,894.

Other current assets to related parties represent 0.13% and 0.04% of the total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 respectively.

Piutang usaha pihak berelasi - tidak lancar berasal dari

kegiatan penjualan ekspor Perusahaan kepada pihak

berelasi.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 11. PIUTANG USAHA PIHAK BERELASI - TIDAK LANCAR

# 11. NON-CURRENT TRADE RECEIVABLES - RELATED PARTIES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2017/	31 Des 2016/	
	Jun 30, 2017	Dec 31, 2016	
Ekspor			Export
APP International Trading (III) Ltd.,			APP International Trading (III) Ltd.,
Cayman Islands	33.956	33.956	Cayman Islands
APP International Trading (VI) Ltd.,			APP International Trading (VI) Ltd.,
Cayman Islands	28.545	28.545	Cayman Islands
Kinno Limited, Singapura	10.673	10.460	Kinno Limited, Singapore
Collins Office Product International			Collins Office Product International
Trading Limited, British Virgin			Trading Limited, British Virgin
Islands	9.576	9.576	Islands
APP International Trading (I) Ltd.,			APP International Trading (I) Ltd.,
Cayman Islands	8.531	8.531	Cayman Islands
APP International Trading (V) Ltd.,			APP International Trading (V) Ltd.,
Cayman Islands	5.778	5.778	Cayman Islands
Cabang-cabang APP	1.330	1.330	APP Branches
Total	98.389	98.176	Total
Dikurangi penyisihan kerugian	30.000	30.170	rotar
penurunan nilai	(75.248)	(75.248)	Less allowance for impairment loss
Total pada nilai nominal	23.141	22.928	Total at nominal value
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjustment on the implementation
PSAK No. 55	_	-	of PSAK No. 55
Note nada Biaya Baralahan			
Neto pada Biaya Perolehan Diamortisasi	23.141	22.928	Net at Amortized Cost
Diamortisasi	23.141	22.920	Net at Amortized Cost
Mutasi penyisihan kerugian penurunan sebagai berikut:	nilai adalah	Movement in the follows:	ne allowance for impairment loss was as
	30 Jun 2017/	31 Des 2016/	
	Jun 30, 2017	Dec 31, 2016	
Saldo awal	75.248	82.661	Beginning balance
Pembukuan kembali		(7.413)	Reversal
Saldo Akhir	75.248	75.248	Ending Balance
Rincian piutang usaha - pihak berelasi - berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai ber			current - trade receivables - related parties ncies were as follows:
	30 Jun 2017/	31 Des 2016/	
	Jun 30, 2017	Dec 31, 2016	
5			
Dolar AS	18.593	18.593	US Dollar
Yen Jepang	4.548	4.335	Japanese Yen
Total	23.141	22.928	Total

Non-current trade receivables - related parties arise from

Company's export sales to related parties.

# 11. PIUTANG USAHA PIHAK BERELASI - TIDAK LANCAR (Lanjutan)

Perusahaan mengadakan perjanjian penyelesaian utang-piutang (*Settlement Agreement*) pada tanggal 12 Januari 2006 dengan debitur tertentu. Jangka waktu pengembalian piutang ditetapkan tidak lebih dari sepuluh (10) tahun.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, piutang usaha - pihak berelasi - tidak lancar masing-masing sebesar USD23,1 juta dan USD22,9 juta diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif, dikurangi dengan penurunan nilai.

Manajemen Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengevaluasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang berdasarkan penilaian secara individu. Dalam hal tersebut. Entitas Perusahaan Anak dan 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.

Berdasarkan penelaahan terhadap status akun piutang masing-masing pelanggan pada akhir tahun, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian dari tidak tertagihnya piutang usaha.

Piutang usaha pihak berelasi tidak lancar masing-masing sebesar 0,94% dan 0,92% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

# 12. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN PIHAK BERELASI - TIDAK LANCAR

Akun ini terdiri dari:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 11. NON-CURRENT TRADE RECEIVABLES - RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

The Company entered into a Settlement Agreement dated January 12, 2006 with certain debtors. The terms of repayment of trade receivables were determined to be not more than ten (10) years.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, noncurrent trade receivables - related parties amounting to USD23.1 million and USD22.9 million, respectively, are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

The management of the Company and Subsidiaries evaluates the allowance for impairment loss of receivables based on individual assessments. 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 customers and the customers' 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 the receivable amounts expected to be collect.

Based on a review of the status of the individual noncurrent - trade receivables at the end of each year, the management believes that the allowance for impairment loss of receivables as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were adequate to cover possible losses on uncollectible non-current trade receivables.

Non-current trade receivables from related parties represent 0.94% and 0.92% of the total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

# 12. NON-CURRENT OTHER RECEIVABLES - RELATED PARTIES

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
APP International Finance (BVI) III Ltd.,			APP International Finance (BVI) III Ltd.,
British Virgin Islands (APP IF)	77.697	77.697	British Virgin Islands (APP IF)
PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Purinusa)	57.220	57.220	PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Purinusa)
PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills	962	904	PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills
APP International Trading (VI) Ltd.,			APP International Trading (VI) Ltd.,
Cayman Islands	247	247	Cayman Islands
PT Sindopex Perotama	147	208	PT Sindopex Perotama
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah			Others (each below
USD100 ribu)	65	26	USD100 thousand)

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

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

# 12. NON-CURRENT OTHER RECEIVABLES - RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun</i> 30, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Total pada nilai nominal Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan PSAK No. 55	136.338	136.302	Total at nominal value Net adjustment on the implementation of PSAK No. 55
Neto pada Biaya Perolehan Diamortisasi	136.338	136.302	Net at Amortized Cost

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 interim konsolidasian, perpanjangan perjanjian tersebut masih dalam proses.

Piutang dari Purinusa terutama merupakan utang Marshall Enterprise Limited, Entitas Anak, yang di alihkan ke Purinusa, Entitas Induk, dengan persyaratan dan kondisi dalam *Master Restructuring Agreement* (MRA).

Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi tidak lancar masing – masing sebesar 5,55% dan 5,47% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

#### 13. INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI

Berdasarkan akta pernyataan keputusan para pemegang saham No. 124 tanggal 29 Juni 2016 yang dibuat dihadapan Desman, S.H., M. Hum, M.M., Notaris di Jakarta, dengan Surat Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar tertanggal 25 Juli 2016 nomor AHU-AH.01.03-0066455, Perusahaan mengambil bagian atas 1.736.680 lembar saham dalam simpanan PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills sebesar Rp1,7 triliun (setara dengan USD129,9 juta).

Berdasarkan akta pernyataan keputusan para pemegang saham No. 130 tanggal 23 Desember 2015 yang dibuat dihadapan Desman, S.H., M. Hum, M.M., Notaris di Jakarta, dengan Surat Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar tertanggal 30 Desember 2015 nomor AHU-AH.01.03-0992424, Perusahaan mengambil bagian atas 685.400 lembar saham dalam simpanan PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills sebesar Rp685,4 miliar (setara dengan USD49,4 juta).

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 interim consolidated financial statements, the amendment of such agreement is still in process.

Receivables from Purinusa mainly pertain to the payable amount of Marshall Enterprise Limited, a Subsidiary, transferred to Purinusa, Parent Entity, under the terms and conditions of the Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA).

Non-current other receivables from related parties represent 5.55% and 5.47% of the total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

# 13. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATED COMPANY

Based on the Deed of Statement of Shareholders Resolutions No. 124 dated June 29, 2016 made before Desman, S.H., M. Hum., M.M., Notary in Jakarta, with the Receipt of Notification of Amendment to Articles of Association dated July 25, 2016 number AHU-AH.01.03-0066455, the Company subscribed 1,736,680 shares issued by PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills amounted to Rp1.7 trillion (equivalent to USD129.9 million).

Based on the Deed of Statement of Shareholders Resolutions No. 130 dated December 23, 2015 made before Desman, S.H., M. Hum., M.M., Notary in Jakarta, with the Receipt of Notification of Amendment to Articles of Association dated December 30, 2015 number AHU-AH.01.03-0992424, the Company subscribed 685,400 shares issued by PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills amounted to Rp685.4 billion (equivalent to USD49.4 million).

13. INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI (Lanjutan)

Berdasarkan akta pernyataan keputusan para pemegang saham No. 64 tanggal 23 Maret 2015 yang dibuat dihadapan Sofiany, S.E., S.H., selaku pengganti dari Notaris Desman S.H., M. Hum., M.M., Notaris di Jakarta, dengan Surat Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar tertanggal 1 April 2015 nomor AHU-AH.01.03-0021091, Perusahaan mengambil bagian atas 671.393 lembar saham dalam simpanan PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills sebesar Rp671,4 miliar (setara dengan USD51,5 juta).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, rincian akun ini adalah sebagai berikut:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 13. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATED COMPANY (Continued)

Based on the Deed of Statement of Shareholders Resolutions No. 64 dated March 23, 2015 made before Sofiany, S.E. S.H., as substitute of Desman, S.H., M. Hum., M.M., Notary in Jakarta, with the Receipt of Notification of Amendment to Articles of Association dated April 1, 2015 number AHU-AH.01.03-0021091, the Company subscribed 671,393 shares issued by PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills amounted to Rp671.4 billion (equivalent to USD51.5 million).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the details of this account were as follows:

Perusahaan	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	Nilai Penyertaan Awal/ Carrying Value at Beginning Balance	Pengurangan/ Deduction	Nilai Penyertaan Akhir/ Carrying Value at Ending Balance	Investee_
PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills	49,08%	529.554	(1.237)	528.317	PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills
		31 Desember 2016 /	December 31,2016		
Perusahaan	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	Nilai Penyertaan Awal/ Carrying Value at Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Addition	Nilai Penyertaan Akhir/ Carrying Value at Ending Balance	Investee
PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills	49,08%	406.974	122.580	529.554	PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills

Perubahan nilai tercatat investasi pada entitas asosiasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Changes in the carrying amount of investment in the associated company were as follows:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Nilai tercatat awal tahun	529.554	406.974	Be ginning balance
Tambahan investasi	-	129.939	Additional investment
Bagian laba neto entitas asosiasi periode berjalan	8.149	18.988	Share on net income of associated company for the period Exchange difference due to financial
Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing Bagian atas rugi komprehensif	(9.386)	(26.236)	statements translation in foreign currency Share on other comprehensive
lain dari entitas asosiasi		(111)	loss of associated company
Nilai Tercatat Akhir	528.317	529.554	Ending balance

13. INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI (Lanjutan)

Informasi keuangan entitas asosiasi pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 dan untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 13. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATED COMPANY (Continued)

Financial information of the associated company as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and for the six months period ended June 30,2017 and 2016 as follows:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Total aset	3.807.308	3.512.618	Total assets
Total liabilitas	2.364.009	2.088.742	Total liabilities
Laba neto	16.603	39.231	Net income

### 14. HUTAN TANAMAN INDUSTRI

Akun ini merupakan biaya-biaya yang dikeluarkan Entitas Anak untuk mengembangkan hutan tanaman industri (HTI) yang terletak di beberapa lokasi di propinsi Kalimantan Timur, yang terdiri dari:

### 14. INDUSTRIAL TIMBER ESTATE

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

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Hutan tanaman industri	7.769	7.529	Industria I timber estate
Hutan tanaman industri dalam pengembangan: Saldo awal Penambahan tahun berjalan	29.348 755	28.133 1.215	Industrial timber estate- under de velopment: Beginning balance Additions during the year
Saldo akhir	30.103	29.348	Ending balance
Total	37.872	36.877	Total

## 15. ASET TETAP

#### 15. FIXED ASSETS

Saldo dan mutasi aset tetap selama 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

Balances and movements of fixed assets during June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	30 Juni 2017 / June 30, 2017					
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	
Biaya Perolehan						Acquisition Costs
Pemilikan Langsung						<u>Direct Ownership</u>
Hak atas tanah	36.499	-	-	-	36.499	Land rights
Bangunan dan prasarana	204.162	82	-	-	204.244	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	2.159.846	-	-	4.594	2.164.440	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	11.765	15	833	-	10.947	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	31.562	71			31.633	Furniture and office equipment
Sub-total	2.443.834	168	833	4.594	2.447.763	Sub-total
Aset dalam Pengerjaan						Asset Under Construction
Aset tetap dalam pembangunan	308.241	9.080	-	(2.305)	315.016	Construction-in-progress

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 15. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

# 15. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

. ASET TETAP (Langulan)			15. FI	KED ASSETS (	Continuea)	
		30 Juni 2017 / June 30, 2017				
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung						<u>Indirect Ownership</u>
Aset Sewaan						Leased Assets
Alat pengangkutan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	80 2.289			(2.289)		Transportation equipment Machinery and factory equipment
Total Biaya Perolehan	2.754.444	9.248	833		2.762.859	Total Acquisition Costs
Akumulasi Penyusutan Pemilikan Langsung						Accumulated Depreciation <u>Direct Ownership</u>
Bangunan dan prasarana	145.060	2.862	-	-	147.922	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	1.409.902	38.584 181	- 004	284	1.448.770 10.406	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan Perabot dan peralatan kantor	11.046 24.172	103	821 		24.275	Transportation equipment Furniture and office equipment
Sub-total	1.590.180	41.730	821	284	1.631.373	Sub-total
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan						<u>Indirect Ownership</u> Leased Assets
Alat pengangkutan	1	5	-	-	6	Transportation equipment
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	253	31		(284)		Machinery and factory equipment
Total Akumulasi Penyusutan	1.590.434	41.766	821		1.631.379	Total Accumulated Depreciation
Nilai Buku Neto	1.164.010				1.131.480	Net Book Value
	31 Desember 2016 / December 31,2016 Saldo Awal/ Saldo Akhir/					
	Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Ending Balance	
Biaya Perolehan						Acquisition Costs
Pemilikan Langsung						Direct Ownership
Hak atas tanah	35.579	920	-	-	36.499	Land rights
Bangunan dan prasarana	201.499	166	-	2.497	204.162	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	2.119.911	36	-	39.899	2.159.846	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	11.230	-	30	565	11.765	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	31.378	120	21	85	31.562	Furniture and office equipment
Sub-total	2.399.597	1.242	51	43.046	2.443.834	Sub-total
Aset dalam Pengerjaan Aset tetap dalam pembangunan	345.078	6.031	-	(42.868)	308.241	<u>Asset Under Construction</u> Construction-in-progress
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung						Indirect Ownership
Aset Sewaan	470	00		(470)	00	<u>Leased Assets</u>
Alat pengangkutan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	178 2.289	80		(178) 	80 2.289	Transportation equipment Machinery and factory equipment
Total Biaya Perolehan	2.747.142	7.353	51		2.754.444	Total Acquisition Costs
Akumulasi Penyusutan Pemilikan Langsung						Accumulated Depreciation Direct Ownership
Bangunan dan prasarana	138.925	6.135	_	_	145.060	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	1.328.240	81.662	-	_	1.409.902	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	10.611	325	30	140	11.046	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	23.962	231	21	<del>-</del>	24.172	Furniture and office equipment
Sub-total	1.501.738	88.353	51	140	1.590.180	Sub-total
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan						<u>Indirect Ownership</u> <u>Leased Assets</u>
Alat pengangkutan	105	36	-	(140)	1	Transportation equipment
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	161	92		<del></del>	253	Machinery and factory equipment
Total Akumulasi Penyusutan	1.502.004	88.481	51		1.590.434	Total Accumulated Depreciation
Nilai Buku Neto	1.245.138				1.164.010	Net Book Value

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 15. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

# Penyusutan aset tetap pada periode berjalan dibebankan ke:

### 15. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciation expenses during the period were charged to:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	
Beban pabrikasi	41.294	43.843	Manufacturing overhead
Beban umum dan administrasi			General and administrative
(Catatan 32b)	429	422	(Note 32b)
Hutan Tanaman Industri -			Industrial Timber Estate -
Dalam Pengemban gan (Catatan 14)	42	19	Under Development (Note 14)
Beban penjualan (Catatan 32a)	1	14	Selling expenses (Note 32a)
Total	41.766	44.298	Total

Rincian aset tetap dalam pembangunan pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of construction-in-progress as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	30 Ju	ni 2017 / June 30 , 2	2017		
Persentas e Pen yelesaian	Bangunan/ Buildings	Mesin/ <i>Machinery</i>	Total	Estimasi Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion	Percentage of Completion
0% - 50%	56	78.912	78.968	Desember/December 2019	0% - 50%
51% - 65%	160	28	188	Desember/December 2018	51% - 65%
66% - 80%	119	1.685	1.804	Juli/ <i>July</i> 2018	66% - 80%
81% -100%	23.380	210.676	234.056	Desember/December 2017	81% -100%
Total	23.715	291.301	315.016		Total

	31 Desemb	er 2016 / Decembe	er 31,2016		
Persentase Penyelesaian	Bangunan/ <i>Building</i> s	Mesin/ <i>Machinery</i>	Total	Estimasi Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion	Percentage of Completion
0% - 50%	113	91.442	91.555	Desember/December 2019	0% - 50%
51% - 65%	103	27	130	Desember/December 2018	51% - 65%
66% - 80%	98	7.061	7.159	Juli/ <i>July</i> 2018	66% - 80%
81% -100%	23.041	186.356	209.397	Desember/December 2017	81% -100%
Total	23.355	284.886	308.241		Total

Total kapitalisasi biaya pinjaman pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 masing-masing sebesar USD2,1 juta dan USD4,4 juta.

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, aset tetap sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek (Catatan 16) dan pinjaman bank jangka panjang Perusahaan (Catatan 23).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, jumlah tercatat bruto aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan masing-masing sebesar USD375,7 juta dan USD 353,7 juta.

Total capitalized borrowing costs as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 amounted to USD2.1 million and USD4.4 million, respectively.

The management believes that there were no obstacles that can interfere with the completion of construction-in-progress.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 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 June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the gross carrying amount of fixed assets that have been fully depreciated and still in use amounted to USD375.7 million and USD353.7 million, respectively.

15. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, Perusahaan telah mengasuransikan aset tetap (tidak termasuk hak atas tanah) dan persediaan secara all risk dengan nilai pertanggungan adalah sekitar USD2,8 miliar. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian yang timbul dari risiko-risiko tersebut.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai aset tetap.

### 16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK

Akun ini terdiri dari:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 15. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company has insured its fixed assets (excluding land rights) and inventories by all risks with the insurance coverage of amounting to USD2.8 billion. Management believes that the insurance coverage was sufficient to cover any possible losses arising from such risks.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the management believes that there was no indication of impairment on its fixed assets.

### 16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	38.834	39.358	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	35.092	30.071	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	29.793	29.839	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	23.450	18.437	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	10.537	26.093	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Ganesha Tbk	9.385	9.303	PT Bank Ganesha Tbk
PT Bank Bukopin Tbk	7.508	22.328	PT Bank Bukopin Tbk
PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk	7.508	-	PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	5.733	5.096	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Victoria International Tbk	3.754	11.164	PT Bank Victoria International Tbk
PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia	2.220	1.455	PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia
PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk	-	7.443	PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia		1.613	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
Total	173.814	202.200	Total

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

Details of short-term bank loans based on currencies were as follows:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun</i> 30, 2 <i>0</i> 17	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Rupiah Indonesia	107.456	160.560	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	65.192	40.782	US Dollar
Euro Eropa	1.086	362	European Euro
Dolar Australia	57	55	Australian Dollar
Yen Jepang	23	193	Japanese Yen
Dolar Sin gapura		248	Singaporean Dollar
Total	173.814	202.200	Total

# 16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

### PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit dari PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BNI") berupa fasilitas *Letter of Credit* (Fasilitas L/C) sebesar USD20,0 juta atau setara dengan Rp200,0 miliar dan fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja sebesar Rp300,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 25 Maret 2019.

Fasilitas pembukaan *L/C Import* dan/atau SKBDN dijamin dengan hak atas tanah, mesin dan bangunan tertentu milik Perusahaan, persediaan bahan baku tertentu (*cross collateral* dengan fasilitas lain yang diberikan oleh BNI) (Catatan 23) dan *cash margin* dari Perusahaan. Sejak tanggal 25 Juni 2013, fasilitas *L/C* ini juga dijamin oleh *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.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 saldo pinjaman kepada BNI masing-masing sebesar USD38,8 juta dan USD39,4 juta.

# PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

2017, 30 tanggal Juni 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 sebesar USD1,0 juta dengan jumlah maksimal yang diperkirakan (notional amount) sebesar USD10,0 juta. Seluruh fasilitas tersebut dijamin dengan hak atas tanah, mesin, persediaan, dana tunai sebesar 20,0% dari L/C yang diterbitkan dan jaminan perusahaan (corporate guarantee) PT Purinusa Ekapersadà (untuk fasilitas Forex Line bersifat clean basis). Fasilitas ini berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 22 Februari 2018 (Catatan 8 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Maybank masing-masing sebesar USD35,1 juta dan USD30,1 juta.

# PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Sejak tanggal 23 Januari 2016 sampai dengan tanggal 23 Januari 2018, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BRI") telah menyetujui untuk memberikan beberapa fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja kepada Perusahaan dimana beberapa dari fasilitas tersebut sudah dilunasi.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

### PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

As of June 30, 2017, 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 or equivalent to Rp200.0 billion and Working Capital Credit facility amounting to Rp300.0 billion which is valid until March 25, 2019.

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 (cross collateral with other facilities given by BNI), (Note 23) and cash margin from the Company. Since June 25, 2013, this L/C facility has also been secured by 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.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loans to BNI amounted to USD38.8 million and USD39.4 million, respectively.

# PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

As of June 30, 2017, 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 at the amount of USD10.0 million, with a notional amount of USD10.0 million. These facilities are secured by land right, machinery, inventories, 20.0% cash margin on L/C issued and corporate guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada except (for Forex Line Facility is clean basis). These facilities are valid until February 22, 2018 (Notes 8 and 15).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loans to Maybank amounted to USD35.1 million and USD30.1 million, respectively.

# PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Starting from January 23, 2016 up to January 23, 2018, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BRI") has agreed to provide several Working Capital Credit facilities to the Company in which some of these facilities have been settled.

# 16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

BRI juga memberikan fasilitas *Letter of Credit* (L/C) *Usance*, dimana fasilitas ini tidak dikenakan bunga dan sepenuhnya dijamin oleh deposito berjangka yang ditempatkan pada bank tersebut (Catatan 10).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada BRI adalah sebesar USD29,8 juta.

#### PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017, 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 telah diperpanjang sampai dengan tanggal 30 November 2017. Fasilitas L/C tersebut dijamin dengan deposito berjangka milik Perusahaan (Catatan 10).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Panin masing-masing sebesar USD23,5 juta dan USD18,4 juta.

# PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017. 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 USD90,0 juta yang merupakan penambahan dari fasilitas sebelumnya. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan persediaan, piutang usaha, deposito berjangka dan mesin tertentu serta jaminan perusahaan (corporate guarantee) PT Purinusa Ekapersada dan berlaku sampai dengan 10 September 2017 (Catatan 6, 8 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Mandiri masing-masing sebesar USD10,5 juta dan USD26,1 juta.

# PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit fasilitas berupa STL dari PT Bank Ganesha Tbk ("Bank Ganesha") sebesar Rp125,0 miliar yang akan iatuh tempo tanggal 30 September 2017. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin dan peralatan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Ganesha masing-masing sebesar USD9,4 juta dan USD9,3 juta.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

BRI also provided a Letter of Credit (L/C) Usance facility, which bears no interest and fully guaranteed by the time deposit placed in the bank (Note 10).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loans from BRI amounted to USD29.8 million.

### PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk

As of June 30, 2017, 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 amounted to USD10.0 million. All those facilities have been extended until November 30, 2017. The L/C Facility is secured by time deposit owned by the Company (Note 10).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of the loans to Bank Panin amounted to USD23.5 million and USD18.4 million, respectively.

# PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

As of June 30, 2017, 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 USD90.0 million which is an increment from the previous facility. 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 and valid until September 10, 2017 (Notes 6, 8 and 15).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank Mandiri amounted to USD10.5 million and USD26.1 million, respectively.

# PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

As of June 30, 2017, the Company has STL credit facility from PT Bank Ganesha Tbk ("Bank Ganesha") at the amount of Rp125,0 billion which will mature on September 30, 2017. This Facility is secured by certain machineries and equipment owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank Ganesha amounted to USD9.4 million and USD9.3 million, respectively.

# 16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

### PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017, Perusahaan memiliki Fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja dari PT Bank Bukopin Tbk ("Bank Bukopin") sebesar Rp300,0 miliar, yang akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 31 Maret 2018.

Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan hak atas tanah, bangunan, dan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan serta jaminan Perusahaan dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Bukopin masing-masing USD7,5 juta dan USD22,3 juta.

### PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk

Pada tanggal 22 Juni 2017, PT Bank QNB Indonesia (Bank QNB) memeberikan fasilitas *Demand Loan* kepada Perusahaan sebesar Rp100,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan 22 Juni 2018. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan tanah dan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank QNB adalah sebesar USD7,5 juta.

#### PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017, 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 USD30 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 (Catatan 8) yang berlaku sampai dengan 28 Februari 2019.

Selain itu, Perusahaan juga memiliki fasilitas Time Loan Revolving sebesar Rp200,0 miliar dimana untuk fasilitas ini telah dikonversi ke dalam mata uang Dolar Amerika Serikat menjadi sebesar USD20,4 juta pada tanggal 18 Juni 2013. Perusahaan juga memberikan jaminan tambahan berupa persediaan barang (Catatan 8). Pada tanggal 20 Agustus 2015, fasilitas Time Loan Revolving ini dirubah menjadi fasilitas Kredit Lokal. Pada tanggal 21 November 2016, fasilitas ini diperpaniang sampai tanggal 28 Februari 2019, sehinaga diklasifikasikan menjadi pinjaman bank jangka panjang (Catatan 23).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada BCA masing-masing sebesar USD5,7 juta dan USD5,1 juta.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

### PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

As of June 30, 2017, the Company has Working Capital facility from PT Bank Bukopin Tbk ("Bank Bukopin") at the amount of Rp300.0 billion, which will mature on March 31, 2018.

This facility is secured by certain land right, building, and machineries owned by the Company also corporate guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Note 15).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank Bukopin amounted to USD7.5 million and USD22.3 million, respectively.

### PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk

As of June 22, 2017, PT Bank QNB Indonesia (Bank QNB) provided Demand Loan facility to the Company at the amount Rp100.0 billion which will mature on June 28, 2018. This facility was secured by certain land and building owned by the Company.

As of June 30, 2017 the outstanding balances of loan to Bank QNB amounted to USD7.5 million.

#### PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

As of June 30, 2017, the Company has some facilities from PT Bank Central Asia Tbk ("BCA") in the form of Sight L/C, Usance L/C and SKBDN of facilities up to an amount of USD10.0 million and Letter of Guarantee (L/G) facility of up to USD30 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 (Note 8) which is valid until February 28, 2019.

Moreover, the Company also has Time Loan Revolving facility amounting to Rp200.0 billion, wherein this facility has been converted into United States Dollar currency amounting to USD20.4 million on June 18, 2013. The Company also provides additional security in the form of Company's inventories (Note 8). On August 20, 2015, the Time Loan Revolving facility was changed to Local Credit Facility. On November 21, 2016, this facility was extended until February 28, 2019, thus it was classified as long-term bank loans (Note 23).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loans to BCA amounted to USD5.7 million and USD5.1 million, respectively.

# 16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

### PT Bank Victoria International Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas *Demand Loan* dari PT Bank Victoria International Tbk ("Bank Victoria") sebesar Rp150,0 miliar yang akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 28 Januari 2018. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Victoria masing-masing sebesar USD3,8 juta dan USD11,2 juta.

#### PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia

Pada tanggal 9 Agustus 2001, PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia ("Mizuho"), memberikan Fasilitas Wesel Diskonto (*Bills Discounted Facility*) dan Fasilitas Garansi Akseptasi (*Acceptance Guarantee Facility*) 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 ini telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, terakhir diperpanjang sampai dengan tanggal 30 September 2017.

Fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

#### PT Bank Victoria International Tbk

As of June 30, 2017, the Company has Demand Loan facility from PT Bank Victoria International Tbk ("Bank Victoria") amounting to Rp150.0 billion, which will mature on January 28, 2018. This facility is secured by certain machinery owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank Victoria amounted to USD3.8 million and USD11.2 million, respectively.

#### PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia

On August 9, 2001, PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia, ("Mizuho") provided Bills Discounted Facility and Acceptance Guarantee Facility 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.

The facilities have been amended several times, the latest extended until September 30, 2017.

Details of available facilities were as follows:

Fasilitas Maksimum
(dalam ribuan Dolar AS)/
Maximum Facility
(in thousand of US Dollar)
30 Jun 2017 dan 31 Des 2016/
Jun 30, 2017 and Dec 31, 2016

Fasilitas Akseptasi
Fasilitas Wesel Diskonto
(tan pa letters of credit)
Fasilitas Wesel Diskonto
(dengan letters of credit)

65.000
Acceptance Facility
Bills Discounted Facility
(with out letters of credit base)

Bills Discounted Facility
(dengan letters of credit)
30.000
(with letters of credit base)

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Mizuho masing-masing sebesar USD2,2 juta dan USD1,5 juta.

# PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk

**Fasilitas** 

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas pinjaman tetap sebesar Rp100,0 miliar dari Bank MNC yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 7 April 2018. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin, hak atas tanah dan bangunan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank MNC masing-masing sebesar nihil dan USD7,4 juta.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loan to Mizuho amounted to USD2.2 million and USD1.5 million, respectively.

# PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk

As of June 30, 2017, the Company has fixed loan facility at the amount of Rp100.0 billion from Bank MNC which will mature on April 7, 2018. This facility is secured by certain machinery, land right and building owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank MNC amounted to nil and USD7.4 million, respectively.

Facilities

# 16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

#### PT Bank ICBC Indonesia

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017, Perusahaan memiliki beberapa fasilitas dari PT Bank ICBC Indonesia ("Bank ICBC") berupa fasilitas *Letter of Credit (L/C) Revolving* dalam bentuk LC/SKBDN sebesar USD7,0 juta yang berlaku sampai dengan 7 Februari 2018. Fasilitas L/C tersebut dijamin dengan mesin dan peralatan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank ICBC masing - masing sebesar nihil dan USD1,6 juta.

Kisaran bunga pinjaman bank jangka pendek berdasarkan mata uang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut: PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

#### PT Bank ICBC Indonesia

As of June 30, 2017, the Company has several facilities from PT Bank ICBC Indonesia ("Bank ICBC") in Letter of Credit (L/C)-Revolving facility in the form of LC/SKBDN at the amount of USD7.0 million, which will mature on February 7, 2018. This L/C facility is secured by certain machinery and equipment owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loans to Bank ICBC amounted to nil and USD1.6 million, respectively.

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

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i> (%)	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016 (%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	10,00 - 12,25	10,30 - 12,75	Indonesian Rupia
Dolar AS	5,25	2,70 - 5,75	US Dolla

# 17. UTANG MURABAHAH

Pada akad perjanjian dengan PT Bank Syariah Mandiri ("BSM") yang telah dinotariskan, disebutkan bahwa BSM berjanji dan mengikatkan diri untuk menyediakan *Line Facility* dalam jenis pembiayaan *Al-Murabahah* dengan *limit* atau plafon pembiayaan sebesar Rp200,0 miliar, yang akan digunakan untuk pembelian bahan baku produksi, bahan penolong, logistik dan *spare-part* mesin. Perusahaan berjanji dan mengikatkan diri untuk menerima *Line Facility* tersebut dari BSM dan mengaku berutang pokok sejumlah uang sesuai *limit* atau plafon pembiayaan sebesar Rp200,0 miliar.

Jangka waktu pembiayaan *Line Facility* ini disepakati diberikan Bank kepada Perusahaan untuk jangka waktu selama tiga puluh enam (36) bulan terhitung sejak pencairan pertama, sedangkan jangka waktu pembiayaan *Al-Murabahah* yaitu maksimal dua belas (12) bulan terhitung sejak pencairan yang akan ditandatangani oleh Bank dan Perusahaan sebagaimana dimaksud, yang merupakan satu kesatuan dan tidak dipisahkan dari Akad ini. Fasilitas *Al-Murabahah* ini terhitung sejak tanggal 27 Februari 2013.

Pada akad addendum, disepakati penambahan limit sebesar Rp100 miliar, sehingga total limit fasilitas ini menjadi Rp300 miliar. Jangka waktu addendum pembiayaan *Line Facility* ini disepakati sama dengan akad perjanjian sebelumnya yaitu selama tiga puluh enam (36) bulan terhitung sejak pencairan pertama, dengan jangka waktu pembiayaan *Al-Murabahah* yaitu

# 17. MURABAHAH PAYABLE

On the loan agreement with PT Bank Syariah Mandiri ("BSM") which has been notarized, stated that the BSM promised and committed to provide Line Facility to the Company in this kind of Al-Murabahah financing with the limit or plafond amounting to Rp200.0 billion, and were be used to purchase raw materials, indirect materials, logistics and spare-part machine. The Company promises and committing to accept the Line Facility from BSM and admitted to owe principal amount of money according to the limit or plafond of financing amounting to Rp200.0 billion.

The term of Line Facility agreed by Bank to given to the Company for period of thirty six (36) months since the first disbursement, while the period of financing Al-Murabahah is maximum of twelve (12) months counted from the disbursement that will be signed by Bank and the Company as referred to, which is one form and not separated from this Contract. This Al-Murabahah facility started from February 27, 2013.

In the addendum contract, agreed that the addition of limit facility of Rp100 billion, and total limit of these facilities became Rp300 billion. The term of this addendum financing Line Facility agreed closely with the previous agreement of contract i.e. for thirty six (36) months since the first disbursement, with the period of financing Al-Murabahah is maximum of twelve (12)

17. UTANG MURABAHAH (Lanjutan)

maksimal dua belas (12) bulan terhitung sejak pencairan yang akan ditandatangani oleh Bank dan Perusahaan sebagaimana dimaksud, yang merupakan satu kesatuan dan tidak dipisahkan dari Akad ini. Untuk addendum penambahan fasilitas *Al-Murabahah* ini terhitung sejak tanggal 30 September 2013. Pada tanggal 26 Februari 2016, fasilitas ini telah diperpanjang sampai dengan tanggal 28 Februari 2019.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo utang murabahah masing-masing sebesar USD22,5 juta dan USD22,3 juta.

#### 18. PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH

Akun ini terdiri dari :

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 17. MURABAHAH PAYABLE (Contiunued)

months counted from the disbursement and the Company referred to, which is one form and not separated from this Contract. Addendum to the addition of facilities at Al-Murabahah started from September 30, 2013. On February 26, 2016, this facility has been extended up to February 28, 2019.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of the murabahah payable amounted to USD22.5 million and USD22.3 million, respectively.

#### 18. MUSYARAKAH FINANCING

This accounts consist of:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk	9.760	9.675	PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank BCA Syariah	3.754		PT Bank BCA Syariah
Total	13.514	9.675	Total

#### PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk

Pada tanggal 21 Desember 2012, PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Muamalat") dan Perusahaan menandatangani perjanjian pemberian *Line Facility Al-Musyarakah* (*Revolving*) dan pemberian *Line Facility Al-Kafalah Bil Ujroh* dengan total limit fasilitas sebesar Rp130,0 miliar dengan jangka waktu satu (1) tahun. Fasilitas ini digunakan untuk pembelian bahan baku Perusahaan. Fasilitas-fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesinmesin tertentu dan persediaan barang milik Perusahaan (Catatan 8 dan 15). Fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut telah diperpanjang dan berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 31 Maret 2018.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo utang pembiayaan musyarakah kepada Bank Muamalat masing-masing sebesar USD9,8 juta dan USD9,7 juta.

# PT Bank BCA Syariah

Pada tanggal 19 Juni 2017, Perusahaan dan PT Bank BCA Syariah menandatangani perjanjian pemberian *Line Facility Musyarakah (Revolving)* dengan total limit fasilitas sebesar Rp50 miliar dengan jangka waktu satu (1) tahun. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan tanah dan mesin tertentu milik perusahaan.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 saldo utang pembiayaan musyarakah kepada PT Bank BCA Syariah adalah sebesar USD3,8 juta.

#### PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk

On December 21, 2012, PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Muamalat") and the Company entered into signed agreements of Line Facility Al-Musyarakah (Revolving) and Line Facility Al Kafalah Bil Ujroh with a total facility limit amounting to Rp130.0 billion with a maturity period one (1) year. These facilities were used for purchase of raw materials. These facilities are secured by certain machinery and inventories owned by the Company (Notes 8 and 15). These facilities were extended up to March 31, 2018.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of the musyarakah financing payable to Bank Muamalat amounted to USD9.8 million and USD9.7 million, respectively.

# PT Bank BCA Syariah

On June 19, 2017, The company and PT Bank BCA Syariah has signed the Line Facility Musyarakah (Revolving) financing agreement with a total facility limit amounting to Rp50 billion with a maturity period one (1) year. This facility has secured by certain land and machine owned by the company.

As of June 30, 2017, the outstanding balances of the musyarakah financing to PT Bank BCA Syariah amounted to USD3.8 million.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

#### 19. UTANG USAHA

Akun ini terdiri dari:

### 19. TRADE PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Lokal	27.140	14.753	Local
Impor	3.582	5.808	Import
Total utang usaha - pihak ketiga	30.722	20.561	Total trade payables - third parties
Pihak berelasi Lokal			Related parties <u>Local</u>
PT Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Tbk	71.832	54.823	PT Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Tbk
PT Ekamas Fortuna	8.640	4.026	PT Ekamas Fortuna
PT Roundhill Capital Indonesia	2.561	80	PT Roundhill Capital Indonesia
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah Lain-lain (masing-masing	-	10.918	PT Cakrawala Mega Indah
dibawah USD1 juta)	1.737	569	Others (each below USD1 million)
Total lokal	84.770	70.416	Total local
<u>Impor</u>			<u>Import</u>
Gold Hua Sheng Paper Co, Ltd. Lain-lain (masing-masing	266	209	Gold Hua Sheng Paper Co, Ltd. Others (each below
dibawah USD100 ribu)	92	93	USD100 thousand)
Total impor	358	302	Total import
Total utang usaha - pihak berelasi	85.128	70.718	Total trade payables - related parties
Total	115.850	91.279	Total

Rincian utang usaha berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of trade payables based on currencies were as follows:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun</i> 30, 2 <i>0</i> 17	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Rupiah Indonesia	112.432	88.903	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	2.093	1.063	US Dollar
Euro Eropa	909	730	European Euro
Yen Jepang	219	301	Japanese Yen
Dolar Sin gapura	181	235	Singaporean Dollar
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD100 ribu)	16	47	USD 100 thousand)
Total	115.8 50	91.279	Total

Utang usaha ke pihak-pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar 5,58% dan 4,55% dari total liabilitas konsolidasian pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

Trade payables to related parties represent 5.58% and 4.55% of the total consolidated liabilities as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

#### 20. UTANG LAIN-LAIN - PIHAK KETIGA

Akun ini terdiri dari utang atas ongkos angkut pembelian barang dan lain-lain masing-masing sebesar USD6,9 juta dan USD5,4 juta pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

#### 20. OTHER PAYABLES - THIRD PARTIES

This account consists of freight payable on purchased goods and others amounting to USD6.9 million and USD5.4 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED) (Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 21. BEBAN MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR

Akun ini terdiri dari:

# 21. ACCRUED EXPENSES

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30,</i> 2 <i>017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Beban restrukturisasi	53.195	44.223	Restructuring fee
Ongkos angkut	2.467	2.597	Freight
Bunga	2.650	2.901	Interest
Listrik, air dan gas	2.542	2.674	Electricity, water and gas
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah			Others (each below
USD100 ribu)	613	549	USD100 thousand)
Total pada nilai nominal	61.467	52.944	Total at nominal value
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjustment on the implementation
PSAK No. 55	(53.195)	(44.223)	of PSAK No. 55
Neto pada Biaya Perolehan			
Diamortisasi	8.272	8.721	Net at Amortized Cost

Beban restrukturisasi diakui oleh Perusahaan sesuai dengan kesepakatan dalam Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA) (Catatan 24, 25 dan 39).

Restructuring fee was accrued by the Company in line with the Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA) (Notes 24, 25 and 39).

# 22. LIABILITAS SEWA PEMBIAYAAN

Perusahaan mengadakan perjanjian sewa pembiayaan dengan PT Koexim Mandiri Finance untuk membiayai pembelian alat pengangkutan selama tiga (3) tahun. Pembiayaan Perusahaan dengan PT Koexim Mandiri Finance telah dilunasi pada bulan April 2017.

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.

Saldo atas liabilitas sewa pembiayaan pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

# 22. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

The Company entered into lease agreements with PT Koexim Mandiri Finance to finance the purchase of transportation equipment for three (3) years. The company's leasing with PT Koexim Mandiri Finance was paid in April 2017.

PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya (Sumalindo), Subsidiary, entered into lease agreements with PT ORIX Indonesia ("ORIX") to finance the purchase Finance transportation equipment for three (3) years.

The balances of lease liabilities as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam	64	274	Lease liabilities
waktu satu tahun	(24)	(223)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	40	51	Long-term Portions

Pembayaran sewa minimum masa datang dalam perjanjian sewa pembiayaan pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

Future minimum lease payments in the lease agreements as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

22. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

# 22. LIABILITAS SEWA PEMBIAYAAN (Lanjutan)

	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Kurang dari satu tahun	30	231	Less than one year
Lebih dari satu tahun sampai lima tahun	43	57	Less than one year up to five years
Total	73	288	Total
Dikurangi: Bagian bunga	(9)	(14)	Less: Interest portion
Neto Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam	64	274	Net
waktu satu tahun	(24)	(223)	Current portion <b>Long-term portion</b>
Bagian Jangka Panjang	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	

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 is no contingent lease debt. In addition, there is no negative covenant specified in the lease agreements.

# 23. PINJAMAN BANK, PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH DAN UTANG MURABAHAH JANGKA PANJANG

# 23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS, MUSYARAKAH FINANCING AND MURABAHAH PAYABLE

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

### a. Pinjaman Bank

	a. Bank Loans
20 Jun 2017/	24 Dog 2046/

	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	85.000	85.000	(Persero) Tbk
The Export-Import Bank of China	65.500	72.050	The Export-Import Bank of China
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	21.005	22.758	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
Agroniaga Tbk	14.705	9.569	Agroniaga Tbk
Indonesia Eximbank (Lembaga			Indonesia Eximbank (Lembaga
Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia)	6.310	10.095	Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia)
PT Bank Ganesha Tbk	1.468	1.774	PT Bank Ganesha Tbk
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk		3.975	(Persero) Tbk
Total pinjaman bank jangka panjang -			Total long-term bank loans -
pihak ketiga	193.988	205.221	third parties
Bagian yang jatuh tempo			
dalam waktu satu tahun	(22.075)	(26.993)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	171.913	178.228	Long-term Portions

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED) (Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

23. PINJAMAN BANK, PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH DAN UTANG MURABAHAH JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

b. Pembiayaan Musyarakah

- 23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS, MUSYARAKAH FINANCING AND MURABAHAH PAYABLE (Continued)
- b. Musyarakah Financing

IJ.	rembiayaan Musyarakan		D. Wusyarakan Fin	ancing
		30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
	Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
	PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk			PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk
	(Dahulu PT Bank Panin Syariah Tbk)	7.508	7.443	(Formerly PT Bank Panin Syariah Tbk)
C.	Utang Murabahah		c. Murabahah Pay	able
		30 Jun 2017/	31 Des 2016/	
		Jun 30, 2017	Dec 31, 2016	
	Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
	PT Bank BCA Syariah Bagian yang jatuh tempo	3.754	-	PT Bank BCA Syariah
	dalam waktu satu tahun	(751)		Current maturities
	Bagian Jangka Panjang	3.003		Long-term Portions
	ng murabahah jangka panjang berdasarl g adalah sebagai berikut: Pinjaman Bank		were as follows:  a. Bank Loans	bahah payable based on currencies
		30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
	Dolar AS	175.557	191.359	US Dollar
	Rupiah Indonesia	18.431	13.862	Indonesian Rupiah
	Total	193.988	205.221	Total
b.	Pembiayaan Musyarakah		b. Musyarakah Fin	ancing
		30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
	Rupiah Indonesia	7.508	7.443	Indonesian Rupiah
c.	Utang Murabahah		c. Murabahah Pay	able
		30 Jun 2017/	31 Des 2016/	
		Jun 30, 2017	Dec 31, 2016	
	Rupiah Indonesia	3.754		Indonesian Rupiah

# 23. PINJAMAN BANK, PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH DAN UTANG MURABAHAH JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

#### PT Bank Rakvat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 23 Januari 2012, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BRI") menyetujui untuk memberikan fasilitas *Commercial Line* sebesar USD30,0 juta dan memperpanjang fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja sebesar USD45,0 juta untuk jangka waktu dua (2) tahun terhitung sejak tanggal 23 Januari 2012 sampai dengan 23 Januari 2014. Pada tanggal 11 Maret 2016, BRI telah setuju untuk merubah limit fasilitas KMK menjadi USD85,0 juta dan memperpanjang fasilitas KMK dan CL sampai dengan 23 Januari 2018.

Kemudian, pada tanggal 12 Juni 2014, BRI menyetujui untuk memberikan tambahan fasilitas kredit kepada Perusahaan berupa fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja Impor (KMKI) sebesar USD34,0 juta interchangeable Penangguhan Jaminan Impor sebesar USD85,0 juta dan fasilitas Foreign Exchange Line sebesar USD40,0 juta, yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 23 Januari 2016. Pada tanggal 11 Maret 2016, BRI juga telah menyetujui untuk merubah limit fasilitas KMKI menjadi USD45,0 juta fasilitas interchangeable dengan PJI sebesar USD45,0 juta dan memperpanjang fasilitas ini sampai dengan 23 Januari 2018.

Fasilitas KMKI/PJI tersebut 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 11 Maret 2016, BRI juga telah setuju untuk memberikan Fasilitas Bank Garansi sebesar USD20,0 juta dan Fasilitas *Stand By Letter of Credit* sebesar USD45,0 juta yang bersifat *interchangeable* dengan Fasilitas KMI/PJI yang berlaku sampai dengan 23 Januari 2018.

Pada tanggal 11 Maret 2016, BRI setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas *Trade Line* kepada Perusahaan sebesar USD41,0 juta. Fasilitas ini berlaku sampai dengan 23 Januari 2018.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada BRI adalah sebesar USD85,0 juta.

#### 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, peralatan dan asuransi tertentu milik Perusahaan, serta jaminan perusahaan *(Corporate Guarantee)* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS, MUSYARAKAH FINANCING AND MURABAHAH PAYABLE (Continued)

#### PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

On January 23, 2012, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BRI") agreed to provide Commercial Line facility amounting to USD30.0 million, and extend the Working Capital facility amounting to USD45.0 million for two (2) years from January 23, 2012 up to January 23, 2014. On March 11, 2016, BRI has agreed to change the limit of KMK up to USD85.0 million and extended the KMK and CL facility up to January 23, 2018.

Moreover, on June 12, 2014, BRI agreed to provide additional credit facility to the Company in the form of Working Capital Import (KMKI) at the amount of USD34.0 million, interchangeable Deferred Import Guarantee (PJI) at the amount of USD85.0 million and Foreign Exchange Line facility at the amount of USD40.0 million, which are available ир January 23, 2016. On March 11, 2016, BRI has agreed to change the limit of KMKI facility at the amount of USD45.0 million interchangeable with PJI facility at the amount USD45.0 million and extended this facility up to January 23, 2018.

Those KMKI/PJI facilities are secured by the existing guarantee which has been collateralized by the Company to BRI to secure the existing Working Capital Credit facility (while Foreign Exchange Line Facility is clean basis).

On March 11, 2016, BRI has agreed to provide the Company with the Bank Guarantee facility at the amount of USD20.0 million and Stand By Letter of Credit at the amount of USD45.0 million interchangeable with Facility KMKI/PJI that valid up to January 23, 2018.

On March 11, 2016, BRI agreed to provide Trade Line Facility at the amount USD41.0 million to the Company. This facility is valid until January 23, 2018.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loans to BRI amounted to USD85.0 million.

#### 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, equipment and also Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada.

# 23. PINJAMAN BANK, PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH DAN UTANG MURABAHAH JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada China Eximbank masing - masing sebesar USD65,5 juta dan USD72,1 juta.

### PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

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

Selain itu, Perusahaan juga memiliki fasilitas Kredit Lokal yang diklasifikasikan dari pinjaman bank jangka pendek menjadi pinjaman bank jangka panjang (Catatan 16).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada BCA masing-masing sebesar USD21,0 juta dan USD22,8 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.

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 telah setuju memberikan fasilitas kredit investasi kepada Sumalindo sebesar Rp73,0 miliar, untuk jangka waktu tujuh (7) tahun. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan tegakan pohon milik Sumalindo.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada Bank Agro masing-masing sebesar USD14,7 juta dan USD9,6 juta.

# Indonesia Eximbank / Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia

Pada tanggal 23 April 2013, Indonesia Eximbank/ Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia ("Eximbank") menyetujui untuk memberikan fasilitas Kredit Investasi Ekspor kepada Perusahaan sebesar USD26,5 juta untuk jangka waktu sampai dengan lima (5) tahun.

Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin dan bangunan tertentu milik Perusahaan, serta jaminan Perusahaan (Corporate Guarantee) dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 15).

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS, MUSYARAKAH FINANCING AND MURABAHAH PAYABLE (Continued)

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loan to China Eximbank amounted to USD65.5 million and USD72.1 million, respectively.

### PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

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

In addition, the Company also has a Local Credit facility which was classified from short-term bank loans into long-term bank loans (Note 16).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loan to BCA amounted to USD21.0 million and USD22.8 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, at the amount of Rp60.0 billion for a period of seven (7) years. This facility is secured by "tegakan pohon" Eucalyptus and Accacia owned by Sumalindo.

On September 30, 2015, Bank Agro has agreed to provide credit investment refinancing to Sumalindo at the amount of 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 has agreed to provide credit investment to Sumalindo at the amount of Rp73.0 billion for a period of seven (7) years. This facility is secured by "tegakan pohon" owned by Sumalindo.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loans to Bank Agro amounted to USD14.7 million and USD9.6 million, respectively.

# Indonesia Eximbank / Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia

On April 23, 2013, Indonesia Eximbank/Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia ("Eximbank") agreed to provide Export Investment Loan facility at the amount of USD26.5 million for a period of up to five (5) years.

These facilities are secured by certain machinery and buildings owned by Company and also Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Note 15).

# 23. PINJAMAN BANK, PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH DAN UTANG MURABAHAH JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada Eximbank masing-masing sebesar USD6,3 juta dan USD10,1 juta.

### PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 September 2016, PT Bank Ganesha Tbk ("Bank Ganesha") telah setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas kredit berupa *Fixed Loan* kepada Perusahaan sebesar Rp25,0 miliar untuk jangka waktu 36 (tiga puluh enam) bulan. Fasilitas ini dijamin oleh mesin dan peralatan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada Bank Ganesha masing-masing sebesar USD1,5 juta dan USD1,8 juta.

#### PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 8 Maret 2011, Perusahaan dan BNI mengadakan perjanjian fasilitas Kredit Investasi dengan jumlah fasilitas sampai dengan USD53,0 juta yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 7 Maret 2017. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan hak atas tanah, mesin dan bangunan milik Perusahaan dan persediaan bahan baku tertentu serta *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (*cross collateral* dengan fasilitas lain yang diberikan oleh BNI) (Catatan 8 dan 15). Pinjaman ini telah dilunasi pada tanggal 7 Maret 2017.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada BNI masing-masing sebesar nihil dan USD4,0 juta.

# PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk (dahulu PT Bank Panin Syariah Tbk)

Pada tanggal 29 Juni 2015, PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah ("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. Fasilitas ini telah diperpanjang sampai dengan tanggal 16 Juni 2019.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo utang Pembiayaan Musyarakah kepada Bank Panin masing-masing sebesar USD7,5 juta dan USD7,4 juta.

### PT Bank BCA Syariah

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

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS, MUSYARAKAH FINANCING AND MURABAHAH PAYABLE (Continued)

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loan to Eximbank amounted to USD6.3 million and USD10.1 million, respectively.

### PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

On September 30, 2016, PT Bank Ganesha Tbk ("Bank Ganesha") has agreed to provide Fixed Loan credit facility to the Companya at the amount of Rp25.0 billion for the period of 36 (thirty six) months. This facility is secured by certain machineries and equipment owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loan to Bank Ganesha amounted to USD1.5 million and USD1.8 million, respectively.

#### PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

On March 8, 2011, the Company and BNI entered into an Investment Credit facility agreement up to an amount of USD53.0 million which is available up to March 7, 2017. The facility was guaranteed by certain land right, machinery and building owned by the Company and inventory of raw materials and also Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Cross collateral with other facilities given by BNI) (Notes 8 and 15). This loan was paid on March 7,2017.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loan to BNI amounted to nil and USD4.0 million, respectively.

# PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk (formerly PT Bank Panin Syariah Tbk)

On June 29, 2015, PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk ("Bank Panin") has 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. This facility has been extended up to June 16, 2019.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of Musyarakah Financing to Bank Panin amounted to USD7.5 million and USD7.4 million, respectively.

#### PT Bank BCA Syariah

On June 19, 2017, the company has received a Al Murabahah financing with a total facility limit amounting to Rp50 billion and were be used to purchase raw material and supporting raw material for a period of five (5) years. This facility has secured by certain land and machine owned by the company.

# 23. PINJAMAN BANK, PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH DAN UTANG MURABAHAH JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 saldo utang murabahah kepada PT Bank BCA Syariah adalah sebesar USD3,8 juta.

Kisaran bunga pinjaman bank jangka panjang berdasarkan mata uang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS, MUSYARAKAH FINANCING AND MURABAHAH PAYABLE (Continued)

As of June 30, 2017 the outstanding balances of the murabahah payable to PT Bank BCA Syariah amounted to USD3.8 million.

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

	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017 (%)	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016 (%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	9,50 - 12,50	9,50 - 13,00	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	4,01 - 6,10	3,84 - 7,00	US Dollar

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, Perusahaan berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian pinjaman. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company believes it has fulfilled its obligations under the loan agreements.

# 24. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG

Pada tanggal 28 April 2005, Perjanjian Restrukturisasi Utang Perusahaan (MRA) telah menjadi efektif (Catatan 39). Sesudah restrukturisasi, utang jangka panjang dibedakan antara utang pihak yang berpartisipasi dan tidak berpartisipasi dalam MRA. Berikut ini adalah rincian dari utang jangka panjang dalam berbagai mata uang asing setara dengan Dolar AS:

# 24. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The Master Restructuring Agreement of the Company became effective on April 28, 2005 (Note 39). After restructuring, long-term debts were classified as participants and non-participants in MRA. The following were the details of long-term liabilities in various currencies equivalent to US Dollar:

	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pihak yang Berpartisipasi dalam MRA Tranche A Tranche B Tranche C	34.896 103.474	39.711 99.494	Participants in MRA Tranche A Tranche B Tranche C
Sub-total	138.370	139.205	Sub-total
Pihak yang Tidak Berpartisipasi dalam MRA	13.179	13.179	Non-Participants in MRA
Total nilai nominal Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan PSAK No. 55	151.549 11.017	152.384 9.845	Total at nominal value Net adjusment on the implemetation of PSAK No. 55
Total biaya perolehan diamortisasi	162.566	162.229	Total at amortized cost
Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	(7.495)	(7.119)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	155.071	155.110	Long-term Portion

### 24. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

#### Pihak yang Berpartisipasi dalam MRA

Sejalan dengan efektifnya MRA pada tanggal 28 April 2005, Perusahaan menandatangani *Multi-Lender Credit Agreement* (MLCA), dengan Bank DBS Limited sebagai *Facility Agent* dengan rincian utang berdasarkan MRA yang diklasifikasi sebagai berikut:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 24. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

### Participants in MRA

In line with the effective date of MRA on April 28, 2005, the Company entered into a Multi-Lender Credit Agreement (MLCA) with DBS Bank Limited as Facility Agent, whereas details of debts according to the MRA were classified into the following:

		Dalam Satuan Pe	nuh / In Full Amount		
	USD	Euro	JPY	Rp	
Fasilitas					Facilities
Tranche A	3.285.084	8.195.235	1.353.491.844	61.187.766.859	Tranche A
Tranche B	8.455.374	21.093.457	3.483.709.801	157.489.255.734	Tranche B
Tranche C	10.443.049	26.052.073	4.302.654.765	194.511.579.727	Tranche C
Total Nilai Nominal	22.183.507	55.340.765	9.139.856.410	413.188.602.320	Total at Nominal

Rincian utang jangka panjang pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of long-term debts as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follow:

		30 Juni 2017	' / June 30, 2017		
	Dalam Satuan Penuh / In Full Amount				
	USD	Euro	JPY	Rp	
Fasilitas					Facilities
Tranche A	-	-	-	-	Tranche A
Tranche B	3.922.345	9.784.962	1.616.044.507	73.057.030.181	Tranche B
Tranche C	11.617.039	29.191.609	4.760.748.172	217.952.170.200	Tranche C
Total Nilai Nominal	15.539.384	38.976.571	6.376.792.679	291.009.200.381	Total at Nominal

		31 Desember 2016	6 / December 31, 2016	5	
		Dalam Satuan Pe	nuh / In Full Amount		
	USD	Euro	JPY	Rp	
Fasilitas					Facilities
Tranche A	-	-	-	-	Tranche A
Tranche B	4.642.107	11.580.543	1.912.595.307	86.463.312.181	Tranche B
Tranche C	11.617.039	29.191.609	4.760.748.172	217.952.170.200	Tranche C
Total Nilai Nominal	16.259.146	40.772.152	6.673.343.479	304.415.482.381	Total at Nominal

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

- dari tanggal efektif MRA sampai dengan tiga (3) tahun setelah tanggal efektif:
  - SIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS), EURIBOR (untuk Euro), TIBOR (untuk Yen Jepang), dalam setiap kasusnya, dimana setiap kasus ditambah dengan 1% per tahun (batas maksimum 6%); dan
  - tiga (3) bulanan bunga SBI (untuk Rupiah) ditambah 1% per tahun (batas maksimum 14%);

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

- from the effective date of the MRA to the date three (3) years after the effective date:
  - Three (3)-month SIBOR (for US dollars), EURIBOR (for Euro), TIBOR (for Japanese yen), for each case where in each case plus 1% per annum (capped at 6%); and
  - three (3)-month SBI Rate (for Rupiah) plus 1% per annum (capped at 14%);

# 24. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

- dari tiga (3) tahun sampai dengan lima (5) tahun setelah tanggal efektif:
  - SIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS), EURIBOR (untuk Euro), TIBOR (untuk Yen Jepang), dalam setiap kasusnya, dimana setiap kasus ditambah dengan 2% per tahun (tidak ada batas maksimum); dan
  - tiga (3) bulanan bunga SBI (untuk Rupiah) ditambah dengan 2% per tahun (tidak ada batas maksimum);
- dari dan sesudah lima (5) tahun setelah tanggal efektif:
  - SIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS), EURIBOR (untuk Euro), TIBOR (untuk Yen Jepang) dalam setiap kasusnya, dimana setiap kasus ditambah dengan 3% per tahun (tidak ada batas maksimum); dan
  - tiga (3) bulanan bunga SBI (untuk Rupiah) ditambah dengan 3% per tahun (tidak ada batas maksimum).

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; dan
- jika tanggal jatuh tempo Fasilitas Tranche C final diperpanjang sesuai dengan persyaratannya, SIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS), EURIBOR (untuk Euro), TIBOR (untuk Yen Jepang) dan tiga (3) bulanan bunga SBI (untuk Rupiah), masing-masing ditambah dengan 1% per tahun.

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

Pada tanggal 21 Februari 2014, berdasarkan CAL X, semua referensi SIBOR diubah menjadi LIBOR dan semua referensi SBI Rate diubah menjadi BI Rate.

Fasilitas *Tranche* A, fasilitas *Tranche* B dan fasilitas *Tranche* C dikenakan tingkat bunga maksimum yang sama dengan Wesel *Tranche* A, Wesel *Tranche* B dan Wesel *Tranche* C.

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

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 24. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

- from the date three (3) years to five (5) years after the effective date:
  - three (3)-month SIBOR (for US dollars), EURIBOR (for Euro) and TIBOR (for Japanese yen), for each case where in each case plus 2% per annum (uncapped); and
  - three-(3) month SBI Rate (for Rupiah) plus 2% per annum (uncapped); and
- from more than five (5) years after the effective date:
  - three (3)-month SIBOR (for US dollars), EURIBOR (for Euro) and TIBOR (for Japanese yen), for each case where in each case plus 3% per annum (uncapped); and
  - three (3)-month SBI Rate (for Rupiah) plus 3% per annum (uncapped).

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 SIBOR (for US dollars), EURIBOR (for Euro) and TIBOR (for Japanese yen) and three (3) months SBI Rate (for Rupiah), for each case where in each case plus 1% per annum.

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

As of February 21, 2014, under CAL X, all references to SIBOR have been changed to LIBOR and all references to SBI Rate to be changed to BI Rate.

The Tranche A Facility, Tranche B Facility and Tranche C Facility are subject to the same interest as the Tranche A Notes, the Tranche B Notes and the Tranche C Notes.

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

# 24. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

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 Tidak Berpartisipasi dalam MRA

Kesepakatan atas saldo utang kepada kreditur yang tidak berpartisipasi dalam MRA 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 MRA.

#### 25. WESEL BAYAR

Wesel bayar merupakan bagian dari utang Perusahaan yang telah direstrukturisasi melalui MRA (Catatan 39). Rincian wesel bayar yang direstrukturisasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Jun 30, 2017 Dec 31, 2016 Wesel Bayar Notes Payable Pihak yang Berpartisipasi dalam MRA: Participants in MRA: Secured Company Global Notes 654.910 684.709 Secured Company Global Notes Pihak yang Tidak Berpartisipasi dalam MRA 38.450 38.450 Non-Participants in MRA Total Wesel Bayar 693.360 723.159 Total Notes Payable Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan Net adjustment on the implementation of PSAK No. 55 PSAK No. 55 48.516 43.447 Total Biava Perolehan Diamortisasi 741.876 766.606 Total at Amortized Cost Bagian yang jatuh tempo

(34.869)

707.007

30 Jun 2017/

## Pihak yang Berpartisipasi dalam MRA

dalam waktu satu tahun

Bagian Jangka Panjang

Berikut ini adalah syarat dan ketentuan penting dalam perjanjian tersebut:

#### Wesel Tranche A

Sesuai dengan MRA, 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"). Wesel Tranche A jatuh tempo pada April 2019, kecuali dilunasi, dibeli atau dibatalkan sebelum tanggal jatuh tempo.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 24. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

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 in MRA

The resolution on the outstanding indebtedness to creditors who did not participate in the MRA 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 MRA.

#### 25. NOTES PAYABLE

31 Des 2016/

Notes payable are part of the Company's restructured liabilities in accordance with the MRA (Note 39). The following are the details of the restructured notes payable:

# Participants in MRA

(34.437)

732.169

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

#### Tranche A Notes

In line with the MRA, 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"). The Tranche A Notes have a stated maturity date on April 2019, unless redeemed, purchased or cancelled prior to the maturity date.

Current maturities

Long-term Portion

### 25. WESEL BAYAR (Lanjutan)

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

- dari tanggal efektif MRA sampai dengan tiga (3) tahun setelah tanggal efektif: SIBOR 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: SIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS) ditambah dengan 2% per tahun (tidak ada batas maksimum): dan
- lebih dari dan setelah lima (5) tahun dari tanggal efektif: SIBOR tiga (3) bulanan (untuk Dolar AS) ditambah dengan 3% per tahun (tidak ada batas maksimum).

Pada tanggal 21 Februari 2014, berdasarkan CAL X, semua referensi SIBOR diubah menjadi LIBOR dan semua referensi SBI Rate diubah menjadi BI Rate.

Ketentuan jumlah batas maksimum bunga adalah sebagai berikut:

- 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 MRA, 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"). 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.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 25. NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

These Tranche A Notes bear annual interest rates as follows:

- from the effective date of the MRA to three (3) years after the effective date: three (3)-month SIBOR (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 SIBOR (for US Dollars) plus 2% per annum (uncapped); and
- from and after more than five (5) years after the effective date: three (3)-month SIBOR (for US Dollars) plus 3% per annum (uncapped).

As of February 21, 2014, under CAL X, all reference to SIBOR have been changed to LIBOR and all reference to SBI Rate have been changed to BI Rate.

Subject to an interest amount cap as follows:

- 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 payable 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 MRA, 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 reffered to the "Tranche B Notes"). 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.

### 25. WESEL BAYAR (Lanjutan)

### Wesel Tranche C

Sesuai dengan MRA, Perusahaan menerbitkan Secured Company Global Notes sebesar USD64,6 juta dan TKFBV menerbitkan Guaranteed Secured Global Notes sebesar USD381,2 juta (keduanya disebut sebagai "Wesel Tranche C"). 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:

- 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, SIBOR 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 MRA, kapitalisasi biaya restrukturisasi untuk tahun ke-9 setelah tanggal efektif telah dilakukan pada tahun 2014.

Sebagai bagian implementasi dari CAL X, pada tanggal 6 Mei 2014 DBS Bank Limited selaku Administrative Agent mengeluarkan surat pemberitahuan kepada para pemegang wesel Tranche A, Tranche B dan Tranche C untuk melakukan proses penukaran terhadap wesel Tranche A, Tranche B dan Tranche C yang diterbitkan oleh TKF BV dengan wesel Tranche A, Tranche B dan Tranche C yang diterbitkan oleh Perusahaan yang mempunyai syarat dan ketentuan yang sama. Kemudian pada tanggal 25 Juni 2014, The Bank of New York Mellon mengeluarkan konfirmasi kepada TKF BV bahwa proses penukaran terhadap wesel Tranche A, Tranche B dan Tranche C yang diterbitkan oleh TKF BV dengan wesel Tranche A, Tranche B dan Tranche C yang diterbitkan oleh TKF BV dengan diterbitkan oleh Perusahaan, telah selesai dilaksanakan.

Dengan selesainya proses penukaran ini, maka wesel *Tranche* A, *Tranche* B dan *Tranche* C yang diterbitkan oleh TKF BV sudah tidak berlaku lagi.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 25. NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

### Tranche C Notes

In line with the MRA, the Company issued Secured Company Global Notes amounting to USD64.6 million and TKFBV issued Guaranteed Secured Global Notes amounting to USD381.2 million (both referred to "Tranche C Notes"). 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 Notes and Tranche B Notes except that the Tranche C Notes bear annual interest rates 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, 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 SIBOR (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 MRA, capitalization of the restructuring fee for the 9th year after the effective date has been applied in year 2014.

As part of the implementation of CAL X, on May 6, 2014 DBS Bank Limited as Administrative Agent issued a notification letter to all Tranche A, Tranche B and Tranche C Notes Holders, to exchange the Tranche A, Tranche B and Tranche C Notes issued by TKF BV with Tranche A, Tranche B and Tranche C Notes issued by the Company which have the same terms and conditions. On June 25, 2014, the Bank of New York Mellon has issued a confirmation to TKF BV that the exchange of Tranche A, Tranche B and Tranche C Notes issued by TKF BV with the Tranche A, Tranche B and Tranche C Notes issued by the Company have been completed.

With the completion of the exchange, the Tranche A, Tranche B and Tranche C Notes issued by TKF BV is no longer valid.

### 25. WESEL BAYAR (Lanjutan)

### Pihak yang Tidak Berpartisipasi dalam MRA

Kesepakatan atas saldo utang kepada pihak yang tidak berpartisipasi dalam MRA 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 dengan MRA.

### 26. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA

Liabilitas imbalan pascakerja karyawan pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 merupakan estimasi manajemen, sedangkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016, telah dihitung oleh PT Biro Pusat Aktuaria, aktuaris independen, dalam laporan pada tanggal 8 Maret 2017, dengan menggunakan metode "Projected Unit Credit" dan asumsi-asumsi sebagai berikut:

- a. Tingkat diskonto: 8,09% per tahun
- b. Tingkat kenaikan gaji: 5% per tahun
- c. Tingkat pengunduran diri secara sukarela: 8% untuk karyawan berumur dibawah 30 tahun dan akan secara sukarela terus berkurang sampai 0% pada usia 53 tahun
- d. Kategori pensiun dipercepat: 0% per tahun dari usia 30 sampai 55 tahun
- e. Tingkat mortalitas: Tabel Mortalita Indonesia 2011 (TMI'11)
- f. Usia pensiun normal: 55 tahun
- g. Tingkat kecacatan: 10% dari tingkat kematian

Liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan adalah sebagai berikut:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 25. NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

### Non-Participants in MRA

The resolution on the outstanding indebtedness to creditors who did not participate in the MRA 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 MRA.

### 26. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY

Employee benefits liability as of June 30, 2017 was estimated by management, while as of December 31, 2016, was calculated by PT Biro Pusat Aktuaria, an independent actuary, in its reports dated March 8, 2017, using the "Projected Unit Credit" method and the following assumptions:

- a. Discount rate: 8.09% per annum
- b. Salary increment rate: 5% per annum
- c. Voluntary resignation rate: 8% for employees below the age of 30 years and will linearly decrease until 0% at the age of 53 years
- d. Accelerated retirement category: 0% per annum from the age of 30 to 55 years
- e. Mortality rate: Tabel Mortalita Indonesia 2011 (TMI'11)
- f. Normal retirement age: 55 years
- g. Disability rate: 10% of the mortality rate

Employee benefits liability were as follows:

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti	38.079	37.201	Present value of defined benefits obligation
Nilai wajar atas aset program Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja	38.079	37.201	Fair value of plan assets  Employee Benefits Lia bility

Mutasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements of employee benefits liability were as follows:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

26. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY (Continued)

### 26. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (Lanjutan)

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Saldo awal	37.201	41.935	Beginning balance
Biaya imbalan kerja yang			Employee benefits recognized
diakui dalam laba rugi	1.161	(7.500)	in profit or loss
Pengukuran kembali yang diakui dalam			Remeasurements recognized in
penghasilan komprehensif lain	(64)	3.480	other comprehensive income
Realisasi pembayaran manfaat	(219)	(714)	Actual benefits paid

38.079

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menghadapi sejumlah risiko signifikan terkait program imbalan pasti, sebagai berikut:

- (a) Perubahan tingkat diskonto Penurunan pada tingkat diskonto menyebabkan kenaikan liabilitas program.
- (b) Tingkat kenaikan gaji Kewajiban imbalan pasti berhubungan dengan tingkat kenaikan gaji, dimana semakin tinggi tingkat kenaikan gaji akan menyebabkan semakin besarnya liabilitas.

The Company and Subsidiaries was exposed to a number of significant risks related to its defined benefit plans, as follows:

**Ending Balance** 

- (a) Changes in discount rate

  A decrease in discount rate will increase plan liabilities.
- (b) Salary increment rate

  Defined benefits obligation is linked to salary increment rate, whereby the higher salary increment rate will lead to higher liabilities.

### 27. MODAL SAHAM

Saldo Akhir

Susunan pemegang saham Perusahaan dan total kepemilikan saham pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, berdasarkan catatan Biro Administrasi Efek (BAE) Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) adalah sebagai berikut:

### 27. SHARE CAPITAL

37.201

The Company's stockholders and their respective shareholdings as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, based on the Securities Administration Agency's (BAE) and Central Custodian Stock Indonesian (KSEI) records were as follows:

	30 J	uni 2017 / June 30, 201	17	
	Jumlah Saham			
	Ditempatkan dan			
	Disetor Penuh			
Pemegang Saham	(dalam satuan penuh)/ Number of Shares Issued and Fully Paid (in full amount)	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership (%)	Jumlah/ Amount (USD)	<u>Shareholders</u>
PT Purinusa Ekapersada Masyarakat (masing-	1.592.352.846	59	387.151	PT Purinusa Ekapersada
masing dibawah 5%)	1.092.011.063	41	265.503	Public (each below 5%)
Total	2.684.363.909	100	652.654	Total

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 27. MODAL SAHAM (Lanjutan)

### 27. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

	31 Desem	ber 2016 / December	31, 2016	
	Jumlah Saham			
	Ditempatkan dan			
	Disetor Penuh			
Pemegang Saham	(dalam satuan penuh)/ Number of Shares Issued and Fully Paid	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	Jumlah/ <i>Amount</i> (USD)	Shareholders
	(in full amount)	(%)		
PT Purinusa Ekapersada Masyarakat (masing-	1.592.352.846	60	388.449	PT Purinusa Ekapersada
masing dibawah 5%)	1.079.051.681	40	263.230	Public (each below 5%)
Total	2.671.404.527	100	651.679	Total

Pada tanggal 19 Desember 2013, Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa ("Rapat") Perusahaan tidak jadi diselenggarakan berhubung tidak tercapai kuorum yang diperlukan untuk itu. Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa kedua diadakan pada tanggal 9 Januari 2014.

On December 19, 2013, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders ("Meeting") of the Company could not be held since the required quorum was not reached. The second Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders was held on January 9, 2014.

Berdasarkan hasil Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa pada tanggal 9 Januari 2014 ("Rapat kedua") pemegang saham menerima dengan baik dan menyetujui rencana penambahan modal disetor dalam PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills ("OKI") oleh Perusahaan secara bertahap hingga tahun 2016, sampai dengan total modal yang disetorkan oleh Perusahaan sejumlah sekitar USD407,0 juta, serta menerima dengan baik dan memberikan persetujuan kepada Direksi Perusahaan untuk melakukan tindakan hukum menjadikan jaminan utang atas seluruh atau sebagian besar harta kekayaan Perusahaan untuk pinjaman Perusahaan kepada bank, lembaga pembiayaan dan/atau pihak lain sebagai pemberi pinjaman baik untuk satu kali transaksi atau lebih, termasuk namun tidak terbatas pada persetujuan untuk menjaminkan seluruh saham milik Perusahaan dalam OKI, baik yang telah ada saat ini maupun yang akan dimiliki dikemudian hari, sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman yang diperoleh OKI dari China Development Bank Corporation.

Based on Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated January 9, 2014 ("Second meeting"), the shareholders have accepted and approved the plan to increase the paid-up capital in PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills ("OKI") by the Company in several stages until year of 2016, the total paid-up capital that will be paid by the Company shall be approximately up to USD407.0 million, and accepted and approved the Directors of the Company to take legal actions for creating a security over all or majority of the Company's assets in relation with the Company's loan to banks, financial institutions and/or other parties as lenders in one or several transactions, including but not limited to the approval for pledging all of the shares of the Company in OKI, whether existing now or subsequently acquired, as collateral for loans obtained by OKI from China Development Bank Corporation.

Pada tanggal 25 Juni 2014, Perusahaan memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) untuk melaksanakan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II (PUT II).

On June 25, 2014, the Company obtained effective participation from Financial Service Authority (OJK) to carry out Limited Public Offering II (PUT II).

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa pada tanggal 26 Juni 2014, Pemegang Saham menyetujui rencana Perseroan untuk melaksanakan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (PUT II) sejumlah 1.335.702.240 saham biasa atas nama dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000 dimana melekat Waran Seri II yang akan dikeluarkan sehubungan dengan PUT II sejumlah 445.234.080

Based on the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated June 26, 2014, the shareholders approved the Company's plan to carry out a Limited Public Offering II with Preemptive Rights/HMETD (PUT II) of 1,335,702,240 common stock with a nominal value of Rp1,000 in which attached 445,234,080 Warrant Series II to be issued in connection with PUT II, whereby any shareholder who holds one (1) common

### 27. MODAL SAHAM (Lanjutan)

Waran Seri II, dengan ketentuan setiap pemegang saham yang memiliki satu (1) saham yang namanya tercatat dalam Daftar Pemegang Saham Perseroan pada tanggal 8 Juli 2014 pukul 16.00 WIB mempunyai satu (1) Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu ("HMETD") dengan Harga Penawaran Rp1.000 per saham, dimana pada setiap tiga (3) saham hasil pelaksanaan HMETD tersebut melekat satu (1) Waran Seri II yang diberikan secara cuma-cuma sebagai insentif bagi pemegang HMETD yang melaksanakan haknya.

Per tanggal 23 Maret 2015, seluruh dana hasil Penawaran Umum Terbatas II (PUT II) sudah digunakan untuk setoran modal pada PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills.

Pada tahun 2016 dan periode Januari sampai dengan Juni 2017 terjadi pelaksanaan waran masing-masing sejumlah 5 dan 12.959.382 lembar menjadi saham biasa.

### 28. 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 (Catatan 34).

Saldo pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebesar USD29,2 juta.

### 29. SALDO LABA DAN DIVIDEN

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan pada tanggal 12 Juni 2017, pemegang saham setuju untuk membagikan dividen tunai tahun 2016 sebesar USD1,01 juta (setara dengan Rp13,4 miliar) atau setara dengan Rp5 per lembar saham. Dividen tersebut dibagikan kepada pemegang saham yang terdaftar pada tanggal 22 Juni 2017. Pembayaran dividen kas ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 14 Juli 2017.

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan tersebut, pemegang saham juga menetapkan saldo laba yang ditentukan penggunaannya sebesar USD1,0 juta (setara dengan Rp13,3 miliar) sebagai cadangan dana umum dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan pasal 70 Undang-undang Perseroan Terbatas No. 40 Tahun 2007

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan pada tanggal 28 Juni 2016, pemegang saham setuju untuk membagikan dividen kas tahun 2015 sebesar USD0,98 juta (setara dengan Rp13,4 miliar) atau setara dengan Rp5 per lembar saham. Dividen tersebut dibagikan kepada pemegang saham yang terdaftar pada tanggal 15 Juli 2016. Pembayaran dividen kas ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 29 Juli 2016.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 27. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

stock which registered in the Register of the Shareholder of the Company on July 8, 2014 at 16.00 WIB, have one (1) HMETD with the offering price of Rp1,000 per share, where every three (3) shares as the result of the execution of HMETD, attached satu (1) Warrant Series II, which given freely as an incentive to the shareholders who exercise their right.

As of March 23, 2015, all funds from Limited Public Offering II (PUT II) were already used for capital payment to PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills.

In year 2016 and January up to June 2017, 5 and 12,959,382 warrants were exercised into common stocks, respectively.

### 28. 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 (Note 34).

Balance as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 amounted to USD29.2 million.

### 29. RETAINED EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

Based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated June 12, 2017, the shareholders approved the distribution of cash dividends for the year 2016 amounting to USD1.01 million (equivalent to Rp13.4 billion) or equivalent to Rp5 per share. The dividends were distributed to all of its registered shareholders as of June 22, 2017. These cash dividends were paid on July 14, 2017.

In the said Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the shareholders also approved the appropriation of retained earnings amounting to USD1.0 million (equivalent Rp13.3 billion) for general reserve in compliance with the article 70 of Corporation Law No. 40 of 2007.

Based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated June 28, 2016, the shareholders approved the distribution of cash dividends for the year 2015 amounting to USD0.98 million (equivalent to Rp13.4 billion) at Rp5 per share. The dividends were distributed to all of its registered shareholders as of July 15, 2016. These cash dividends were paid on July 29, 2016.

29. SALDO LABA DAN DIVIDEN (Lanjutan)

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan tersebut, pemegang saham juga menetapkan saldo laba yang ditentukan penggunaannya sebesar USD0,1 juta (setara dengan Rp1,4 miliar) sebagai cadangan dana umum dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan pasal 70 Undang-undang Perseroan Terbatas No. 40 Tahun 2007.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 29. RETAINED EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS (Continued)

In the said Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the shareholders also approved the appropriation of retained earnings amounting to USD0.1 million (equivalent Rp1.4 billion) for general reserve in compliance with the article 70 of Corporation Law No. 40 of 2007.

### 30. PENJUALAN NETO

### Rincian penjualan neto diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut:

The details of net sales were classified as follows:

Enam bulan yang	berakhir pada	tanggal/
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30. NET SALES

	Six month		
	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2016/ Jun 30, 2016	
Produk kertas	486.936	493.655	Paper products
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	38.336	37.184	Packaging products and others
Penjualan Neto (Catatan 37)	525.272	530.839	Net Sales (Note 37)

Rincian penjualan berdasarkan pelanggan adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of sales based on customers are shown below:

Enam b	ulan yang	berakhir	pada	tanggal/
--------	-----------	----------	------	----------

Six months ended		
30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2016/ <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	
313.486	322.442	<b>Third parties</b> (each below 10% of net)
209.156	204.192	<b>Related parties</b> (Note 38a) <u>Local:</u> PT Cakrawala Mega Indah
2.630	577 3.628	<u>Export:</u> APP Branches Others (each below 10% of net sales)
2.630	4.205	Sub-total
211.786 <b>525.272</b>	208.397 <b>530.839</b>	Total sales - related parties <b>Net Sales</b> (Note 37)
	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017  313.486  209.156  - 2.630 2.630 211.786	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017  30 Jun 2016/ Jun 30, 2016  313.486  322.442  209.156  204.192  - 577  2.630 3.628  2.630 4.205  211.786 208.397

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 31. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN

## Komponen beban pokok penjualan adalah sebagai berikut:

### 31. COST OF GOODS SOLD

The components of cost of goods sold were as follows:

Enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Six months ended		
	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2016/ <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	
Bahan baku Saldo awal periode Pembelian	32.657 230.489	31.012 235.650	Raw materials At beginning of period Purchases
Bahan baku tersedia untuk diproduksi Bahan baku pada akhir periode	263.146 (50.046)	266.662 (41.476)	Raw materials available for manufacturing Raw materials at end of period
Pemakaian bahan baku Tenaga kerja langsung Beban pabrikasi	213.100 14.906 196.764	225.186 18.477 220.038	Raw material used Direct labor Manufacturing overhead
Total beban produksi Persediaan barang dalam proses Saldo awal periode Saldo akhir periode	424.770 29.937 (27.679)	463.701 55.003 (57.246)	Total manufacturing cost Work-in-process inventory At beginning of period At end of period
Beban pokok produksi Persediaan barang jadi Saldo awal periode Saldo akhir periode	427.028 149.726 (106.545)	461.458 142.267 (126.177)	Cost of goods manufactured Finished goods inventory At beginning of period At end of period
Beban Pokok Penjualan	470.209	477.548	Cost of Goods Sold

Perusahaan melakukan transaksi pembelian dengan pihak berelasi (Catatan 38b).

The Company had purchase transactions with related parties (Note 38b).

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

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

	Enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/ Six months ended		
	30 Jun 2017/	30 Jun 2016/	
	Jun 30, 2017	Jun 30, 2016	
Pemasok			<u>Suppliers</u>
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
(masing-masing dibawah			(each below 10% of
10% dari penjualan neto)	120.460	123.517	net sales)
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38b)			Related parties (Note 38b)
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah	100.603	20.123	PT Cakrawala Mega Indah
PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp &			PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp &
Paper Industry	38.323	82.899	Paper Industry
PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk	35.752	97.583	PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah			Others (each below
10% dari penjualan neto)	67.699	41.333	10% of net sales)
Sub-total	242.377	241.938	Sub-total

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 31. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN (Lanjutan)

### 31. COST OF GOODS SOLD (Continued)

Six months ended	
30 Jun 2017/	30 Jun 2016/
Jun 30, 2017	Jun 30, 2016

Pembelian Bahan Baku	230.489	235.650	Purchase of Raw Materials
dan suku cadang	(132.348)	(129.805)	and spare parts
Pembelian bahan pembantu			Purchase of indirect material
Total pembelian	362.837	365.455	Total purchases

Fnam hulan yang berakhir nada tanggal/

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 were as follows:

### Enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Six month		
	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2016/ <i>Jun 30,</i> 2016	
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp &	100.603	20.123	PT Cakrawala Mega Indah PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp &
Paper Industry	38.323	82.899	Paper Industry
PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk	35.752	97.583	PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk
Total	174.678	200.605	Total

### 32. BEBAN USAHA

### 32. OPERATING EXPENSES

a. Selling Expenses

Rincian beban usaha adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of operating expenses were as follows:

### a. Beban Penjualan

	Six month		
	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2016/ Jun 30, 2016	
Ongkos angkut	11.964	15.059	Freight
Gaji dan upah	2.797	2.386	Salaries and wages
Komisi	823	3.070	Commission
Administrasi bank	636	897	Bank charges
Beban kantor (Catatan 38d)	595	632	Office expenses (Note 38d)
Perjala nan dinas	317	276	Traveling
Promosi	193	439	Promotion
Asuransi	149	177	Insurance
Penyusutan (Catatan 15)	1	14	Depreciation (Note 15)
Lain-Iain	1.985	2.571	Others
Total	19.460	25.521	Total
Penyusutan (Catatan 15) Lain-lain	1 1.985	14 2.571	

Enam hulan yang berakhir nada tanggal/

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 32. BEBAN USAHA (Lanjutan)

### b. Beban Umum dan Administrasi

### 32. OPERATING EXPENSES (Continued)

b. General and Administrative Expenses

### Enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	=nam balan yang ber	annin pada tanggan	
	Six month	s ended	
	30 Jun 2017/	30 Jun 2016/	
	Jun 30, 2017	Jun 30, 2016	
Gaji dan upah Jasa manajemen dan	7.708	8.629	Salaries and wages Management and
profesional (Catatan 38c)	5.080	4.820	professional fees (Note 38c)
Beban kantor (Catatan 38d)	774	850	Office expenses (Note 38d)
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	768	344	Repairs and maintenance
Asuransi	682	730	Insurance
Penyusutan (Catatan 15)	429	422	Depreciation (Note 15)
Perjala nan dinas	101	214	Traveling
Lain-lain	2.013	2.278	Others
Total	17.555	18.287	Total

### 33. BEBAN BUNGA

Total

34.

### 33. INTEREST EXPENSE

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

Interest expense derived from interest incurred on shortterm and long-term bank loans, notes payable and lease liability.

### Enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Six months ended		
	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2016/ <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	
Beban bunga kontraktual Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan	19.721	22.903	Contractual interest expense Net adjustment on implementation
PSAK No. 55	(2.819)	(5.661)	of PSAK No. 55
Beban Bunga Efektif	16.902	17.242	Effective Interest Expense
. PERPAJAKAN	3	4. TAXATION	
a. Pajak Dibayar Dimuka		a. Prepaid Taxes	
	30 Jun 2017/	31 Des 2016/	
	Jun 30, 2017	Dec 31, 2016	
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	7.215	16.399	Value-Added Tax
Pajak penghasilan	14.132	12.561	Income taxes
Total	21.347	28.960	Total
b. Utang Pajak		b. Taxes Payable	
	30 Jun 2017/	31 Des 2016/	
	Jun 30, 2017	Dec 31, 2016	
Pajak penghasilan			Income taxes
Pasal 21	1.239	841	Article 21
Pasal 22	61	65	Article 22
Pasal 23/26	1.118	1.260	Article 23/26
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	120	153	Value-Added Tax

2.538

2.319

Total

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 34. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

### c. Taksiran Beban Pajak Penghasilan

Pajak Penghasilan - Neto

Taksiran beban pajak penghasilan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah sebagai berikut:

### 34. TAXATION (Continued)

### c. Estimated Income Tax Expense

(3.702)

Estimated income tax expense of the Company and Subsidiaries was as follows:

	Enam bulan yang ber Six month		
	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2016/ <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	
Kini			Current
Entitas Anak	-	-	Subsidiaries
Tangguhan			Deferred Taxes
Perusahaan	(3.993)	(3.545)	Co mpany
Entitas Anak	(239)	(157)	Subsidiaries
Taksiran Beban		<u> </u>	Fstimated Income

(4.232)

Rekonsiliasi antara laba (rugi) sebelum manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan dan estimasi laba (rugi) fiskal untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggaltanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, berdasarkan laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dalam Rupiah, adalah sebagai berikut:

Reconciliation between income (loss) before income tax benefit (expense) and estimated fiscal income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, based on the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in Indonesian Rupiah, was as follows:

Tax Expense - Net

_	2017 (dalam jutaan Rupiah/ in millions of Rupiah)	2016 (dalam jutaan Rupiah/ in millions of Rupiah)	
Laba (rugi) perusahaan			Income (loss) before income tax
sebelum manfaat (beban)			benefit (expense) attributable
pajak penghasilan			to the company
Januari-Juni	425.731	632.266	January-June
Juli-Desember (taksiran)	(491.505)	(290.494)	July-December (estimated)
Beda waktu:			Temporary differences:
Penyusutan aset tetap	128.572	55.522	Depreciation of fixed assets
Beban imbalan kerja	16.367	32.735	Employee benefit expense
Lain-lain	(74.868)	(163.315)	Others
Beda tetap:			Permanent differences:
Penghasilan bunga final	(14.430)	(59.929)	Final interest income
Penghasilan rental final	(833)	(1.446)	Final rental income
Sewa	(2.669)	(8.169)	Leasing
Lain-lain	(20)	(1.340)	Others
Estimasi Akumulasi Laba (Rugi) Fiskal - Akhir Tahun	(13.655)	195.830	Estimated Fiscal Income (Loss) Carry-forward 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.

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.

### 34. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

### d. Pajak Tangguhan

Mutasi aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan - neto dan manfaat (beban) pajak yang terkait pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 adalah sebagai berikut:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED) (Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 34. TAXATION (Continued)

#### d. Deferred Taxes

Dikreditkan ke Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain

Movements of deferred tax assets (liabilities) net and the related tax benefit (expense) as of June 30, 2017 were as follows:

	1 Januari/ January 1, 2017	Dibebankan ke Laba Rugi/ Charged to Profit or Loss	Konsolidasian/ Credited to Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	30 Juni/ June 30, 2017	
Perusahaan					Company
Aset pajak tangguhan					<u>Deferred tax assets</u>
Akumulasi rugi fiskal	17.605	(2.444)	-	15.161	Accumulated fiscal loss
Revaluasi aset tetap setelah					Revaluation of fixed assets -
dikurangi penyusutan	1.180	(69)	-	1.111	net of depreciation
Imbalan kerja	7.370	155	(13)	7.512	Employee benefits
Laba (rugi) neto belum direalisasi					Net unrealized gain (loss)
atas perubahan nilai wajar					on fair value changes of
aset dan liabilitas keuangan	1.814	(554)		1.260	financial assets and liabilities
Total	27.969	(2.912)	(13)	25.044	Total
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan					Deferred tax liability
Aset tetap	35.847	1.081	-	36.928	Fixed assets
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan - Neto	(7.878)	(3.993)	(13)	(11.884)	Deferred Tax Liability - Net
Entitas anak					Subsidiary
Aset Pajak Tangguhan - Neto	905	(239)		666	Deferred Tax Assets - Net

### e. Surat Ketetapan Pajak

Pada tanggal 2 Juni 2017, Perusahaan menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar (SKPLB) No. 00067/406/15/092/17 atas pajak penghasilan badan tahun pajak 2015 sebesar Rp52,7 millar, dan rugi fiskal Perusahaan untuk tahun pajak 2015 ditetapkan sebesar Rp475,1 millar.

Pada tanggal 8 Maret 2016. Perusahaan menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar (SKPLB) No. 00015/406/14/092/16 atas pajak penghasilan badan tahun pajak 2014 sebesar Rp91,2 miliar, dan laba fiskal Perusahaan untuk tahun pajak 2014 ditetapkan sebesar Rp754,3 miliar.

### f. Peraturan Pemerintah

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, 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.

### e. Tax Assessment

On June 2, 2017, the Company received tax assessment letter overpayment No. 00067/406/15/092/17 on Corporate Income Tax for the fiscal year 2015 amounting to Rp52.7 billion and net fiscal corporate loss for fiscal year 2015 amounting to Rp475.1 billion.

On March 8, 2016, the Company received tax overpayment assessment letter (SKPLB) No. 00015/406/14/092/16 on Corporate Income Tax for the fiscal year 2014 amounting to Rp91.2 billion and net fiscal corporate profit for fiscal year 2014 amounting to Rp754.3 billion.

### f. 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.

In June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company has complied with the requirements of the Government Regulation No.56 Year 2015 and Law No. 36 Year 2008, and therefore, has effected the 5% tax rate reduction in its corporate income tax computation.

### 34. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, pajak penghasilan kini dan tangguhan telah dihitung dengan menggunakan tarif-tarif pajak tersebut.

### g. Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak

Sehubungan dengan Undang-Undang Pengampunan Pajak No. 11 Tahun 2016 dan untuk mendukung program pemerintah Republik Indonesia dalam meningkatkan penerimaan pajak, pada tanggal 27 September 2016, PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya (SHJ). Entitas Anak, menyampaikan Surat Pernyataan Harta kepada Direktorat Jenderal Paiak ("DJP"). Pada tanggal 10 Oktober 2016, SHJ menerima Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak dari DJP dan mencatat selisih antara aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajaknya pada "Tambahan Modal Disetor" (Catatan 28).

#### h. Administrasi

Januari - Juni 2017

Januari - Juni 2016

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 local 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.

## 35. LABA PER SAHAM DASAR DAN DILUSIAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK

Perhitungan laba neto per saham dasar adalah sebagai berikut:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 34. TAXATION (Continued)

In June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, current and deferred income taxes have been calculated using these enacted tax rates.

### g. Assets and Liabilities under Tax Amnesty

In regard to Tax Amnesty Law No. 11 Year 2016 and to support the program of the government of the Republic of Indonesia program to increase tax revenues, on September 27, 2016 PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya (SHJ), a Subsidiary, filed an Asset Declaration Letter to the Directorate General of Taxes ("DGT"). On October 10, 2016, the Company received the Tax Amnesty Certificate from the DGT and the difference between tax amnesty assets and liabilities was recorded as of part of "Additional Paid-in Capital" account (Note 28).

### h. 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.

### 35. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE PARENT

Laba per Saham

The following presents the computation of basic earnings per share:

			•	
			Dasar	
			yang dapat	
		Total Rata-rata	Diatribusikan	
	Laba neto	Tertimbang Saham	kepada Pemilik	
	yang dapat	Biasa yang Beredar	Entitas Induk (USD)	
D	iatribusikan	(Dalam Satuan	(Dalam Satuan Penuh)/	
ke	pada Pemilik	Penuh)/	Basic	
Er	ntitas Induk /	Weighted Average	Earnings Per	
1	Vet Income	Number of	Share Attributable	
A	ttributable to	Common Shares	to Owners	
	Owners of	Outstanding	of the Parent (USD)	
	the Parent	(In Full Amount)	(In Full Amount)	
	4.220	2.672.273.636	0,0016	January - C
	3.281	2.671.404.522	0,0012	January
				•

June 2017

June 2016

35. LABA PER SAHAM DASAR DAN DILUSIAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK (Lanjutan)

Perhitungan laba neto per saham dilusian adalah sebagai berikut:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

## 35. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE PARENT (Continued)

Laha ner Saham

The following presents the computation of diluted earnings per share:

	Laba neto yang dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk / Net Income 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)	Dilusian yang dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk (USD) (Dalam Satuan Penuh)/ Diluted Earnings Per Share Attributable to Owners of the Parent (USD) (In Full Amount)	
Januari - Juni 2017	4.220	2.692.360.082	0,0016	January - June 2017
Januari - Juni 2016	3.281	2.671.404.522	0,0012	January - June 2016

## 36. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING SELAIN MATA UANG DOLAR AMERIKA SERIKAT

Saldo aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing selain Dolar Amerika Serikat pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

## 36. 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 June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

			June <i>30, 2017</i>	
		Mata Uang (dalam ribuan)/ Currency (in thousands)	Setara Dolar AS/ Equivalent USD	
ASET				ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas dan aset lancar lainnya				Cash and cash equivalents and other current assets
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	290.809.464	21.834	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	1.825	2.038	European Euro
Yuan Cina	CNY	7.497	1.099	Chinese Yuan
Yen Jepang	JPY	27.956	252	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	675	87	Hong Kong Dollar
Dolar Singapura	SGD	22	16	Singaporean Dollar
Investasi pada reksadana				Investment in mutual funds
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	40.630.657	3.051	Indonesian Rupiah

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

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

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

		30 Juni 2017	June <i>30, 2017</i>	
		Mata Uang (dalam ribuan)/ Currency (in thousands)	Setara Dolar AS/ Equivalent USD	
Piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain				Trade and other receivables
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	404.919.406	30.402	Indonesian Rupiah
Yuan Cina	CNY	187.054	27.428	Chinese Yuan
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	3.377	4.277	British Poundsterling
Euro Eropa	EUR	3.758	4.197	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	33.121	299	Japanese Yen
Dolar Australia	AUD	41	31	Australian Dollar
Dolar Singapura	SGD	2	1	Singaporean Dollar
Piutang lain - lain - pihak berelasi				Other receivables - related parties
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	15.363.054	1.153	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	2.304	20	Japanese Yen
Ringgit Malaysia	MYR	7	2	Malaysian Ringgit
Piutang usaha - tidak lancar				Non-current trade receivables
Yen Jepang	JPY	504.722	4.548	Japanese Yen
Uang jaminan				Refundable deposits
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	14.263.395	1.070	Indonesian Rupiah
Total Aset			101.805	Total Assets
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek dan				Short-term bank loans and
liabilitas jangka panjang				long-term liabilities
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	2.143.039.133	160.899	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	6.856.939	61.782	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUR	43.228	48.275	European Euro
Dolar Australia	AUD	75	57	Australian Dollar
Utang murabahah				Murabahah payable
dan pembiayaan musyarakah				and musyarakah financing
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	479.994.000	36.038	Indonesian Rupiah
Utang usaha dan				Trade payables
utang lain-lain				and other payables
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	1.541.696.759	115.753	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	910	1.016	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	34.932	315	Japanese Yen
Dolar Singapura	SGD	254	182	Singaporean Dollar
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	8	10	British Poundsterling
Yuan Cina	CNY	32	5	Chinese Yuan
Dolar Kanada	CAD	3	2	Canadian Dollar
Franc Swiss	CHF	1	1	Swiss Franc

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

## 36. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING SELAIN MATA UANG DOLAR AMERIKA SERIKAT (Lanjutan)

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

			June 30, 2017	
		Mata Uang		
		(dalam ribuan)/		
			Cotore Deler AC/	
		Currency	Setara Dolar AS/	
		(in thousands)	Equivalent USD	
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi				Other payables - related parties
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Dn	64.566	4	
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	04.500	4	Indonesian Rupiah
Beban masih harus dibayar dan				Accrued expenses and
_				
liabilitas imbalan kerja	_			employee benefits liabilities
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	575.978.912	43.245	Indonesian Rupiah
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	82	104	British Poundsterling
Yen Jepang	JPY	10.948	99	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUR	77	86	European Euro
	_			
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	40	5_	Hong Kong Dollar
Total Liabilitas			467.878	Total Liabilities
Liabilitas Neto			(366.073)	Net Liabilities
		31 Des 2016	/ Dec 31, 2016	
		Mata Uang		
		(dalam ribuan)/		
			Cotore Dolor AC/	
		Currency	Setara Dolar AS/	
		(in thousands)	Equivalent USD	
ASET				ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas				Cash and cash equivalents
dan aset lancar lainnya				and other current assets
<del>-</del>	Dn	672 044 970	50.010	
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	672.041.870	50.019	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	2.607	2.747	European Euro
Yuan Cina	CNY	16.578	2.390	Chinese Yuan
Yen Jepang	JPY	14.641	126	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	676	87	Hong Kong Dollar
5 5	SGD	31	22	
Dolar Singapura	SGD	31	22	Singaporean Dollar
Investasi pada reksadana				Investment in mutual funds
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	10.080.829	750	Indonesian Rupiah
Piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain				Trade and other receivables
Yuan Cina	CNY	143.311	20.659	Chinese Yuan
	EUR	5.942	6.263	European Euro
Euro Eropa				•
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	2.985	3.667	British Poundsterling
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	26.628.540	1.982	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar Australia	AUD	2.577	1.865	Australian Dollar
Dollar Canada	CAD	1.239	919	Canadian Dollar
Yen Jepang	JPY	68.766	591	Japanese Yen
Dolar Selandia Baru	NZD	49	34	New Zealand Dollar
Dirham Uni Emirat Arab	AED	51	14	Arab Emirates Dirhams
Dolar Singapura	SGD	7	5	Singaporean Dollar
5.1	-		-	3-7

30 Juni 2017 / June 30, 2017

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 36. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING SELAIN MATA UANG DOLAR AMERIKA SERIKAT (Lanjutan)

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

		31 Des 2016	/ Dec 31, 2016	
		Mata Uang (dalam ribuan)/ Currency (in thousands)	Setara Dolar AS/ Equivalent USD	
Yen Jepang	Rp JPY MYR	15.002.540 2.304 7	1.117 20 1	Other receivables - related parties Indonesian Rupiah Japanese Yen Malaysian Ringgit
Piutang usaha - tidak lancar Yen Jepang	JPY	504.722	4.335	Non-current trade receivables Japanese Yen
Uang jaminan Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	13.981.002	1.041	Refundable deposits Indonesian Rupiah
Total Aset			98.654	Total Assets
Yen Jepang Euro Eropa Dolar Singapura	Rp JPY EUR SGD AUD	2.771.774.148 7.137.891 44.174 359 75	206.293 61.310 46.556 248 55	LIABILITIES Short-term bank loans and long-term liabilities Indonesian Rupiah Japanese Yen European Euro Singaporean Dollar Australian Dollar
Utang murabahah dan pembiayaan musyarakah	Rp	429.981.000	32.002	Murabahah payable and musyarakah financing Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa Yen Jepang Dolar Singapura Dolar Australia Dolar Hongkong Poundsterling Inggris Yuan Cina Krone Swedia Franc Swiss	Rp EUR JPY SGD AUD HKD GBP CNY SEK CHF	1.218.941.224 749 50.562 342 48 138 5 32 19	90.722 790 434 236 35 18 7 5	Trade payables and other payables Indonesian Rupiah European Euro Japanese Yen Singaporean Dollar Australian Dollar Hongkong Dollar British Poundsterling Chinese Yuan Swedish Krone Swiss Franc
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	76.605	6	Other payables - related parties Indonesian Rupiah

AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

# 36. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING SELAIN MATA UANG DOLAR AMERIKA SERIKAT (Lanjutan)

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

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk

		31 Des 2016	/ Dec 31, 2016		
		Mata Uang (dalam ribuan)/ Currency (in thousands)	Setara Dolar AS/ Equivalent USD		
Beban masih harus dibayar dan				Accrued expenses and	
liabilitas imbalan kerja				employee benefits liabilities	
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	573.692.334	42.699	Indonesian Rupiah	
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	188	231	British Poundsterling	
Yen Jepang	JPY	16.660	143	Japanese Yen	
Euro Eropa	EUR	78	82	European Euro	
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	173	22	Hong Kong Dollar	
Dolar Singapura	SGD	1	1	Singaporean Dollar	
Total Liabilitas			481.897	Total Liabilities	
Liabilitas Neto			(383.243)	Net Liabilities	

### 37. INFORMASI SEGMEN

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

Informasi atas segmen usaha Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

### 37. SEGMENT INFORMATION

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

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

	Six month		
	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2016/ <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	
Informasi Berdasarkan Wilayah Geografis: Ekspor			Information Based on Geographical Area: Export
Asia Afrika	154.461 60.310	169.958 45.629	Asia Africa
Timur tengah Eropa Amerika Lainnya	34.298 27.049 26.241 12.844	27.585 36.970 35.233 11.002	Middle east Europe America Others
Total Penjualan Ekspor Lokal	315.203 210.069	326.377 204.462	Total Export Sales Local
Total Penjualan Neto	525.272	530.839	Total Net Sales

Enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 37. INFORMASI SEGMEN (Lanjutan)

### 37. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

	•	g berakhir pada tang onths ended	ggal/
	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2010 Jun 30, 201	
Informasi Berdasarkan Jenis Produk: Penjualan neto:			Information Based on Type of Product: <u>Net Sales</u> :
Produk kertas	486.936	493.655	Paper products
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	38.336	37.184	Packaging products and others
Penjualan Neto Konsolidasian	525.272	530.839	Consolidated Net Sales
Beban Pokok Penjualan - Neto			Cost of Goods Sold - Net
Produk kertas	437.079	444.201	Paper products
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	33.130	33.347	Packaging products and others
Beban Pokok Penjualan Konsolidasian	470.209	477.548	Consolidated Cost of Goods Sold
Laba Bruto			Gross Profit
Produk kertas	49.857	49.454	Paper products
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	5.206	3.837	Packaging products and others
Laba Bruto Konsolidasian	55.063	53.291	Consolidated Gross Profit
Beban Usaha			Operating Expenses
Produk kertas	34.313	40.739	Paper products
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	2.702	3.069	Packaging products and others
Total Beban Usaha Konsolidasian	37.015	43.808	Total Consolidated Operating Expenses
Laba Usaha			Income from Operation
Produk kertas	15.544	8.715	Paper products
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	2.504	768	Packaging products and others
Laba Usaha Konsolidasian	18.048	9.483	Consolidated Income from Operation
Persentase dari total aset dan liabilitas:			<u>Percentage of total assets</u> <u>and liabilities:</u>
Produk kertas	97%	97%	Paper products
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	3%	3%	Packaging products and others
Total	100%	100%	Total

### 38. 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 40,32% dan 39,26% dari total penjualan neto masing-masing untuk periode enam bulan berakhir pada 30 Juni 2017 dan 2016. Total pembelian bahan baku (pulp) dari pihak berelasi lebih kurang sebesar 100,00% dan 94,68% dari total pembelian pulp, masing-masing untuk periode enam bulan berakhir pada 30 Juni 2017 dan 2016.

### 38. 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 40.32% and 39.26% of the Company's net sales for six months period ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Total raw material purchases (pulp) from related parties represent approximately 100.00% and 94.68% of the Company's total pulp purchases for six months period ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

## 38. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (Lanjutan)

Transaksi-transaksi signifikan dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

- a. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menjual kertas, pengemas dan kertas avalan di pasar lokal dan pasar internasional melalui pihak berelasi. Total penjualan ekspor melalui pihak berelasi adalah sebesar 0,83% dan 1,29% dari total penjualan ekspor masing-masing untuk periode enam bulan berakhir pada 30 Juni 2017 dan 2016 (Catatan 30). Total penjualan lokal melalui pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar 99.57% dan 99,87% dari total penjualan lokal untuk periode enam bulan berakhir pada 30 Juni 2017 dan 2016 (Catatan 30). Saldo piutang dari pihak berelasi tersebut untuk 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 disajikan dalam "Piutang Usaha Pihak Berelasi" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 6).
- b. Pada 30 Juni 2017 dan 2016, Perusahaan membeli bahan baku, bahan pembantu dan suku cadang dari PT Cakrawala Mega Indah, PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry dan pihak berelasi lainnya, masing-masing sebesar USD242,4 juta dan USD241,9 juta pada 30 Juni 2017 dan 2016 atau sekitar 46,14% dan 45,58% dari total penjualan neto. Saldo sehubungan dengan transaksi ini pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 disajikan dalam "Uang muka Pemasok" (Catatan 9) dan "Utang Usaha Pihak Berelasi" (Catatan 19) pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.
- c. APP menyediakan jasa manajemen tertentu kepada Perusahaan. Pada 30 Juni 2017 dan 2016, beban manajemen sehubungan dengan jasa-jasa tersebut masing-masing sebesar USD4,3 juta dan USD3,8 juta yang disajikan dalam "Beban Usaha -Umum dan Administrasi - Jasa Manajemen dan Profesional" (Catatan 32b).
- d. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengadakan perjanjian sewa dengan PT Royal Oriental, pihak berelasi, meliputi sewa ruang kantor dengan total area masing-masing seluas 1.966 m² dan 2.429 m² pada 30 Juni 2017 dan 2016.

Total beban sewa dan jasa pelayanan yang dibebankan pada usaha masing-masing sebesar USD323,7 ribu dan USD369,8 ribu pada 30 Juni 2017 dan 2016, dicatat dalam "Beban Usaha - Penjualan - Beban Kantor" dan "Beban Usaha - Umum dan Administrasi - Beban Kantor" (Catatan 32a dan 32b). Sewa dibayar dimuka disajikan dalam "Uang Muka dan Biaya Dibayar dimuka" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 9).

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

## 38. BALANCES AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

Significant transactions with related parties were as follows:

- a. The Company and its Subsidiaries sell paper, packaging and scrap paper on the local and international market through related parties. Total export sales through related parties represents approximately 0.83% and 1.29% of the Company's export sales for six months period ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 30). Total local sales through related parties represents approximately 99.57% and 99.87% of the total local sales for six months period ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 30). The related party 30. 2017 receivables as of June December 31, 2016 are presented as part of "Trade Receivables - Related Parties" in the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 6).
- b. In June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company purchased raw materials, indirect materials and spare-parts from PT Cakrawala Mega Indah, PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry and other related parties amounting to USD242.4 million and USD241.9 million in June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, representing approximately 46.14% and 45.58% of the net sales. Balances related to these transactions as June 30, 2017 and 31 December, 2016 are presented as part of "Advances to Suppliers" (Note 9) and "Trade Payables - Related Parties" (Note 19) in the consolidated statements of financial position.
- c. APP provides certain management services to the Company. The management fee in connection with these services was USD4.3 million and USD3.8 million in June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, which was presented under "Operating Expenses General and Administrative Management and Professional Fee" (Note 32b).
- d. 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 and 2,429 m² in June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Total rental and service expense charged to operations amounting to USD323.7 thousand and USD369.8 thousand in June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, were recorded under "Operating Expenses - Selling - Office Expense" and "Operating Expenses - General and Administrative - Office Expense" (Note 32a and 32b). The prepaid rent is presented under "Advances and Prepaid Expenses" respectively, on the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 9).

## 38. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (Lanjutan)

e. Pada tanggal 20 Juni 2016, Perusahaan telah menandatangani perjanjian sewa menyewa dengan PT Paramitra Gunakarya Cemerlang, yang merupakan anak perusahaan yang dimiliki secara tidak langsung oleh PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk atas sebidang tanah dan bangunan milik Perseroan seluas 578,75 m² untuk jangka waktu sampai dengan 31 Desember 2020, dengan harga sewa sebesar Rp700,6 juta per tahun.

Total pendapatan sewa untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 adalah sebesar Rp700,6 juta (setara dengan USD52,1 ribu).

f. Perusahaan juga memiliki rekening bank dan deposito berjangka pada PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk dan investasi jangka pendek pada PT Sinarmas Sekuritas, masing-masing bersaldo USD9,5 juta dan USD7,2 juta pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 (Catatan 5 dan 10).

### g. Kompensasi manajemen kunci

Total kompensasi imbalan kerja jangka pendek yang dibayar kepada personil manajemen kunci Perusahaan (Dewan komisaris dan Direksi) untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggaltanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

## 38. BALANCES AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

e. On June 20, 2016, the Company has signed rental agreement with PT Paramitra Gunakarya Cemerlang, who is indirectly owned by PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk in respect of 578.75 square meters of land and building owned by the Company which will be expired on December 31, 2020, with the rental fee of Rp700.6 million per annum.

Total rental income for the period ended on June 30, 2017 is amounted to Rp700.6 million (equivalent to USD52.1 thousand).

f. The Company has bank accounts and deposits in PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk and short-term investment in PT Sinarmas Sekuritas amounting to USD9.5 million and USD7.2 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively (Notes 5 and 10).

### 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 six months period ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	30 Juni 2017 / June 30, 2017		30 Juni 2016	June <i>30, 2016</i>	
	Dalam ribuan Rupiah/ In thousand Rupiah	Setara dalam ribuan Dolar AS/ Equivalent in thousand of US Dollar	Dalam ribuan Rupiah/ In thousand Rupiah	Setara dalam ribuan Dolar AS/ Equivalent in thousand of US Dollar	
Dewan Komisaris	505.781	38	605.768	46	Board of Commissioners
Direksi	6.585.998	494	6.660.940	505	Board of Directors
Total	7.091.779	532	7.266.708	551	Total

### 39. RESTRUKTURISASI UTANG

Berikut ini adalah ringkasan peristiwa-peristiwa signifikan sehubungan dengan restrukturisasi utang:

a. Pada tanggal 12 Maret 2001, APP dan Entitas Anak, termasuk Perusahaan mengumumkan standstill atas seluruh pembayaran kewajiban dari Grup APP (termasuk APP, sebagai Perusahaan Holding di Singapura). Pengumuman standstill oleh APP pada dasarnya merupakan pengakuan dari APP atas ketidakmampuan entitas-entitas di bawah Grup APP, termasuk Perusahaan untuk membayar utangnya secara tepat waktu. Tindak lanjut atas pengumuman tersebut, APP melakukan negosiasi prasyarat perjanjian restrukturisasi utang secara konsensus dengan para krediturnya.

### 39. DEBT RESTRUCTURING

A summary of significant events related to the debt restructuring is as follows:

a. On March 12, 2001, APP and Subsidiaries, including the Company, declared a standstill with respect to the debt obligations of the APP Group (including APP, which is the Singapore incorporated Holding Company for Company and Subsidiaries). This standstill declaration by APP essentially represented the publication by APP of the inability entities of APP Group members, including the Company, to timely service their respective debt obligations. Subsequent to the announcement standstill, APP was negotiating terms for a consensual debt restructuring agreement with its creditors.

### 39. RESTRUKTURISASI UTANG (Lanjutan)

- b. Pada tanggal 30 Oktober 2003, Principal Indonesian Operating Companies within the APP Group (PIOCs) yaitu Perusahaan, PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills dan PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry menandatangani Master Restructuring Agreement ("MRA") dengan Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional (BPPN), pihak-pihak tertentu dalam Export Credit Agencies, bank-bank komersial internasional tertentu dan perusahaan perdagangan Jepang (atau secara kolektif disebut kreditur yang berunding). MRA dan dokumen restrukturisasi lainnya merupakan dokumen restrukturisasi yang definitif berupa Perjanjian Komposisi dan Restrukturisasi Utang yang telah ditandatangani pada tanggal 18 Desember 2002.
- c. Pada tanggal 3 Desember 2004, kondisi Pre-Effective Date terpenuhi dan selanjutnya pada tanggal 28 April 2005, perjanjian penyelesaian restrukturisasi utang MRA yang telah ditandatangani sebelumnya oleh Perusahaan dengan para kreditur menjadi efektif.
- d. Prasyarat MRA selanjutnya diubah beberapa kali. Perubahan-perubahan tersebut termuat dalam sepuluh *Confirmation and Amandment Letters* ("CAL"), yang masing-masing ditandatangani oleh Perusahaan, Indah Kiat dan Pindo Deli dengan DBS Bank Limited (bertindak sebagai *Administrative Agent* dan mewakili *Negotiating Creditors and Accepting Creditors*) sebagai berikut:
  - CAL I ditandatangani pada tanggal 25 Juni 2004.
  - CAL II ditandatangani pada tanggal 3 September 2004.
  - CAL III ditandatangani pada tanggal 10 November 2004.
  - CAL IV ditandatangani pada tanggal 28 April 2005
  - CAL V ditandatangani pada tanggal 13 Januari 2006.
  - CAL VI ditandatangani pada tanggal 18 Mei 2007.
  - CAL VII ditandatangani pada tanggal 5 April 2011.
  - CAL VIII ditandatangani pada tanggal 15 Agustus 2012.
  - CAL IX ditandatangani pada tanggal
     9 Januari 2013 dan berlaku efektif sejak tanggal
     7 Desember 2012 pada saat Special Resolution of Accepting Creditors tercapai.
  - CAL X ditandatangani pada tanggal 21 Februari 2014.

Pada tanggal 9 Juni 2014, DBS Bank Limited mengundurkan diri sebagai *Administrative Agent* dan digantikan oleh Madison Pacific Pte. Ltd.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 39. DEBT RESTRUCTURING (Continued)

- b. On October 30, 2003, The Principal Indonesian Operating Companies within the APP Group (PIOCs) namely the Company, PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills and PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry signed individual Master Restructuring Agreement ("MRA") with the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA), certain Export Credit Agencies, international commercial banks and Japanese trading corporations (or collectively the "Negotiating Creditors"). These MRA and other restructuring documents constituted restructuring the definitive documentation contemplated by the Composition Agreement and Debt Restructuring previously sianed December 18, 2002.
- c. On December 3, 2004, the Pre-Effective Date condition was fulfilled and on April 28, 2005, the agreement of the MRA that had been previously signed by the Company and creditors became effective.
- d. The terms of the MRA have been subsequently amended. These amendments were documented in the ten Confirmation and Amendment Letters ("CAL"), by each of the Company, Indah Kiat and Pindo Deli with DBS Bank Limited (acting as Administrative Agent and to pursuant a vote of Negotiating Creditors) as follows:
  - CAL I was executed on June 25, 2004.
  - CAL II was executed on September 3, 2004.
  - CAL III was executed on November 10, 2004.
  - CAL IV was executed on April 28, 2005.
  - CAL V was executed on January 13, 2006.
  - CAL VI was executed on May 18, 2007.
  - CAL VII was executed on April 5, 2011.
  - CAL VIII was executed on August 15, 2012.
  - CAL IX was executed on January 9, 2013 and was effective since December 7, 2012 when the Special Resolution of Accepting Creditors was achieved
  - CAL X was executed on February 21, 2014.

On June 9, 2014, DBS Bank Limited resigned as Administrative Agent and was replaced by Madison Pacific Pte. Ltd.

### 39. RESTRUKTURISASI UTANG (Lanjutan)

Walaupun tanggal efektif dari MRA telah tercapai, namun masih ada beberapa klaim yang tidak berpartisipasi dalam MRA yang masih dari pihak terutang yang sedang dalam proses penyelesaian, termasuk dengan cara penyelesaian sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam MRA. Apabila klaim tersebut belum diselesaikan secara menyeluruh, ada kemungkinan Perusahaan atau Entitas Anak masih harus mengakui liabilitas tambahan atau penalti.

### **40. GUGATAN DAN TUNTUTAN**

Sehubungan dengan kompleksitas proses penelaahan klaim yang diajukan kreditur sehubungan dengan restrukturisasi Perusahaan, terdapat ketidakpastian atas hasil akhir penelaahan tersebut. Hasil akhir dari penelaahan tersebut dapat berupa keputusan dimana Perusahaan harus membayar klaim-klaim yang diajukan dan atau liabilitas-liabilitas lainnya karena klaim-klaim tersebut didukung oleh bukti pendukung yang cukup kuat atau sebaliknya, Perusahaan dibebaskan dari kewajiban membayar karena bukti pendukung yang tidak cukup sebagian maupun seluruhnya. kewajiban-kewajiban Perusahaan yang berkaitan dengan klaim-klaim tertentu, termasuk klaim-klaim yang disebutkan di bawah ini, menjadi tidak pasti dan terdapat kemungkinan kesimpulannya dimana adalah Perusahaan dibebaskan dari liabilitas untuk membayar klaim tersebut.

Dibawah ini adalah gugatan dan tuntutan yang melibatkan Perusahaan:

Pada bulan Agustus 2002, Bank One, N.A ("Bank One") mengajukan tuntutan di Pengadilan Negeri Amerika Serikat di Nothern District of Illinois terhadap Perusahaan, PT Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Tbk ("Indah Kiat") dan APP. Klaim terhadap Perusahaan dan Indah Kiat adalah atas kegagalan untuk membayar dua (2) promissory notes yang diterbitkan oleh Perusahaan dan Indah Kiat, pada tanggal 25 April 1998 dengan nilai masing-masing sebesar USD16,2 juta dan USD21,8 juta.

APP juga menjadi tergugat karena APP menjadi penjamin kedua *promissory notes* tersebut.

Promissory notes tersebut diterbitkan untuk Beloit Corporation sebagai pembayaran sebagian atas mesin, dan promissory notes diserahkan kepada First National Bank of Chicago, yang sekarang bernama Bank One.

Pada akhir tahun 2004, JP Morgan Chase ("JP Morgan") mengambil alih Bank One dan berhasil dalam permohonannya untuk menggantikan Bank One sebagai Penggugat di dalam gugatan.

Pada tanggal 14 Oktober 2009, Hakim Yang Mulia James F. Holderman mengabulkan mosi untuk *summary judgment* yang diajukan JP Morgan melawan Perusahaan dan Indah Kiat.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 39. DEBT RESTRUCTURING (Continued)

Although the effective date of the MRA has been achieved, there are some claims from non-participants in the MRA which debts are still outstanding and in the process of resolution, including by way of settlement in accordance with the provisions of the MRA. If the claims are not settled completely, there is the possibility that the Company or the Subsidiaries still have to recognize additional liabilities or penalties.

### 40. LITIGATION AND CLAIMS

In light of the complex claims review that continues to be undertaken in the context of the Company's restructuring exercise, there continues to be uncertainty as to the final results of such review and so the possibility exists that certain claims made against the Company and/or certain alleged liabilities of the Company are not well-founded or a conclusion will be reached that they are not well-founded, whether in whole or in part. As a consequence, the Company's obligations with respect to certain claims, including the claims set forth below, are uncertain and it is possible that a conclusion is reached that the Company has no liability in relation to such claims.

Below is the litigation and claims involving the Company:

In August 2002, Bank One, N.A. ("Bank One") filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois against the Company, Indah Kiat and APP. The claim against the Company and Indah Kiat is for their failure to pay two (2) promissory notes issued by the Company and PT Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Tbk ("Indah Kiat") that, as of April 25, 1998, had a face value of USD16.2 million and USD21.8 million, respectively. APP was named as co-defendant because

APP was the guarantor for both promissory notes.

The promissory notes were originally issued to Beloit Corporation as part-payment for machinery, and they were subsequently assigned to the First National Bank of Chicago, the predecessor of Bank One.

In late 2004, JP Morgan Chase ("JP Morgan") acquired Bank One and subsequently successfully applied to Court to substitute Bank One as the plaintiffs in the complaint.

On October 14, 2009, Honorable James F. Holderman granted JP Morgan's motion for summary judgment against the Company and Indah Kiat.

### 40. GUGATAN DAN TUNTUTAN (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 21 April 2010, Hakim Yang Mulia James F. Holderman mengeluarkan memorandum *Opinion and Order* yang mengabulkan *Summary Judgment* untuk JP Morgan melawan APP. Perusahaan, Indah Kiat, dan APP telah mengajukan putusan Hakim Yang Mulia James F. Holderman yang mengabulkan *summary judgment* yang diajukan JP Morgan.

JP Morgan telah mengeluarkan beberapa citations untuk menemukan aset-aset terhadap Perusahaan, Indah Kiat dan APP. Perusahaan, Indah Kiat dan APP telah mengajukan permohonan untuk menunda pelaksanaan citations tersebut dengan dasar bahwa telah ada perintah dari Pengadilan di Indonesia yang melarang pemberian informasi yang terkait dengan keberadaan aset-aset para tergugat. Hakim Brown menolak permohonan tersebut, dan terhadap Keputusan Hakim Brown ini telah diajukan banding kepada Hakim Holderman dan kepada Pengadilan Banding oleh para tergugat. Seluruh citations untuk menemukan aset-aset telah diberhentikan.

Pada tanggal 1 Juni 2012, Pengadilan Banding mengkonsolidasikan banding atas *summary judgment* dengan banding atas keputusan Hakim Holderman yang menolak keberatan yang diajukan oleh Perusahaan, Indah Kiat dan APP sehubungan dengan penolakan Hakim Brown atas *motion to stay*.

Pada tanggal 21 Februari 2013, Pengadilan Banding menguatkan keputusan Hakim Ketua Holderman untuk memberikan summary judgment kepada JP Morgan. Pengadilan Banding tidak membahas mengenai masalah apakah penolakan *motion to stay citations* dari JP Morgan untuk menemukan aset-aset dari Perusahaan, Indah Kiat dan APP oleh Hakim Ketua Holderman telah tepat sehubungan dengan adanya dugaan bahwa pengajuan banding diduga prematur.

Pada tanggal 26 Juni 2013, Perusahaan, Indah Kiat, dan APP mengajukan permohonan *Writ of Certiorari* kepada Mahkamah Agung Amerika Serikat untuk membahas pendapat dari Pengadilan Banding. Pada tanggal 17 September 2013, permohonan *Writ of Certiorari* telah ditarik. Sehubungan dengan penarikan permohonan *Writ of Certiorari*, Shenton World Partners menggantikan JP Morgan selaku penggugat.

Perusahaan belum dapat mengetahui dampak dari kasus litigasi terhadap Perusahaan karena status kasus litigasi yang belum final.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 40. LITIGATION AND CLAIMS (Continued)

On April 21, 2010, Honorable James F. Holderman issued the Memorandum Opinion And Order which granted the summary judgment in favor of JP Morgan against APP. The Company, Indah Kiat and APP filed an appeal against the Honorable Holderman's order granting summary judgment submitted JP Morgan.

JP Morgan issued several citations to discover assets on the Company, Indah Kiat and APP. The Company, Indah Kiat and APP filed a motion to postpone the execution of the citations against them on the ground that an injunction issued in Indonesia prevented the disclosure of the requested information. Magistrate Judge Brown denied the motion to postpone. This decision was appealed to Judge Holderman and the Court of Appeals. All citations to discover assets have been dismissed.

On June 1, 2012, the Court of Appeals consolidated the appeal regarding the entry of summary judgment with the appeal of Judge Holderman's decision to overrule the objections filed by the Company, Indah Kiat and APP to Magistrate Judge Brown's denial of the motion to stay.

On February 21, 2013, The Court of Appeals affirmed Chief Judge Holderman's orders granting JP Morgan summary judgment. The Court of Appeals did not reach the issue of whether Chief Judgment Holderman properly denied the motion to stay JP Morgan's citations to discover assets against the Company, Indah Kiat and APP finding that the appeal was premature.

On June 26, 2013, the Company, Indah Kiat, and APP filed a petition for Writ of Certiorari with the United States Supreme Court to review the Court of Appeal's opinion. On September 17, 2013, the Petition for Writ of Certiorari has been withdrawn. Following withdrawal of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari, Shenton World Partners replaced JP Morgan as plaintiff.

The Company cannot determine the impact of the litigation case to the Company since status of the litigations is not yet final.

41. KOMITMEN

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mempunyai komitmenkomitmen sebagai berikut:

- 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.
- 2. Walaupun tanggal efektif dari MRA telah tercapai, namun masih ada beberapa klaim dari pihak yang tidak berpartisipasi dalam MRA yang masih terutang dan yang sedang dalam proses penyelesaian, termasuk dengan cara penyelesaian sesuai dengan ketentuan MRA. Apabila klaim tersebut belum diselesaikan secara menyeluruh, ada kemungkinan Perusahaan atau Entitas Anak masih harus mengakui liabilitas tambahan atau penalti.

### 42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN

Tabel berikut menyajikan nilai tercatat dari instrumen keuangan yang dicatat di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dan taksiran nilai wajar pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016: PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 41. COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company and its Subsidiaries have the following 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.
- 2. Although the effective date of the MRA has been achieved, there are some claims from non-participants in the MRA which debts are still outstanding and in the process of resolution, including by way of settlement in accordance with the provisions of the MRA. If the claims are not settled completely, there is the possibility of the Company or the Subsidiaries still have to recognize additional liabilities or penalties.

### 42. 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 as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	30 Juni 2017 / J	lune <i>30, 2017</i>	
	Nilai Tercatat/	Nilai Wajar/	
Akun	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	Accounts
Aset Keuangan			Financial Assets
<u>Diukur pada nilai wajar</u>			<u>Measured at fair value</u>
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi			Fair value through profit or loss
(FVTPL)			(FVTPL)
Investasi pada reksadana	3.051	3.051	Investment in mutual fund
Diukur pada biaya perolehan			
<u>diamortisasi</u>			Measured at amortized cost
Kas	27	27	Cash on hand
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang:			Loans and Receivables:
Kas dan setara kas	63.048	63.048	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi			
penyisihan kerugian			Trade receivables - net of
atas penurunan nilai	128.484	128.484	allowance for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2.672	2.672	Other receivables - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	98.251	98.251	Other current assets
Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi -			
tidak lancar - setelah dikurangi			Non-current trade receivables -
penyisihan kerugian			related parties - net of allowance
atas penurunan nilai	23.141	23.141	for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current other receivables -
tidak lancar	136.338	136.338	related parties
Total Aset Keuangan	455.012	455.012	Total Financial Assets

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

### 42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	30 Juni 2017 / J	une <i>30, 2017</i>	
	Nilai Tercatat/	Nilai Wajar/	<u>.</u>
Akun	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	Accounts
<b>Liabilitas Keuangan</b> Diukur pada biaya perolehan			Financial Liabilities
diamortisasi			Measured at amortized cost
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	173.814	173.814	Short-term bank loans
Utang murabahah	22.524	22.524	Murabahah payable
Pembiayaan musyarakah	13.514	13.514	Musyarakah financing
Utang usaha	115.850	115.850	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	6.902	6.902	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar	8.272	8.272	Accrued expenses
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current - other payables -
jangka panjang	8.891	8.891	related parties
Liabilitas jangka panjang:	0.001	0.001	Long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	64	64	Lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank	193.988	193.988	Bank loan
Pembiayaan musyarakah	7.508	7.508	Musyarakah financing
Utang murabahah	3.754	3.754	
· ·	3.75 <del>4</del> 162.566	162.566	Murabahah payable
Pinjaman			Loans
Wesel bayar	741.876	741.876	Notes payable
Гotal Liabilitas Keuangan	1.459.523	1.459.523	Total Financial Liabilities
	31 Desember 2016 / E Nilai Tercatat/	Nilai Wajar/	
Akun			Accounts
Aset Keuangan	Nilai Tercatat/	Nilai Wajar/	Financial Assets
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar	Nilai Tercatat/	Nilai Wajar/	Financial Assets
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar	Nilai Tercatat/	Nilai Wajar/	Financial Assets <u>Measured at fair value</u>
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar Jilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi	Nilai Tercatat/	Nilai Wajar/	<b>Financial Assets</b> <u>Measured at fair value</u> Fair value through profit or loss
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana Diukur pada biaya perolehan	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Financial Assets <u>Measured at fair value</u> Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar Vilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cos
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cos Cash on hand
Aset Keuangan  Diukur pada nilai wajar  Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi  (FVTPL)  Investasi pada reksadana  Diukur pada biaya perolehan  yang diamortisasi  Kas  Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang:	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values 750	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cos Cash on hand Loans and Receivables
Aset Keuangan  Diukur pada nilai wajar  Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana  Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi Kas  Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang: Kas dan setara kas	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cos Cash on hance
Aset Keuangan  Diukur pada nilai wajar  Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana  Diukur pada biaya perolehan  yang diamortisasi (Kas  Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang: Kas dan setara kas  Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values 750	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cost Cash on hand Loans and Receivables. Cash and cash equivalents
Aset Keuangan  Diukur pada nilai wajar  Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana  Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi Kas  Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang: Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750  30  111.685	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values  750  30  111.685	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cost Cash on hand Loans and Receivables. Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables - net of
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar Aset Wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi Kas Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang: Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian atas penurunan nilai	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750  30  111.685	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values  750  30  111.685	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cos Cash on hand Loans and Receivables Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables - net of allowance for impairment loss
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar Asida wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi Kas Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang: Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian atas penurunan nilai Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750  30  111.685	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values  750  30  111.685	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cos Cash on hand Loans and Receivables Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables - net of allowance for impairment loss Other receivables - third parties
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar Aset Wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi Kas Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang: Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian atas penurunan nilai Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga Aset lancar lainnya	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750  30  111.685	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values  750  30  111.685	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cost Cash on hand Loans and Receivables. Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables - net of allowance for impairment loss
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar Asida wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi Kas Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang: Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian atas penurunan nilai Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750  30  111.685  70.614 3.801	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values  750  30  111.685  70.614 3.801	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cos Cash on hand Loans and Receivables Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables - net of allowance for impairment loss Other receivables - third parties
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi Kas Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang: Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian atas penurunan nilai Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga Aset lancar lainnya	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750  30  111.685  70.614 3.801	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values  750  30  111.685  70.614 3.801	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cos Cash on hand Loans and Receivables. Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables - net of allowance for impairment loss Other receivables - third parties Other current assets
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi Kas Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang: Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian atas penurunan nilai Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga Aset lancar lainnya Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi -	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750  30  111.685  70.614 3.801	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values  750  30  111.685  70.614 3.801	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cost Cash on hand Loans and Receivables. Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables - net of allowance for impairment loss Other receivables - third parties Other current assets
Aset Keuangan  Diukur pada nilai wajar  Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana  Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi  Kas  Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang: Kas dan setara kas  Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian atas penurunan nilai  Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga  Aset lancar lainnya  Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi - tidak lancar - setelah dikurangi	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750  30  111.685  70.614 3.801	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values  750  30  111.685  70.614 3.801	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cost Cash on hand Loans and Receivables: Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables - net of allowance for impairment loss Other receivables - third parties Other current assets
Aset Keuangan  Diukur pada nilai wajar  Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana  Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi  Kas  Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang: Kas dan setara kas  Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian atas penurunan nilai  Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga  Aset lancar lainnya  Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi - tidak lancar - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750  30  111.685  70.614 3.801 57.460	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values  750  30  111.685  70.614 3.801 57.460	Financial Assets  Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cost Cash on hand Loans and Receivables: Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables - net of allowance for impairment loss Other receivables - third parties Other current assets  Non-current trade receivables - related parties - net of allowance
Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi Kas Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang: Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian atas penurunan nilai Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga Aset lancar lainnya Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi - tidak lancar - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian atas penurunan nilai	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts  750  30  111.685  70.614 3.801 57.460	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values  750  30  111.685  70.614 3.801 57.460	(FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund  Measured at amortized cost Cash on hand Loans and Receivables: Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables - net of allowance for impairment loss Other receivables - third parties Other current assets  Non-current trade receivables - related parties - net of allowance for impairment loss

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

### 42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	31 Desember 2016 / D	December <i>31, 2016</i>			
	Nilai Tercatat/	Nilai Wajar/			
Akun	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	Accounts		
Liabilitas Keuangan			Financial Liabilities		
Diukur pada biaya perolehan					
<u>yang diamortisasi</u>			Measured at amortized cost		
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	202.200	202.200	Short-term bank loans		
Utang murabahah	22.327	22.327	Murabahah payable		
Pembiayaan musyarakah	9.675	9.675	Musyarakah financing		
Utang usaha	91.279	91.279	Trade payables		
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	5.430	5.430	Other payables - third parties		
Beban masih harus dibayar	8.721	8.721	Accrued expenses		
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current - other payables -		
jangka panjang	6.741	6.741	related parties		
Liabilitas jangka panjang:			Long-term liabilities:		
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	274	274	Lease liabilities		
Pinjaman bank	205.221	205.221	Bank loan		
Pembiayaan musyarakah	7.443	7.443	Musyarakah financing		
Pinjaman	162.229	162.229	Loans		
Wesel bayar	766.606	766.606	Notes payable		
Total Liabilitas Keuangan	1.488.146	1.488.146	Total Financial Liabilities		

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 nilai 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). 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 were 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).

### 42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

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 handal. 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).

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.

Pada 30 Juni 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, penerapan PSAK No. 55 (Catatan 2t) menyebabkan penyesuaian berikut ini:

43. PENGARUH PENERAPAN PSAK No. 55

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

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).

Estimated fair value is based on discounted value of future cash flows adjusted to reflect counterparty risk (for financial assets) and the Companies and Subsidiaries' own credit risk (for financial liabilities) and using market rates.

On June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the implementation of PSAK No. 55 (Note 2t) resulted to the following adjustments:

43. EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PSAK No. 55

	3			
	Saldo sebelum		Saldo setelah	
	Efek PSAK No. 55/		Efek PSAK No. 55/	
	Balance before	Efek PSAK No. 55/	Balance after	
	Effect of PSAK No. 55	Effect of PSAK No. 55	Effect of PSAK No. 55	
				CONSOLIDATED
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN				STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL
KONSOLIDASIAN				POSITION
Beban masih harus dibayar	(61.467)	53.195	(8.272)	Accrued expenses
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - neto	(13.152)	1.268	(11.884)	Deferred tax liability - net
Pinjaman jangka panjang	(151.549)	(11.017)	(162.566)	Long-term loans
Wesel bayar	(693.360)	(48.516)	(741.876)	Notes payable
				CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN				PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN				COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Beban bunga	(19.721)	2.819	(16.902)	Interest expense
Rugi selisih kurs - neto	(5.716)	(88)	(5.804)	Loss on foreign exchange - net
Taksiran beban pajak tangguhan	(3.686)	(546)	(4.232)	Estimated deferred tax expense

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 43. PENGARUH PENERAPAN PSAK No. 55 (Lanjutan)

## 43. EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PSAK No. 55 (Continued)

	31 Des			
	Saldo sebelum		Saldo setelah	
	Efek PSAK No. 55/		Efek PSAK No. 55/	
	Balance before	Efek PSAK No. 55/	Balance after	
	Effect of PSAK No. 55	Effect of PSAK No. 55	Effect of PSAK No. 55	
				CONSOLIDATED
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN				STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL
KONSOLIDASIAN				POSITION
Beban masih harus dibayar	(52.944)	44.223	(8.721)	Accrued expenses
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - neto	(9.692)	1.814	(7.878)	Deferred tax liability - net
Pinjaman jangka panjang	(152.384)	(9.845)	(162.229)	Long-term loans
Wesel bayar	(723.159)	(43.447)	(766.606)	Notes payable
				CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN				PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN				COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Beban bunga	(44.857)	7.605	(37.252)	Interest expense
Laba selisih kurs - neto	(7.162)	(14)	(7.176)	Gain on foreign exchange - net
Manfaat pajak tangguhan	8.289	(1.518)	6.771 <sup>°</sup>	Deferred tax benefit

### 44. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN

### Manajemen Risiko Keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dipengaruhi oleh berbagai risiko keuangan, termasuk risiko pasar (termasuk risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing, 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.

### a. Risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terkena risiko perubahan nilai tukar mata uang asing 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 asing disajikan pada Catatan 36.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memonitor dan mengelola risiko ini dengan menyepadankan kewajiban keuangan dalam mata uang asing dengan aset keuangan dalam mata uang asing terkait dan melakukan pembelian atau penjualan mata uang asing saat diperlukan.

Jika pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017, 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 periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 akan menjadi lebih rendah/tinggi sebesar sekitar USD18,5 juta.

### 44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

### Financial Risk Management

The Company and Subsidiaries are influenced by a various financial risk, along with market risk (including foreign 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.

### a. Foreign exchange risk

The Company and Subsidiaries are exposed to foreign 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 foreign currencies are disclosed in Note 36.

The Company and Subsidiaries monitor and manage the risk by matching the foreign currency financial obligation with relevant foreign currency financial assets and buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rate when necessary.

If as of June 30, 2017, 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 six months period ended June 30, 2017 would have been decrease/increase of approximately USD18.5 million.

## 44. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

### 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 iangka 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 30 Juni 2017, suku bunga lebih tinggi/rendah 50 basis poin dengan semua variabel lain tetap, maka laba rugi dan ekuitas untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2017 akan menjadi lebih rendah/tinggi USD0,87 juta yang terutama timbul sebagai akibat beban bunga yang lebih tinggi/rendah atas pinjaman dengan suku bunga mengambang.

### c. Risiko kredit

Total

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:

30 Jun 2017/ 31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016 Jun 30, 2017 Kas dan setara kas 63.048 111.685 Cash and cash equivalents Piutang usaha 128.484 70.614 Trade re ceivables Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga 2.672 3.801 Other receivable - third parties Aset lancar lainnya 98.251 57.460 Other current assets Investasi pada reksadana 3.051 750 Investment in mutual funds Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi -Non-current trade receivables tidak lancar 22.928 23.141 related parties Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -Non-current - other receivable tidak lancar 136.338 136.302 related parties

454.985

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. PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

## 44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

#### 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 June 30, 2017, the interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower with all variables held constant, profit or loss and equity for the six months period ended June 30, 2017 would have been lower/higher by approximately USD0.87 million, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate loans.

### c. Credit risk

403.540

The Company and Subsidiaries' exposure to credit risk arises from the default of other parties, with maximum exposure equal the nominal value of its financial assets, as follows:

The Company and Subsidiaries have in place credit policies and procedures to ensure prudent credit evaluation and active account monitoring.

Total

## 44. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

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: PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

## 44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

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 were neither past due nor impaired and past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired was as follows:

	30 Juni 2017 / June 30, 2017					
	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/ Total	
Kas dan setara kas	63.048	-	_	-	63.048	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	104.840	15.586	459	7.599	128.484	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2.672	-	-	-	2.672	Other receivable - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	98.251	-	-	-	98.251	Other current assets
Investasi pada reksadana Piutang usaha -	3.051	-	-	-	3.051	Investment in mutual funds Non-current trade receivables -
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar Piutang lain-lain -	23.141	-	-	-	23.141	related parties Non-current other receivable -
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	136.338	<u> </u>			136.338	related parties
Total	431.341	15.586	459	7.599	454.985	Total

	Belum Jatuh Tempo ataupun	Telah Jatuh	Tempo tetapi Tidak	Mengalami Penurun		
	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/ Total	
Kas dan setara kas	111.685	-	-	-	111.685	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	40.939	23.045	69	6.561	70.614	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	3.801	-	-	-	3.801	Other receivable - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	57.460	-	-	-	57.460	Other current assets
Investasi pada reksadana Piutang usaha -	750	-	-	-	750	Investment in mutual funds Non-current trade receivables -
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar Piutang lain-lain -	22.928	-	-	-	22.928	related parties Non-current other receivable -
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	136.302			<u> </u>	136.302	related parties
Total	373.865	23.045	69	6.561	403.540	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.

### 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.

## 44. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

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).

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

## 44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

The following table 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).

	30 Juni 2017 / June 30, 2017					
	Nilai arus kas kontraktual yang tidak terdiskonto / Contractual undiscounted cash flows amounts					
	•	Lebih dari				
	Nilai Tercatat		Sampai dengan	1 tahun sampai 5 tahun/ <i>After 1 year but</i>	Lebih dari 5 tahun/	
	Carying Amount	Total/	1 tahun/ Within 1 year	not more than 5 years	More than 5 years	
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	173.814	173.814	173.814	=	-	Short-term bank loans
Utang murabahah	22.524	22.524	22.524	_	-	Murabahah payable
Pembiayaan musyarakah	13.514	13.514	13.514	-	-	Musyarakah financing
Utang usaha	115.850	115.850	115.850	-	-	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	6.902	6.902	6.902	-	-	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar						Accrued expenses
pada nilai nominal	61.467	61.467	60.741	726	-	at nominal value
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi	8.891	8.891	8.891	-	-	Due to related parties
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	64	64	24	40	-	Lease liability
Pinjaman bank jangka panjang	193.988	193.988	22.075	171.237	676	Long-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah-						Musyarakah financing
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga Utang murabahah -	7.508	7.508	-	7.508	-	long-term - third party Murabahah payable
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	3.754	3.754	751	3.003	_	long-term - third party
Pinjaman jangka panjang	0.704	0.704	701	0.000		Long-term loans
pada nilai nominal	151.549	151.549	7.495	36.411	107.643	at nominal value
Wesel bayar pada						Notes payable
nilai nominal	693.360	693.360	34.869	171.279	487.212	at nominal value
Total	1.453.185	1.453.185	467.450	390.204	595.531	Total

	31 Desember 2016 / December 31, 2016					
	_			Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai		
	Nilai Tercatat Carying Amount	Total/ Total/	Sampai dengan 1 tahun/ <i>Within 1 year</i>	5 tahun/ After 1 year but not more than 5 years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	202.200	202.200	202.200	-	-	Short-term bank loans
Utang murabahah	22.327	22.327	22.327	-	-	Murabahah payable
Pembiayaan musyarakah	9.675	9.675	9.675	-	-	Musyarakah financing
Utang usaha	91.279	91.279	91.279	-	-	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	5.430	5.430	5.430	-	-	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar						Accrued expenses
pada nilai nominal	52.944	52.944	52.218	726	-	at nominal value
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi	6.741	6.741	6.741	-	-	Due to related parties
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	274	274	223	51	-	Lease liability
Pinjaman bank jangka panjang	205.221	205.221	26.993	169.817	8.411	Long-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah-						Musyarakah financing
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	7.443	7.443	-	7.443	-	long-term - third party
Pinjaman jangka panjang						Long-term loans
pada nilai nominal	152.384	152.384	7.119	33.130	112.135	at nominal value
Wesel bayar pada						Notes payable
nilai nominal	723.159	723.159	34.437	162.007	526.715	at nominal value
Total	1.479.077	1.479.077	458.642	373.174	647.261	Total

### 44. 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 pemegang nilai dari 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.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED) (Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

### 44. 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 vears.

The Company monitors its 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.

	30 Jun 2017/ <i>Jun 30, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pinjaman berbunga Ekuitas	1.221.474 932.210	1.271.342 937.078	Interest bearing borrowings Equity
Rasio Utang terhadap Ekuitas	1,3	1,4	Debt-to-Equity Ratio

### 45. INFORMASI TAMBAHAN ARUS KAS

Aktivitas yang tidak mempengaruhi arus kas: Activities not affecting cash flows:

	30 Jun 2017/ Jun 30, 2017	30 Jun 2016/ Jun 30, 2016	
Reklasifikasi aset dalam penyelesaian	2.305	14.750	Reclassification asset under construction
Reklasifikasi aset sewaan	2.289	-	Reclassification leased asset

### 46. PERNYATAAN DAN INTEREPRETASI AKUNTASI YANG BELUM DITERAPKAN

Pernyataan baru dan amandemen yang telah diterbitkan dan berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

- PSAK No. 69, "Agrikultur". Amandemen PSAK No. 16, "Aset Tetap", tentang Agrikultur: Tanaman Produktif.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak sedang mempelajari dampak yang mungkin timbul dari penerapan pernyataan dan interpretasi baru, penyesuaian dan revisi tersebut tersebut terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

### 46. ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

45. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

The new and amendments to statements issued and effective for the year commencing on or after January 1, 2018 was as follows:

- PSAK No. 69, "Agriculture.".
- Amendments to PSAK No. 16. "Fixed Assets." on Agriculture: Bearer Plants.

The Company and Subsidiaries are evaluating the potential impact on the consolidated financial statements as a result of the adoption of such new, adjustment and revised statements and interpretations.