

Laporan Keuangan Interim Konsolidasian 31 Maret 2017 (Tidak Diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2016 (Diaudit) dan untuk Periode Tiga Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 2016 (Tidak Diaudit) Interim Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2017 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2016 (Audited) and For the Three Months Period Ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 (Unaudited)

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

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PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN 31 MARET 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
MARCH 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Mar 2017/ Mar 31, 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	19.233	105.551	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2d,2f,2t,2u,5,38,42	2.754	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	75.780	60.793	allowance for impairment loss
Pihak berelasi	2f,2t,2u,6,38,42	27.554	9.821	Related parties
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2t,2u,7,42	2.717	3.801	Other receivables - Third parties
Persediaan	2g,8	215.422	251.220	Inventories
Uang muka dan biaya	29,0	210.422	201.220	Advances and prepaid
dibayar dimuka	2h,9	78.766	74.254	expenses
Pajak dibayar dimuka	2r,34a	13.840	28.960	Prepaid taxes
Aset lancar lainnya	21,010	10.010	20.000	Other current assets
Pihak ketiga	2e,2t,2u,10,42	65.373	57.173	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2e,2f,2t,2u,10,38,42	2.038	1.037	Related parties
Total Aset Lancar		503.477	598.774	Total Current Assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR				NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Piutang usaha -				NON-CONNENT ASSETS
Pihak berelasi - setelah dikurangi penyisihan kerugian				Trade receivables - Related parties net of
atas penurunan nilai	2f,2t,2u,11,38,42	23.096	22.928	allowance for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain -	21,21,20,11,00,12	20.000	22.020	Other receivables -
Pihak berelasi	2f,2t,2u,12,38,42	136.975	136.302	Related parties
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	2r,34d	666	905	Deferred tax assets - net
Investasi pada entitas asosiasi	2i,13a	531.003	529.554	Investment in an associated company
Uang muka investasi pada entitas	·			Advance investment in associated
asosiasi	13b	24.454	-	company
Hutan tanaman industri	2j,14	37.489	36.877	Industrial timber estate
Aset tetap - setelah dikurangi				Fixed assets - net of
akumulasi penyusutan	2k,2l,2m,15	1.154.044	1.164.010	accumulated depreciation
Aset tidak lancar lainnya		1.926	1.932	Other non-current assets
Total Aset Tidak Lancar		1.909.653	1.892.508	Total Non-Current Assets
TOTAL ASET		2.413.130	2.491.282	TOTAL ASSETS

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN 31 MARET 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
MARCH 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	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	156.962	202.200	Short-term bank loans
Utang murabahah	2t,2u,17,42	22.521	22.327	Murabahah payable
Pembiayaan musyarakah	2t,2u,18,42	9.759	9.675	Musyarakah financing
Utang usaha				Trade payables
Pihak ketiga	2t,2u,19,42	23.661	20.561	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2f, 2t,2u,19,38,42	81.424	70.718	Related parties
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2t,2u,20,42	5.665	5.430	Other payables - third parties
Uang muka pelanggan				Advances from customers
Pihak ketiga		12.105	17.855	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2f	1.093	805	Related parties
Beban masih harus dibayar	2t,2u,21,42,43	8.614	8.721	Accrued expenses
Utang pajak	2r,34b	2.452	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	74	223	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	2t,2u,23a,42	23.187	26.993	Bank loans - third parties
Pinjaman dan wesel bayar	2t,2u,24,25,39,42	42.006	41.556	Loans and notes payable
Total Liabilitas Jangka Pendek		389.523	429.383	Total Current Liabilities
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG				NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - neto	2r,34d,43	9.395	7.878	Deferred tax liability - net
Utang lain - lain - pihak berelasi	2f,2t,2u,42	6.936	6.741	Other payables - related parties
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	2p,26	37.797	37.201	Employee benefits liability
Liabilitas jangka panjang:	•			Long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	2l,2t,2u,22,42	119	274	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	2t,2u,23a,42	174.416	205.221	Bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -				Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	2t,2u,23b,42	7.507	7.443	third party
Pinjaman	2t,2u,24,39,42,43	162.513	162.229	Loans
Wesel bayar	2t,2u,25,39,42,43	754.252	766.606	Notes payable
Dikurang liabilitas jangka panjang				
yang jatuh tempo dalam				Less current maturities of
waktu satu tahun:				long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	2I,2t,2u,22,42	(74)	(223)	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	2t,2u,23a,42	(23.187)	(26.993)	Bank loans - third parties
Pinjaman dan wesel bayar	2t,2u,24,25,39,42	(42.006)	(41.556)	Loans and notes payable
Total Liabilitas Jangka Panjang		1.087.668	1.124.821	Total Non-Current Liabilities
Total Liabilitas		1.477.191	1.554.204	Total Liabilities

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN 31 MARET 2017 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) DAN 31 DESEMBER 2016 (DIAUDIT) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION MARCH 31, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2016 (AUDITED)

(Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) (Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	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 -
2.671.404.613 saham biasa				2,671,404,613 shares on
pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017,				March 31, 2017,
2.671.404.527 saham biasa				2,671,404,527 shares on
pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016	27	651.679	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	(3.403)	5.477	foreign currency
Akumulasi pengukuran kembali				Cumulative remeasurements on
dari liabilitas imbalan kerja	2p,26	(1.097)	(1.123)	employee benefits liability
Bagian atas penghasilan				Share on other
komprehensif lain dari				comprehensive income of
entitas asosiasi	2i,13a	(230)	(230)	associated company
Saldo laba	29			Retained earnings
Telah ditentukan penggunaannya		7.100	7.100	Appropriated
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya		254.661	246.946	Unappropriated
Ekuitas - neto		935.939	937.078	Equity - net
TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		2.413.130	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 TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA
TANGGAL 31 MARET 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 THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

Tiga bulan yang	berakhir	pada	tanggal /
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	Three months ended			
	Catatan/ Notes	31 Mar 2017/ Mar 31, 2017	31 Mar 2016 / Mar 31, 2016	
PENJUALAN NETO	2f,2o,2v,30,37,38	271.273	271.277	NET SALES
BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN	2f,2o,2v,31,37,38	246.608	246.379	COST OF GOODS SOLD
LABA BRUTO	_	24.665	24.898	GROSS PROFIT
BEBAN USAHA Penjualan Umum dan administrasi	2f,2o,2v,32,37	10.158 8.739	13.725 8.181	OPERATING EXPENSES Selling General and administrative
Total Beban Usaha	_	18.897	21.906	Total Operating Expenses
LABA USAHA	2v,37	5.768	2.992	OPERATING INCOME
PENGHASILAN (BEBAN) LAIN-LAIN Bagian laba neto entitas asosiasi Penghasilan bunga Beban bunga Rugi selisih kurs - neto Beban murabahah Beban bagi hasil musyarakah Lain-lain - neto Penghasilan Lain-lain - Neto	2i,13 20 2t,2u,33,43 2q,2t,2u,43	10.868 319 (8.270) (3.444) (435) (247) 4.906	32.990 1.330 (7.488) (16.932) (442) (301) (892) 8.265	OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES) Share on net income of associated company Interest income Interest expense Loss on foreign exchange - net Murabahah expense Musyarakah sharing expense Others - net
LABA SEBELUM TAKSIRAN BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN		9.465	11.257	INCOME BEFORE ESTIMATED INCOME TAX EXPENSE
TAKSIRAN BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN NETO	2r,34c,43	(1.750)	(1.595)	ESTIMATED INCOME TAX EXPENSE - NET
LABA NETO	_	7.715	9.662	NET INCOME
PENGHASILAN (RUGI) KOMPREHENSIF LAIN Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi lebih lanjut ke laba rugi: Pengukuran kembali dari liabilitas imbalan kerja Pajak penghasilan terkait	2p,26	32 (6)	64 (13)	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Remeasurement of employee benefits liability Related income tax

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 MARET 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 THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
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lebih lanjut ke laba rugi: Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing Rugi Komprehensif Lain Neto - Setelah Pajak RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO LABA NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk		ıl <i>I</i>	khir pada tanggal / ns ended	
lebih lanjut ke laba rugi: Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asingsubsequently to profit or lock Exchange difference due to finance 	-			
Lain Neto - Setelah Pajak (8.854) (34.869) Loss - After of RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO (1.139) (25.207) NET COMPREHENSIVE LE LABA NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk 7.715 9.662 Owners of the page of the	lebih lanjut ke laba rugi: Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan	Item that will be reclassifie subsequently to profit or loss: Exchange difference due to financial statements in foreign currency	(34.920)	equently to profit or loss: e difference due to financial
LABA NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk Kepentingan nonpengendali TOTAL RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk (1.139) RET COMPREHENSIVE DE LES COMPRES OF THE PROPRIED DE LES COMPRES	•	Net Other Comprehensiv 869) Loss - After of Ta	(34.869)	•
DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk Kepentingan nonpengendali TOTAL RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk (1.139) ATTRIBUTABLE Pemilik entitas induk ATTRIBUTABLE Pemilik entitas induk ATTRIBUTABLE ATTRIBUTABLE Powners of the powners of t	RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO	.207) NET COMPREHENSIVE LOS	(25.207)	ET COMPREHENSIVE LOS
RUGI KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk (1.139) NET COMPREHENSIVE II ATTRIBUTABLE (25.207) Owners of the p	DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk	NET INCOM. ATTRIBUTABLE TO .662 Owners of the parer Non-controlling interes	9.662 -	ATTRIBUTABLE TO Owners of the pare
DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:ATTRIBUTABLEPemilik entitas induk(1.139)(25.207)Owners of the part of t	TOTAL	<u>.662</u> TOTA	9.662	TOTA
Kepentingan nonpengendali Non-controlling ini	DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:	NET COMPREHENSIVE LOS ATTRIBUTABLE TO Owners of the parer Non-controlling interes	(25.207)	ATTRIBUTABLE TO Owners of the pare
TOTAL (1.139) (25.207) TO	TOTAL	. <u>207)</u>	(25.207)	TOTA
YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABL THE OWNERS OF THE PAR	YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK	BASIC / DILUTED EARNING PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE PAREN (in full amoun	0,0036	SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PAREN

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA
TANGGAL 31 MARET 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 THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)

(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

		Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor	Tambahan Modal	Selisih Transaksi dengan Kepentingan Nonpengendali/ Difference	Selisih Kurs Penjabaran Laporan Keuangan Dalam Mata Uang Asing/ Translation Adjustments on	Akumulasi Pengukuran Kembali dari Liabilitas Imbalan Kerjal Cumulative Remeasurements	Bagian atas Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain dari Entitas Asosiasi/ Share on Other		Laba/ Earnings		
	Catatan/ Notes	Penuh/ Issued and Fully Paid Shares	Disetor/ Additional Paid-in Capital	arising from Transaction with Non-controlling Interest	Financial Statements In Foreign Currency	on Employee Benefits Liability	Comprehensive Income of Associated Company	Telah Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Appropriated	Belum Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ <i>Unappropriated</i>	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		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.662	9.662	Net income for the period
Penghasilan komprehensif lain periode berjalan		_	-	-	(34.920)	51	_	_	_	(34.869)	Other comprehensive income for the period
Saldo 31 Maret 2016	•	651.679	28.965	(1.986)	(6.369)	1.706	(119)	7.000	250.036	930.912	Balance as of March 31, 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		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.715	7.715	Net income for the period
Penghasilan komprehensif lain periode berjalan		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u> _	(8.880)	26				(8.854)	Other comprehensive income for the period
Saldo 31 Maret 2017	:	651.679	29.215	(1.986)	(3.403)	(1.097)	(230)	7.100	254.661	935.939	Balance as of March 31, 2017

Caliaih Kura

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

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

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN ARUS KAS INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 MARET 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 THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

Tiga bulan	vana	berakhir	pada	tanggal /

	Three months ended		
	31 Mar 2017/	31 Mar 2016 /	
	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI Penerimaan dari pelanggan Pembayaran kepada pemasok,	232.923	261.267	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers,
karyawan dan untuk aktivitas operasional lainnya	(192.309)	(178.790)	employees and for other operating activities
Kas yang diperoleh dari			Cash provided by
aktivitas operasi	40.614	82.477	operating activities
Penerimaan pajak - neto	15.253	4.468	Receipts of taxes - net
Penerimaan penghasilan bunga Pembayaran bunga dan	306	1.101	Receipts of interest income Payments of interest and
beban keuangan lainnya	(7.287)	(8.874)	other financial charges
Kas Neto yang Diperoleh dari			Net Cash Provided by
Aktivitas Operasi	48.886	79.172	Operating Activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Pelunasan dari piutang lain-lain -			Proceeds from other receivables -
pihak berelasi	2.370	227	related parties
Penerimaan penjualan aset tetap	25	-	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets
Uang muka investasi pada			Advance investment in
Entitas Asosiasi	(24.454)	-	Associated Company
Perolehan aset tetap Penurunan (kenaikan)	(9.910)	(4.972)	Acquisition of fixed assets Decrease (increase) in
aset lancar lainnya Penambahan piutang lain - lain -	(8.055)	81.682	other current assets Additions in other receivables -
pihak berelasi	(3.043)	(314)	related parties
Penambahan investasi pada reksadana	(1.125)	(755)	Additions of investment in mutual fund
Penambahan hutan tanaman industri	(612)	(550)	Additional industrial timber estate
Kas Neto yang Diperoleh dari			Net Cash Provided by (Used in)
(Digunakan) untuk Aktivitas Investasi	(44.804)	75.318	Investing Activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Pembayaran liabilitas jangka panjang Penurunan neto pinjaman bank	(48.856)	(26.866)	Payments of long-term liabilities Net decrease in short-term
jangka pendek	(44.960)	(94.455)	bank loans
Pembayaran liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	(156)	(154)	Payments of finance lease liabilities
Penerimaan liabilitas jangka panjang		34.000	Receipts of long-term liabilities
Kas Neto yang Digunakan untuk Aktivitas Pendanaan	(93.972)	(87.475)	Net Cash Used in Financing Activities

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN ARUS KAS INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 MARET 2017 DAN 2016 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal /

	Three mont		
	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Mar 2016 / <i>Mar 31, 2016</i>	
KENAIKAN (PENURUNAN) NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS	(89.890)	67.015	NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DAMPAK NETO PERUBAHAN SELISIH KURS ATAS KAS DAN SETARA KAS	162	(4.305)	NET EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGES RATE ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AWAL TAHUN	111.715	50.390	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AKHIR TAHUN	21.987	113.100	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR

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.

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1. GENERAL

a. Company's Establishment

PT Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia Tbk (the "Company") was established in the Republic of Indonesia on October 2, 1972, based on Notarial Deed No. 9 of Ridwan Suselo. The Company was registered as a domestic capital investment company on February 28, 1975 under the framework of the Domestic Capital Investment Law No. 6 of 1968, as amended by Law No. 12 of 1970. The Company's Articles of Association were approved by the Ministry of Justice of Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. Y.A.5/439/25 dated December 22, 1975 and published in the Indonesian State Gazette No. 70 Supplement No. 639/1976 on August 30, 1976.

The 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
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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 7th 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 Bursa Efek Indonesia pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, masing-masing sebanyak 2.671.404.613 dan 2.671.404.527 lembar saham.

c. Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi serta Karyawan

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut: PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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1. GENERAL (Continued)

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there were 2,671,404,613 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 the composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors were as follows:

	Board of Commissioners
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
	Arthur Tahya (Arthur Tahija) Indah Suryasari Wijaya Limantara Drs. Pande Putu Raka, MA. Dr. Ir. Deddy Saleh

Board of Directors Direksi Direkur Utama Lu Teng Wei President Director Direktur Frenky Loa Director Direktur Hendra Jaya Kosasih Director Direktur Anton Mailoa Director Suresh Kilam Direktur Director Direktur Arman Sutedia Director Direktur Suhendra Wiriadinata Director Baharudin Direktur Independen Independent Director Direktur / Sekretaris Perusahaan Heri Santoso Liem Director / Corporate Secretary

Manajemen kunci terdiri dari Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, susunan Komite Audit Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut: Key management consists of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

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

KetuaDrs. Ramelan S.H., M.H.ChairmanAnggotaDr. Ir. Deddy SalehMemberAnggotaAditiawan Chandra, Ph.dMember

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

December 31, 2016 were approximately 9.0 thousand.

and

of

d. Struktur Entitas Anak

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

d. Structures of the Subsidiaries

as

Company

employees

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

Subsidiaries'

March

permanent

31, 2017

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1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

1. GENERAL (Continued)

	Ruang Lingkup Usaha/ Scope of Activities	Tanggal Pendirian/ Date of Establishment	Kedudukan, Tahun Usaha Komersial Dimulai/ Domicile, Year Commercial Operations Started	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership		Total Aset Entitas Anak (Sebelum Eliminasi)/ Total Subsidiary's Assets (Before Elimination)	
Entitas Anak/ Subsidiaries				31 Mar 2017 / Mar 31, 2017 (%)	31 Des 2016 / Dec 31, 2016 (%)	31 Mar 2017 / Mar 31, 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 ¹⁾	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	70.605	70.551
PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya	Kehutanan/ Forestry	1 April / <i>April 1,</i> 1992	Jakarta, 1992	99,99	99,99	32.878	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 membiavai lainnva untuk kegiatan usaha Perusahaan. Entitas Anak yang bergerak di bidang distribusi terutama bergerak dalam bidang penjualan produk untuk membantu distribusi Perusahaan, sedangkan ruang lingkup kegiatan usaha Entitas Anak yang bergerak dibidang kehutanan adalah menyediakan kayu sebagai bahan baku dalam industri kertas.

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 28 April 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 April 28, 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.

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

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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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
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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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

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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut (dalam satuan penuh): PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows (in full amount):

	31 Mar 2017 / <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Dolar AS/ Rupiah Indonesia	13.321,00	13.436,00	US Dollar/ Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS/ Yen Jepang	112,08	116,42	US Dollar/ Japanese Yen
Dolar AS/ Yuan Cina	6,90	6,94	US Dollar/ Chinese Yuan
Dolar AS/ Dolar Singapura	1,40	1,44	US Dollar/ Singapore Dollar
Dolar AS/ Dolar Australia	1,31	1,38	US Dollar/ Australian Dollar
Dolar AS/ Euro Eropa	0,94	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.

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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.

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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.

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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). investasi dimiliki 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 31 Maret 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).

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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 March 31, 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.

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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.

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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 31 Maret 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.

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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 March 31, 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.

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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.

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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.

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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 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 31 Maret 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
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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 March 31, 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 31 Maret 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.

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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 March 31, 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</u> <u>depreciation</u> <u>method</u> <u>and</u> <u>estimated</u> <u>useful</u> <u>lives</u> 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.

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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 31 Maret 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.

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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 March 31, 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.

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5. KAS DAN SETARA KAS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

Pinak ketiga 44 30 Third parties Kas di bank Cash on hand Cash on hand PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk 5.295 5.500 PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 3.821 30.266 (Persero) Tbk PT Bank (Negara Indonesia PT Bank (ICBC Indonesia 386 1.546 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 3.86 1.546 PT Bank (ICBC Indonesia 386 1.546 PT Bank (ICBC Indonesia Bank of China Limited 202 2.274 Bank (ICBC Indonesia Bank of China Limited Lain-lain (masing-masing 1.803 2.033 USD1 million) Total kas di bank 14.985 44.823 Total cash in banks Setara Kas Setara Kas Lain-lain (masing-masing 1.048 Indonesian Ruplah; PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 1.051 1.042 USD1 million) Dolar A		31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Kas 44 30 Cash on hand Kas di bank Cash in banks PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk 5.295 5.500 PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia 0 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 3.821 30.266 PT Bank (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Negara Indonesia 386 1.546 PT Bank (Persero) Tbk PT Bank (CBC Indonesia 386 1.546 PT Bank (CBC Indonesia Bank of China Limited 202 2.274 Bank of China Limited Lain-lain (masing-masing 1.803 2.033 USD In illion) Total kas di bank 14.985 44.823 Total cash in banks Setara Kas Cash equivalents Indonesian Rupiah: PE Dank Rakyat Indonesia PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 3.153 44.656 (Persero) Tbk Lain-lain (masing-masing 3.153 44.656 (Persero) Tbk Lain-lain (masing-masing 3.153 44.656 (Persero) Tbk Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawa	Pihak ketiga			Third parties
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 5.295 5.500 PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 3.821 30.266 (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk PT Bank ICBC Indonesia Bank of China Limited 202 2.274 Bank of China Limited China Limited Bank of China Limited Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta) 1.803 2.033 USD1 million) Total kas di bank 14.985 44.823 Total cash in banks Setara Kas Deposito berjangka Rupiah Indonesia: (Persero) Tbk 3.153 44.856 Cash equivalents Time deposits Indonesian Rupiah: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Others (each below USD1 million) Dolar AS: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 1.051 1.042 USD1 million) Dolar AS: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk - 15.000 (Persero) Tbk Total deposito berjangka 4.204 60.698 Total time deposits Indonesia Rupiah: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Total deposito berjangka 4.204 60.698 Total cash and cash equivalents pihak ketiga Total kas dan setara kas - pihak berelasi (Catatan 38f) Related party (Note 38f) Cash in	Kas	44	30	Cash on hand
(Persero) Tbk 3.821 30.266 (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 3.478 3.204 (Persero) Tbk PT Bank ICBC Indonesia 386 1.546 PT Bank ICBC Indonesia Bank of China Limited 202 2.274 Bank of China Limited Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta) 1.803 2.033 USD1 million) Total kas di bank 14.985 44.823 Total cash in banks Setara Kas Cash equivalents Immedeposits Immedeposits Rupiah Indonesia: Indonesian Rupiah: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia PT Bank Ra	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	5.295	5.500	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia 386 1.546 PT Bank ICBC Indonesia Bank of China Limited 202 2.274 Bank of China Limited Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta) 1.803 2.033 USD1 million) Total kas di bank 14.985 44.823 Total cash in banks Setara Kas Cash equivalents Time deposits Deposito berjangka Time deposits Indonesian Rupiah: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 3.153 44.656 (Persero) Tbk Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta) 1.051 1.042 USD1 million) Dolar AS: US Dollar: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk - 15.000 (Persero) Tbk Total deposito berjangka 4.204 60.698 Total time deposits Total kas dan setara kas - pihak berelasi (Catatan 38f) Related party (Note 38f) Kas di bank Cash in banks PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk 804 6.164 PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk Setara kas US Dollar: <td>(Persero) Tbk</td> <td>3.821</td> <td>30.266</td> <td>(Persero) Tbk</td>	(Persero) Tbk	3.821	30.266	(Persero) Tbk
Bank of China Limited Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta) Total kas di bank Setara Kas Deposito berjangka Rupiah Indonesia: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta) 1.803 2.033 USD1 million) Total cash in banks Setara Kas Deposito berjangka Rupiah Indonesia: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta) Dolar AS: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk - 15.000 Total deposito berjangka Total kas dan setara kas-pihak berelasi (Catatan 38f) Kas di bank PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk Setara kas Dolar AS: PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk Total kas dan setara kas-pihak berelasi Total kas dan setara kas-pihak sinarmas Tbk Total kas dan setara kas-pihak sinarmas Tbk Total kas dan setara kas-pihak sinarmas Tbk Total kas dan setara kas-pihak berelasi Total cash and cash equivalents-third parties PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk Total cash and cash equivalents Lash equivalent berelasi (Cash in banks) Cash in banks Cash equivalent berelasi (Cash and cash equivalents-pihak berelasi Total cash and cash equivalents-pihak berelasi	(Persero) Tbk	3.478	3.204	(Persero) Tbk
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta) 1.803 2.033 Others (each below USD1 million) Total kas di bank 14.985 44.823 Total cash in banks Setara Kas Cash equivalents Deposito berjangka Rupiah Indonesia: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia: Indonesian Rupiah: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Others (each below Urs	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	386	1.546	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
Total kas di bank14.98544.823Total cash in banksSetara Kas Deposito berjangka Rupiah Indonesia: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta)3.15344.656 (Persero) Tbk Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta)PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk USD1 million)Dolar AS: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) TbkUS Dollar: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) TbkPT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) TbkTotal deposito berjangka4.20460.698Total time depositsTotal kas dan setara kas- pihak ketiga19.233105.551Total cash and cash equivalents- third partiesPihak berelasi (Catatan 38f) Kas di bank PT Bank Sinarmas TbkRelated party (Note 38f) Cash in banks PT Bank Sinarmas TbkRelated party (Note 38f) Cash in banks PT Bank Sinarmas TbkSetara kas Dolar AS: PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk1.950-PT Bank Sinarmas TbkTotal kas dan setara kas - pihak berelasi2.7546.164Total cash and cash equivalents - related party		202	2.274	
Setara Kas Cash equivalents Deposito berjangka Time deposits Rupiah Indonesia: Indonesian Rupiah: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk 3.153 44.656 (Persero) Tbk Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta) 1.051 1.042 USD ollar: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk - 15.000 (Persero) Tbk Total deposito berjangka 4.204 60.698 Total time deposits Total kas dan setara kas - pihak ketiga 19.233 105.551 Total cash and cash equivalents - third parties Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38f) Related party (Note 38f) Kas di bank Cash in banks PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk 804 6.164 PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk Setara kas Cash equivalent US Dollar: PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk 1.950 - PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk Total kas dan setara kas - pihak berelasi 2.754 6.164 related party	dibawah USD1 juta)	1.803	2.033	USD1 million)
Deposito berjangka Rupiah Indonesia:Time deposits Indonesian Rupiah: PT Bank Rakyat IndonesiaPT Bank Rakyat Indonesia3.15344.656(Persero) Tbk (Persero) TbkLain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta)1.0511.042USD1 million)Dolar AS: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) TbkUS Dollar: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) TbkPT Bank Rakyat Indonesia 	Total kas di bank	14.985	44.823	Total cash in banks
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Total deposito berjangka 4.204 60.698 Total time deposits Total kas dan setara kas - pihak ketiga PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Total deposito berjangka 4.204 60.698 Total time deposits Total cash and cash equivalents - pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38f) Kas di bank PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk 804 6.164 PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk Setara kas Dolar AS: PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk 1.950 Total kas dan setara kas - pihak berelasi 2.754 6.164 PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Total cash and cash equivalents - pelated party Total cash and cash equivalents - pelated party	Deposito berjangka Rupiah Indonesia: PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Lain-lain (masing-masing			<u>Time deposits</u> <u>Indonesian Rupiah:</u> PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Others (each below
Total kas dan setara kas - pihak ketiga 19.233 105.551 Total cash and cash equivalents - pihak berelasi (Catatan 38f) Kas di bank PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk 804 6.164 PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk Setara kas Dolar AS: PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk 1.950 - PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk Total kas dan setara kas - pihak berelasi 2.754 6.164 Total cash and cash equivalents - related party	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia		15.000	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
pihak ketiga 19.233 105.551 third parties Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38f) Kas di bank PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk 804 6.164 PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk Setara kas Dolar AS: PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk 1.950 - PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk Total kas dan setara kas - Pihak berelasi 2.754 6.164 related party	Total deposito berjangka	4.204	60.698	Total time deposits
Kas di bank PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk8046.164PT Bank Sinarmas TbkSetara kas Dolar AS: PT Bank Sinarmas TbkCash equivalent US Dollar: PT Bank Sinarmas TbkPT Bank Sinarmas Tbk1.950-PT Bank Sinarmas TbkTotal kas dan setara kas - pihak berelasi2.7546.164Total cash and cash equivalents - related party		19.233	105.551	•
Dolar AS:US Dollar:PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk1.950-PT Bank Sinarmas TbkTotal kas dan setara kas - pihak berelasi2.7546.164Total cash and cash equivalents - related party	Kas di bank	804	6.164	<u>Cash in banks</u>
pihak berelasi 2.754 6.164 related party	Dolar AS:	1.950		<u>US Dollar:</u>
Total 21.987 111.715 Total		2.754	6.164	•
	Total	21.987	111.715	Total

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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:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Dolar AS	10.242	56.563	US Dollar
Rupiah Indonesia	7.686	49.780	Indonesian Rupiah
Yuan Cina	2.136	2.390	Chinese Yuan
Euro Eropa	1.573	2.747	European Euro
Yen Jepang	236	126	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	87	87	Hong Kong Dollar
Dolar Singapura	27	22	Singaporean Dollar
Total	21.987	111.715	Total

Kisaran bunga tahunan deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

Interest rates of time deposits ranged as follows:

·	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i> (%)	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016 (%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	4,10 - 6,00	3,00 - 9,25	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	0,10	0,01 - 0,90	US Dollar

Kas dan setara kas kepada pihak-pihak berelasi masingmasing sebesar 0,11% dan 0,25% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016. Cash and cash equivalents to related parties represent 0.11% and 0.25% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

6. PIUTANG USAHA

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pihak ketiga	04.000	70,000	Third parties
Ekspor Lokal	91.969 <u>41</u>	76.990 33	Export Local
Total pihak ketiga Dikurangi penyisihan kerugian	92.010	77.023	Total third parties
penurunan nilai	(16.230)	(16.230)	Less allowance for impairment loss
Piutang usaha - pihak ketiga - neto	75.780	60.793	Trade receivables - third parties - net
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38a) Lokal			Related parties (Note 38a) Local
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah	18.381		PT Cakrawala Mega Indah
Ekspor			<u>Export</u>
Cabang-cabang APP	8.106	8.625	APP Branches
Paperich Pte, Ltd.	969	1.096	Paperich Pte, Ltd.
Lain-lain	98	100	Others
Sub-total Ekspor	9.173	9.821	Sub-total Export
Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi	27.554	9.821	Trade receivables - related parties
Total	103.334	70.614	Total

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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:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2017	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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

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

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Belum jatuh tempo	69.780	40.939	Current
Sudah jatuh tempo:			Overdue:
< 1 bulan	13.420	20.615	< 1 month
> 1 bulan - 2 bulan	11.877	2.382	> 1 month - 2 months
> 2 bulan - 3 bulan	774	48	> 2 months - 3 months
> 3 bulan - 4 bulan	337	69	> 3 months - 4 months
> 4 bulan	7.146	6.561	> 4 months
Total	103.334	70.614	Total

Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of trade receivables based on currencies were as follows:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Dolar AS Yuan Cina	57.799 18.710	36.565 20.659	US Dollar Chinese Yuan
Rupiah Indonesia	18.523	33	Indonesian Rupiah
Poundsterling Inggris Euro Eropa	3.993 3.842	3.667 6.263	British Poundsterling European Euro
Dolar Australia	27	1.865	Australian Dollar
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta)	440	1.562	Others (each below USD1 million)
Total	103.334	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 31 Maret 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were adequate to cover possible losses on uncollectible trade receivables.

6. PIUTANG USAHA (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 masing-masing sebesar 1,14% dan 0,39% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

8. PERSEDIAAN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

Barang dalam proses

Bahan pembantu, suku cadang

Barang jadi

Bahan baku

dan lainnya	39.1
Total	215.4
Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Deser	mber 2016,
tidak ada penyisihan persediaan usang y	ang diakui

karena manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak ada

kerugian yang timbul dari persediaan usang.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 31 Maret 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).

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6. TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)

As of March 31, 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 1.14% and 0.39% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

8. INVENTORIES

This account consists of:

	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>
Finished goods	149.726	105.306
Work-in-process	29.937	31.662
Raw materials	32.657	39.261
Indirect material, spare parts		
and others	38.900	39.193
Total	251.220	215.422

As of March 31, 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 March 31, 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 March 31, 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).

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9. UANG MUKA DAN BIAYA DIBAYAR DIMUKA

9. ADVANCES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Uang Muka			Advances
Pemasok	64.112	58.085	Suppliers
Karyawan	212	208	Employees
Lain-lain	4.780	4.286	Others
Total uang muka	69.104	62.579	Total advances
Biaya dibayar dimuka			Prepaid expenses
Asuransi	8.487	10.955	Insurance
Sewa (Catatan 38d)	95	243	Rent (Note 38d)
Lain-lain	1.080	477	Others
Total biaya dibayar dimuka	9.662	11.675	Total prepaid expenses
Total	78.766	74.254	Total

10. ASET LANCAR LAINNYA

10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Akun ini terdiri dari: This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 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	38.660	28.660	Ningbo Commerce Bank
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	9.750	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 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	65.363	57.163	Total time deposits
Total aset lancar lainnya - pihak ketiga	65.373	57.173	Total other current assets - third parties
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38f)			Related parties (Note 38f)
Kas di bank			<u>Cash in bank</u>
PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	142	48	PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk

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10. ASET LANCAR LAINNYA (Lanjutan)

10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (Continued)

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
<u>Deposito berjangka</u> <u>Rupiah Indonesia:</u>			<u>Time deposit</u> <u>Indonesian Rupiah:</u>
PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	-	239	PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk
Investasi jangka pendek Rupiah Indonesia: PT Sinarmas Sekuritas	1.896	750	<u>Short-term investment</u> <u>Indonesian Rupiah:</u> PT Sinarmas Sekuritas
Total aset lancar lainnya - pihak - pihak berelasi	2.038	1.037	Total other current assets - related parties
Total	67.411	58.210	Total
Rincian aset lancar lainnya berdasarkan adalah sebagai berikut:	mata uang	Details of the as follows:	current assets based on currencies were
	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Dolar AS	65.515	57.221	US Dollar
Rupiah Indonesia	1.896	989	Indonesian Rupiah
Total	67.411	58.210	Total

Kisaran bunga tahunan deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

Annual interest rates of time deposits ranged as follows:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31. 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ 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 31 Maret 2017, jumlah penyertaan investasi di reksadana sebesar Rp25,3 miliar (setara dengan USD1,9 juta), dengan 8,6 juta unit penyertaan dan Nilai Aset Neto per unit sebesar Rp2.943.

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 0,08% dan 0,04% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 March 31, 2017, the balance of the investment in mutual funds amounted to Rp25.3 billion (equivalent to USD1.9 million), with 8.6 million unit and the Net Asset Value per unit of Rp2,943.

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 0.08% and 0.04% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 respectively.

Piutang usaha pihak berelasi - tidak lancar berasal dari

kegiatan penjualan ekspor Perusahaan kepada pihak

berelasi.

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11. PIUTANG USAHA PIHAK BERELASI - TIDAK LANCAR

11. NON-CURRENT TRADE RECEIVABLES - RELATED PARTIES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2017/	31 Des 2016/	
	Mar 31, 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	10.628	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.,	0.504	0.504	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	98.344	98.176	Total
Dikurangi penyisihan kerugian			
penurunan nilai	(75.248)	(75.248)	Less allowance for impairment loss
Total pada nilai nominal	23.096	22.928	Total at nominal value
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjustment on the implementation
PSAK No. 55	-	-	of PSAK No. 55
Neto pada Biaya Perolehan			
Diamortisasi	23.096	22.928	Net at Amortized Cost
Ziamoruouo.			7701 417 117707 41204 3301
Mutasi penyisihan kerugian penurunan sebagai berikut:	nilai adalah	Movement in the follows:	ne allowance for impairment loss was as
	31 Mar 2017/	31 Des 2016/	
	Mar 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016	
Saldo awal	75.248	82.661	Beginning balance
Pembukuan kembali	75.240		Reversal
Fembukuan kembali		(7.413)	Neversal
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:
	31 Mar 2017/	31 Des 2016/	
	Mar 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016	
D. L. AO			
Dolar AS	18.593	18.593	US Dollar
Yen Jepang	4.503	4.335	Japanese Yen
Total	23.096	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 31 Maret 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 31 Maret 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 0,96% dan 0,92% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

12. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN PIHAK BERELASI - TIDAK LANCAR

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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 March 31, 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 March 31, 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 0.96% and 0.92% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

12. NON-CURRENT OTHER RECEIVABLES - RELATED PARTIES

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 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)	57.238	57.220	PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Purinusa)
PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills	1.573	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	195	208	PT Sindopex Perotama
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah			Others (each below
USD100 ribu)	25	26	USD100 thousand)

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

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

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Total pada nilai nominal Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan PSAK No. 55	136.975	136.302	Total at nominal value Net adjustment on the implementation of PSAK No. 55
Neto pada Biaya Perolehan Diamortisasi	136.975	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 masingmasing sebesar 5,68% dan 5,47% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

13. INVESTASI DAN UANG MUKA INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI

a. 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

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 5.68% and 5.47% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

13. INVESTMENT AND ADVANCE INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANY

a. 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,

13. INVESTASI DAN UANG MUKA INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI (Lanjutan)

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).

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., Notaris di M.M., Jakarta, dengan Surat Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar tertanggal April 2015 1 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, rincian akun ini adalah sebagai berikut:

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13. INVESTMENT AND ADVANCE INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANY (Continued)

the Company subscribed 685,400 shares issued by PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills amounted to Rp685.4 billion (equivalent to USD49.4 million).

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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the details of this account were as follows:

		31 Maret 2017 / I	March 31, 2017		
		Nilai		Nilai	
		Penyertaan		Penyertaan	
	Persentase	Awal/		Akhir/	
	Kepemilikan/ Percentage of	Carrying Value	Penambahan/	Carrying Value	
Perusahaan	Ownership	at Beginning Balance	Addition	at Ending Balance	Investee
PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills	49,08%	529.554	1.449	531.003	PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills
		31 Desember 2016 /	December 31,2016		
		Nilai		Nilai	
		Penyertaan		Penyertaan	
	Persentase	Awal/		Akhir/	
	Kepemilikan/	Carrying Value		Carrying Value	
	Percentage of	at Beginning	Penambahan/	at Ending	
Perusahaan	Ownership	Balance	Addition	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:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Nilai tercatat awal tahun	529.554	406.974	Beginning balance
Tambahan investasi	-	129.939	Additional investment
Bagian laba neto			Share on net income of
entitas asosiasi tahun berjalan	10.868	18.988	associated company for the year
			Exchange difference due to financial
Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan			statements translation in
keuangan dalam mata uang asing	(9.419)	(26.236)	foreign currency
Bagian atas rugi komprehensif			Share on other comprehensive
lain dari entitas asosiasi		(111)	loss of associated company
Nilai Tercatat Akhir	531.003	529.554	Ending balance

13. INVESTASI DAN UANG MUKA INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI (Lanjutan)

Informasi keuangan entitas asosiasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 dan untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut: PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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13. INVESTMENT AND ADVANCE INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANY (Continued)

Financial information of the associated company as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and for the three months period ended March 31,2017 and 2016 as follows:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Total aset	3.592.622	3.512.618	Total assets
Total liabilitas	2.131.520	2.088.742	Total liabilities
Laba neto	22.144	39.231	Net income

b. Uang muka investasi pada entitas asosiasi

Per tanggal 31 Maret 2017 Perusahaan telah melakukan penyetoran uang muka investasi pada PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills sebesar Rp326,5 miliar atau setara dengan USD24,5 juta.

b. Advance investments in associated company

As of March 31, 2017 the Company has make advance investment in PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills amounted to Rp326.5 billion or equivalent to USD24.5 million.

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:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Hutan tanaman industri	7.609	7.529	Industrial timber estate
Hutan tanaman industri dalam pengembangan: Saldo awal Penambahan tahun berjalan Saldo akhir	29.348 532 29.880	28.133 1.215 29.348	Industrial timber estate- under development: Beginning balance Additions during the year Ending balance
Total	37.489	36.877	Total

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15. ASET TETAP

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

15. FIXED ASSETS

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

31 Maret 2017 / March 31, 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	-	-	-	204.162	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	2.159.846	-		1.534	2.161.380	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	11.765	2	718	-	11.049	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	31.562	37			31.599	Furniture and office equipment
Sub-total	2.443.834	39	718	1.534	2.444.689	Sub-total
Aset dalam Pengerjaan						Asset Under Construction
Aset tetap dalam pembangunan	308.241	10.937	-	(1.534)	317.644	Construction-in-progress
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung						Indirect Ownership
Aset Sewaan						<u>Leased Assets</u>
Alat pengangkutan	80	-	-	-	80	Transportation equipment
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	2.289				2.289	Machinery and factory equipment
Total Biaya Perolehan	2.754.444	10.976	718		2.764.702	Total Acquisition Costs
Akumulasi Penyusutan						Accumulated Depreciation
Pemilikan Langsung						<u>Direct Ownership</u>
Bangunan dan prasarana	145.060	1.435	-	-	146.495	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	1.409.902	19.327	-	-	1.429.229	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	11.046	91	707	-	10.430	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	24.172	53			24.225	Furniture and office equipment
Sub-total	1.590.180	20.906	707	-	1.610.379	Sub-total
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung						Indirect Ownership
Aset Sewaan						<u>Leased Assets</u>
Alat pengangkutan	1	2	-	-	3	Transportation equipment
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	253	23			276_	Machinery and factory equipment
Total Akumulasi Penyusutan	1.590.434	20.931	707		1.610.658	Total Accumulated Depreciation
Nilai Buku Neto	1.164.010				1.154.044	Net Book Value

31 Desember 2016 / December 31,2016						
	Saldo Awal/	do 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
7 toot totap dalam pembanganan	010.010	0.001		(12.000)	000.211	Conditability in progress

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15. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

15. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

31 Desember 2016 / December 31,2016						
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	_
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan Alat pengangkutan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	178 2.289	80	- -	(178)	80 2.289	Indirect Ownership Leased Assets Transportation equipment Machinery and factory equipment
Total Biaya Perolehan	2.747.142	7.353	51	<u> </u>	2.754.444	Total Acquisition Costs
Akumulasi Penyusutan Pemilikan Langsung Bangunan dan prasarana Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Alat pengangkutan Perabot dan peralatan kantor Sub-total	138.925 1.328.240 10.611 23.962	6.135 81.662 325 231 88.353	- 30 21 51	- 140 - 140	145.060 1.409.902 11.046 24.172 1.590.180	Accumulated Depreciation <u>Direct Ownership</u> Building and installation Machinery and factory equipment Transportation equipment Furniture and office equipment Sub-total
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan Alat pengangkutan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	105 161	36 92	- 	(140)	1 253	<u>Indirect Ownership</u> <u>Leased Assets</u> Transportation equipment Machinery and factory equipment
Total Akumulasi Penyusutan	1.502.004	88.481	51_	<u> </u>	1.590.434	Total Accumulated Depreciation
Nilai Buku Neto	1.245.138			_	1.164.010	Net Book Value

Penyusutan aset tetap pada periode berjalan dibebankan ke:

Depreciation expenses during the period were charged to:

	31 Mar 2017/ Mar 31, 2017	31 Mar 2016/ <i>Mar 31, 2016</i>	
Beban pabrikasi	20.697	21.901	Manufacturing overhead
Beban umum dan administrasi			General and administrative
(Catatan 32b)	215	205	(Note 32b)
Hutan Tanaman Industri -			Industrial Timber Estate -
Dalam Pengembangan (Catatan 14)	18	9	Under Development (Note 14)
Beban penjualan (Catatan 32a)	1	10	Selling expenses (Note 32a)
Total	20.931	22.125	Total

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

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

31	Maret	2017	/ March	31, 2017
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	JI Wiai	et 2017 / Walch 31,	2017			
Persentase Penyelesaian	Bangunan/ Buildings	Mesin/ <i>Machinery</i>	Total	Estimasi Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion	Percentage of Completion	
0% - 50%	196	81.651	81.847	Desember/December 2019	0% - 50%	
51% - 65%	-	27	27	Desember/December 2018	51% - 65%	
66% - 80%	123	2.444	2.567	Juli/ <i>July</i> 2018	66% - 80%	
81% -100%	23.237	209.966	233.203	Desember/December 2017	81% -100%	
Total	23.556	294.088	317.644		Total	

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15. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

15. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

	31 Desember 2016 / December 31,2016				
Persentase Penyelesaian	Bangunan/ <i>Buildings</i>	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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 masing-masing sebesar USD1,1 juta dan USD4,4 juta.

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

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, jumlah tercatat bruto aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan masing-masing sebesar USD366,6 juta dan USD353,7 juta.

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

Total capitalized borrowing costs as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 amounted to USD1.1 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 March 31, 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the gross carrying amount of fixed assets that have been fully depreciated and still in use amounted to USD366.6 million and USD353.7 million, respectively.

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

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16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK

Akun ini terdiri dari:

16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	39.966	39.358	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	31.110	29.839	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	19.386	18.437	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	17.688	30.071	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	12.371	26.093	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Victoria International Tbk	11.260	11.164	PT Bank Victoria International Tbk
PT Bank Ganesha Tbk	9.384	9.303	PT Bank Ganesha Tbk
PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk	7.507	7.443	PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	4.253	5.096	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia	2.410	1.455	PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	1.627	1.613	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
PT Bank Bukopin Tbk		22.328	PT Bank Bukopin Tbk
Total	156.962	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:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Rupiah Indonesia	111.757	160.560	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	44.016	40.782	US Dollar
Euro Eropa	686	362	European Euro
Yen Jepang	372	193	Japanese Yen
Dolar Australia	77	55	Australian Dollar
Franc Swiss	54	-	Swiss Franc
Dolar Singapura		248	Singaporean Dollar
Total	156.962	202.200	Total

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 2018.

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

As of March 31, 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. 2018.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 saldo pinjaman kepada BNI masing-masing sebesar USD40,0 juta dan USD39,4 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.

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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada BRI masing-masing sebesar USD31,1 juta dan USD29,8 juta.

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 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"), fasilitas Negosiasi/ Diskonto sebesar USD10,0 juta, 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Panin masing-masing sebesar USD19,4 juta dan USD18,4 juta.

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017, Perusahaan memiliki beberapa fasilitas dari PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk ("Maybank") berupa fasilitas *Demand Loan* sebesar USD25,0 juta,fasilitas L/C/SKBDN sebesar PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loans to BNI amounted to USD40.0 million and USD39.4 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.

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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loans from BRI amounted to USD31.1 million and USD29.8 million, respectively.

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk

As of March 31, 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"), Negotiation/Discount facility at the amount of USD10.0 million 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of the loans to Bank Panin amounted to USD19.4 million and USD18.4 million, respectively.

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

As of March 31, 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

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

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*) dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (untuk fasilitas *Forex Line* bersifat *clean basis*). Fasilitas ini berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 22 Februari 2018 (Catatan 8 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Maybank masing-masing sebesar USD17,7 juta dan USD30,1 juta.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 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)* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada dan berlaku sampai dengan 10 September 2017 (Catatan 6, 8 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Mandiri masing-masing sebesar USD12,4 juta dan USD26,1 juta.

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Victoria masing-masing sebesar USD11,3 juta dan USD11,2 juta.

PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit berupa fasilitas STL dari PT Bank Ganesha ("Bank Ganesha") sebesar Tbk jatuh Rp 125,0 miliar yang akan tempo pada tanggal 30 September 2017. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin dan peralatan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan

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

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

USD15.0 million, and Forex Line facility at the amount of USD1.0 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loans to Maybank amounted to USD17.7 million and USD30.1 million, respectively.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

As of March 31, 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank Mandiri amounted to USD12.4 million and USD26.1 million, respectively.

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk

As of March 31, 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank Victoria amounted to USD11.3 million and USD11.2 million, respectively.

PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

As of March 31, 2017, the Company has STL credit facility from PT Bank Ganesha Tbk ("Bank Ganesha") at the amount of Rp 125,0 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 March 31, 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 MNC Internasional Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas pinjaman tetap sebesar Rp100,0 miliar dari Bank MNC yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 7 April 2017. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin, hak atas tanah dan bangunan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank MNC masing-masing sebesar USD7,5 juta dan USD7,4 juta.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 diperpanjang sampai tanggal 28 Februari 2019. dengan sehingga diklasifikasikan menjadi pinjaman bank jangka panjang (Catatan 23).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada BCA masing-masing sebesar USD4,3 juta dan USD5,1 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.

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk

As of March 31, 2017, the Company has fixed loan facility at the amount of Rp100.0 billion from Bank MNC which will mature on April 7, 2017. This facility is secured by certain machinery, land right and building owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank MNC amounted to USD7.5 million and USD7.4 million, respectively.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

As of March 31, 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loans to BCA amounted to USD4.3 million and USD5.1 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.

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16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

Fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk

Details of available facilities were as follows:

Fasilitas Maksimum
(dalam ribuan Dolar AS)/
Maximum Facility
(in thousand of US Dollar)
31 Mar 2017 dan 31 Des 2016/

31 Mar 2017 dan 31 Des 2016/
Fasilitas Mar 31, 2017 and Dec 31, 2016 Facilities

Fasilitas Akseptasi65.000Acceptance FacilityFasilitas Wesel DiskontoBills Discounted Facility(tanpa letters of credit)50.000(without letters of credit base)Fasilitas Wesel DiskontoBills Discounted Facility(dengan letters of credit)30.000(with letters of credit base)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Mizuho masing-masing sebesar USD2,4 juta dan USD1,5 juta.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loan to Mizuho amounted to USD2.4 million and USD1.5 million, respectively.

PT Bank ICBC Indonesia

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 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).

Selain itu, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas *Fixed Loan on Demand* sebesar USD5,0 juta yang berlaku sampai dengan 18 Maret 2016. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan deposito berjangka sebesar CNY31,57 juta milik Perusahaan. Pinjaman ini telah dilunasi pada tanggal 18 Februari 2016.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank ICBC adalah sebesar USD1,6 juta.

PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 oleh hak atas tanah, bangunan, dan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan serta jaminan Perusahaan dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Bukopin masing-masing sebesar nihil dan USD22,3 juta.

PT Bank ICBC Indonesia

As of March 31, 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).

Moreover, the Company has Fixed Loan on Demand facility amounting to USD5.0 million, which will mature on March 18, 2016. This facility is secured by time deposit at the amount of CNY31.57 million owned by the Company. This loan was paid on February 18, 2016.

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

PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

As of March 31, 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank Bukopin amounted to nil and USD22.3 million, respectively.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

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

 Rupiah Indonesia
 10,00 - 11,75
 10,30 - 12,75

 Dolar AS
 5,25
 2,70 - 5,75

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

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

Indonesian Rupiah US Dollar

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 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo utang murabahah masing-masing sebesar USD22,5 juta dan USD22,3 juta.

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) months counted from the disbursement and 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of the murabahah payable amounted to USD22.5 million and USD22.3 million, respectively.

18. PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH

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

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18. MUSYARAKAH FINANCING

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 March 31, 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.

19. UTANG USAHA

Akun ini terdiri dari:

19. TRADE PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pihak ketiga Lokal Impor	16.847 6.814	14.753 5.808	Third parties Local Import
Total utang usaha - pihak ketiga	23.661	20.561	Total trade payables - third parties
Pihak berelasi Lokal			Related parties Local
PT Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Tbk PT Ekamas Fortuna	74.227 4.850	54.823 4.026 10.918	PT Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Tbk PT Ekamas Fortuna
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta)	2.046	649	PT Cakrawala Mega Indah Others (each below USD1 million)
Total lokal	81.123	70.416	Total local
Impor Gold Hua Sheng Paper Co, Ltd. Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD100 ribu)	208 93	209 93	<u>Import</u> Gold Hua Sheng Paper Co, Ltd. Others (each below USD100 thousand)
Total impor	301	302	Total import
Total utang usaha - pihak berelasi	81.424	70.718	Total trade payables - related parties
Total	105.085	91.279	Total

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19. UTANG USAHA (Lanjutan)

Rincian utang usaha berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

19. TRADE PAYABLES (Continued)

Details of trade payables based on currencies were as follows:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Rupiah Indonesia	103.316	88.903	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	715	730	European Euro
Dolar AS	517	1.063	US Dollar
Dolar Singapura	312	235	Singaporean Dollar
Yen Jepang	208	301	Japanese Yen
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD100 ribu)	17	47	USD 100 thousand)
Total	105.085	91.279	Total

Utang usaha ke pihak-pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar 5,51% dan 4,55% dari total liabilitas konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

Trade payables to related parties represent 5.51% and 4.55% of the total consolidated liabilities as of March 31, 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 USD5,7 juta dan USD5,4 juta pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016.

20. OTHER PAYABLES - THIRD PARTIES

This account consists of freight payable on purchased goods and others amounting to USD5.7 million and USD5.4 million as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

21. BEBAN MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR

Akun ini terdiri dari:

21. ACCRUED EXPENSES

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Beban restrukturisasi	48.681	44.223	Restructuring fee
Ongkos angkut	2.674	2.597	Freight
Bunga	2.838	2.901	Interest
Listrik, air dan gas	2.566	2.674	Electricity, water and gas
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah			Others (each below
USD100 ribu)	536	549	USD100 thousand)
Total pada nilai nominal	57.295	52.944	Total at nominal value
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjustment on the implementation
PSAK No. 55	(48.681)	(44.223)	of PSAK No. 55
Neto pada Biaya Perolehan			
Diamortisasi	8.614	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 dan PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya (Sumalindo), Entitas Anak, mengadakan perjanjian sewa pembiayaan dengan PT ORIX Indonesia Finance ("ORIX") dan PT Koexim Mandiri Finance untuk membiayai pembelian alat pengangkutan selama tiga (3) tahun. Saldo atas liabilitas sewa pembiayaan pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

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22. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

The Company and PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya (Sumalindo), Subsidiary, entered into lease agreements with PT ORIX Indonesia Finance ("ORIX") and PT Koexim Mandiri Finance to finance the purchase of transportation equipment for three (3) years. The balances of lease liabilities as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam	119	274	Lease liabilities
waktu satu tahun	(74)	(223)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	45	51	Long-term Portions

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

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

31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
80 50	231 57	Less than one year Less than one year up to five years
130 (11)	288 (14)	Total Less: Interest portion
119	274	Net
<u>(74)</u> 45	(223) 51	Current portion Long-term portion
	Mar 31, 2017 80 50 130 (11) 119 (74)	Mar 31, 2017 Dec 31, 2016 80 231 50 57 130 288 (11) (14) 119 274 (74) (223)

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 DAN PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH JANGKA PANJANG

23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS AND MUSYARAKAH FINANCING

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

a. Pinjaman Bank

a. Bank Loans

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
The Export-Import Bank of China	72.050	72.050	The Export-Import Bank of China
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	60.700	85.000	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	22.418	22.758	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
Agroniaga Tbk	9.438	9.569	Agroniaga Tbk

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

23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS AND MUSYARAKAH FINANCING (Continued)

(=0.30.0)		(00	
	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Indonesia Eximbank (Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia) PT Bank Ganesha Tbk PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	8.202 1.608	10.095 1.774 3.975	Indonesia Eximbank (Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia) PT Bank Ganesha Tbk PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
Total pinjaman bank jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	174.416	205.221	Total long-term bank loans - third parties
Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	(23.187)	(26.993)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	151.229	178.228	Long-term Portions
b. Pembiayaan Musyarakah		b. Musyarakah F	inancing
	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 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			(Formerly PT Bank Panin
Syariah Tbk)	7.507	7.443	(Formerly FT Bank Famili Syariah Tbk)
Rincian pinjaman bank dan pembiayaan mu jangka panjang berdasarkan mata uang adala berikut:			ng-term bank loans and musyarakah n currencies were as follows:
a. Pinjaman Bank		a. Bank Loans	
	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Dolar AS	160.971	191.359	US Dollar
Rupiah Indonesia	13.445	13.862	Indonesian Rupiah
Total	174.416	205.221	Total
b. Pembiayaan Musyarakah		b. Musyarakah F	inancing
	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Rupiah Indonesia	7.507	7.443	Indonesian Rupiah

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

The Export-Import Bank of China

Pada tanggal 14 Juli 2014, The Export-Import Bank of China ("China Eximbank") menyetujui untuk memberikan fasilitas kredit kepada Perusahaan sebesar USD78,6 juta untuk jangka waktu sampai dengan delapan (8) tahun.

Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan hak atas tanah, bangunan, mesin, peralatan dan asuransi tertentu milik Perusahaan, serta jaminan perusahaan *(Corporate Guarantee)* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada China Eximbank adalah sebesar USD72,1 juta.

PT Bank Rakyat 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 interchangeable dengan fasilitas PJIsebesar 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.

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23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS AND MUSYARAKAH FINANCING (Continued)

The Export-Import Bank of China

On July 14, 2014, The Export-Import Bank of China ("China Eximbank") agreed to provide loan facility at the amount of USD78.6 million for a period of up to eight (8) years.

This facility is secured by certain land right, building, machinery, equipment and also Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada.

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

PT Bank Rakvat 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 aп 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.

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

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 21 Maret 2014, BRI menyetujui untuk memberikan Fasilitas Kredit Transaksi Khusus sebesar Rp39,5 miliar kepada Perseroan untuk jangka waktu dua (2) tahun. Pinjaman ini telah dilunasi pada tanggal 21 Maret 2016.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada BRI masing-masing sebesar USD60,7 juta dan USD85,0 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada BCA masing-masing sebesar USD22,4 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada Bank Agro masing-masing sebesar USD9,4 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 PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS AND MUSYARAKAH FINANCING (Continued)

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.

On March 21, 2014, BRI agreed to provide Specific Transaction Credit Facility at the amount of Rp39.5 billion to the Company for a period of two (2) years. This loan was paid on March 21, 2016.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loans to BRI amounted to USD60.7 million and USD85.0 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loan to BCA amounted to USD22.4 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.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loans to Bank Agro amounted to USD9.4 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

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

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).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada Eximbank masing-masing sebesar USD8,2 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada Bank Ganesha masing-masing sebesar USD1,6 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 31 Maret 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.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, saldo utang Pembiayaan Musyarakah kepada Bank Panin masing-masing sebesar USD7,5 juta dan USD7,4 juta. PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS AND MUSYARAKAH FINANCING (Continued)

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).

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loan to Eximbank amounted to USD8.2 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loan to Bank Ganesha amounted to USD1.6 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 March 31, 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.

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

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

Kisaran bunga pinjaman bank jangka panjang berdasarkan mata uang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS AND MUSYARAKAH FINANCING (Continued)

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

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i> (%)	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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, Perusahaan berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian pinjaman. As of March 31, 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:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pihak yang Berpartisipasi dalam MRA Tranche A Tranche B Tranche C	37.434 101.628	39.711 99.494	Participants in MRA Tranche A Tranche B Tranche C
Sub-total	139.062	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	152.241	152.384	Total at nominal value Net adjusment on the implemetation
PSAK No. 55 Total biaya perolehan diamortisasi	10.272	9.845	of PSAK No. 55 Total at amortized cost
Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	(7.323)	(7.119)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	155.190	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:

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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 Penuh / 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

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

		31 Maret 2017	/ / March 31, 2017		
	Dalam Satuan Penuh / In Full Amount				
	USD	Euro	JPY	Rp	
Fasilitas					Facilities
Tranche A	-	-	-	-	Tranche A
Tranche B	4.283.660	10.686.331	1.764.911.007	79.786.887.181	Tranche B
Tranche C	11.617.039	29.191.609	4.760.748.172	217.952.170.200	Tranche C
Total Nilai Nominal	15.900.699	39.877.940	6.525.659.179	297.739.057.381	Total at Nominal
•					
•			3 / December 31, 2016		
	Dalam Satuan Penuh / 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.

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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:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Wesel Bayar Pihak yang Berpartisipasi dalam MRA: Secured Company Global Notes	669.869	684.709	Notes Payable Participants in MRA: Secured Company Global Notes
Pihak yang Tidak Berpartisipasi dalam MRA	38.450	38.450	Non-Participants in MRA
Total Wesel Bayar Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan PSAK No. 55	708.319	723.159	Total Notes Payable Net adjustment on the implementation of PSAK No. 55
Total Biaya Perolehan Diamortisasi	45.933 754.252	<u>43.447</u> 766.606	Total at Amortized Cost
Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	(34.683)	(34.437)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	719.569	732.169	Long-term Portion

Pihak yang Berpartisipasi dalam MRA

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.

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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

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

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.

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.

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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 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.

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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 31 Maret 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:

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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 March 31,2017 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:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti Nilai wajar atas aset program	37.797 	37.201	Present value of defined benefits obligation Fair value of plan assets
Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja	37.797	37.201	Employee Benefits Liability

Mutasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements of employee benefits liability were as follows:

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26. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (Lanjutan)

26. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY (Continued) 31 Des 2016/

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 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	738	(7.500)	in profit or loss
Pengukuran kembali yang diakui dalam			Remeasurements recognized in
penghasilan komprehensif lain	(32)	3.480	other comprehensive income
Realisasi pembayaran manfaat	(110)	(714)	Actual benefits paid
Saldo Akhir	37.797	37.201	Ending Balance

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:

- (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

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

27. SHARE CAPITAL

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

	31 Ma			
	Jumlah Saham		_	
	Ditempatkan dan			
	Disetor Penuh			
	(dalam satuan	Davaantaaa		
	penuh)/ Number of Shares	Persentase Kepemilikan/		
	Issued and	Percentage of	Jumlah/	
	Fully Paid	Ownership	Amount	
Pemegang Saham	(in full amount)	(%)	(USD)	Shareholders
PT Purinusa Ekapersada	1.592.352.846	60	388.448	PT Purinusa Ekapersada
Masyarakat (masing-				
masing dibawah 5%)	1.079.051.767	40	263.231	Public (each below 5%)
Total	2.671.404.613	100	651.679	Total

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27. MODAL SAHAM (Lanjutan)

27. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

	31 Desem	ber 2016 / December 3	1, 2016	
	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/ <i>Amount</i> (USD)	Shareholders
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.

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.

Pada tanggal 25 Juni 2014, Perusahaan memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) untuk melaksanakan Penawaran Umum Terbatas 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 Waran Seri II, dengan ketentuan setiap pemegang saham yang

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.

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.

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

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 stock which registered in the Register of the Shareholder

27. MODAL SAHAM (Lanjutan)

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 bulan Februari 2015, Oktober 2015, Juli 2016, Februari 2017 dan Maret 2017 terjadi pelaksanaan waran masing-masing sejumlah 33, 9, 5, 20 dan 66 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebesar USD29,2 juta.

29. SALDO LABA DAN DIVIDEN

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.

Selanjutnya, 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.

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27. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

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 February 2015, October 2015, July 2016, February 2017 and March 2017, 33, 9, 5, 20 and 66 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 March 31, 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 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.

Furthermore, 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.

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30. PENJUALAN NETO

30. NET SALES

Rincian penjualan neto diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut:

The details of net sales were classified as follows:

	Tiga bulan yang bera		
	Three months ended 31 Mar 2017/ 31 Mar 2016/		
	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016	
Produk kertas	252.324	252.867	Paper products
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	18.949	18.410	Packaging products and others
Penjualan Neto (Catatan 38a)	271.273	271.277	Net Sales (Note 38a)

Rincian penjualan berdasarkan pelanggan adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of sales based on customers are shown below:

	Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/ Three months ended		
	31 Mar 2017/ Mar 31, 2017	31 Mar 2016/ Mar 31, 2016	
Pihak ketiga (masing-masing dibawah 10% dari penjualan neto)	156.688	159.843	Third parties (each below 10% of net)
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38a) <u>Lokal</u> : PT Cakrawala Mega Indah	114.577	109.423	Related parties (Note 38a) <u>Local:</u> PT Cakrawala Mega Indah
Ekspor: Cabang-cabang APP Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah 10% dari penjualan neto)	- 8	231 1.780	<u>Export:</u> APP Branches Others (each below 10% of net sales)
Sub-total	8	2.011	Sub-total
Total penjualan - pihak berelasi Penjualan Neto (Catatan 38a)	114.585 271.273	111.434 271.277	Total sales - related parties Net Sales (Note 38a)

31. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN

31. COST OF GOODS SOLD

Komponen beban pokok penjualan adalah sebagai berikut:

The components of cost of goods sold were as follows:

	Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/ Three months ended		
	31 Mar 2017/ Mar 31, 2017	31 Mar 2016/ Mar 31, 2016	
Bahan baku			Raw materials
Saldo awal periode	32.657	31.012	At beginning of period
Pembelian	108.077	128.049	Purchases
Bahan baku tersedia untuk			Raw materials available for
diproduksi	140.734	159.061	manufacturing
Bahan baku pada akhir periode	(39.261)	(41.506)	Raw materials at end of period
Pemakaian bahan baku	101.473	117.555	Raw material used

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31. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN (Lanjutan)

Persediaan barang jadi

Saldo awal periode

Saldo akhir periode

Beban Pokok Penjualan

31. COST OF GOODS SOLD (Continued)

142.267

(134.901)

246.379

	Three months ended		
	31 Mar 2017/	31 Mar 2016/	
	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016	
Tenaga kerja langsung	6.641	8.331	Direct labor
Beban pabrikasi	95.799	108.542	Manufacturing overhead
Total beban produksi	203.913	234.428	Total manufacturing cost
Persediaan barang dalam proses			Work-in-process inventory
Saldo awal periode	29.937	55.003	At beginning of period
Saldo akhir periode	(31.662)	(50.418)	At end of period
Beban pokok produksi	202.188	239.013	Cost of goods manufactured

149.726

(105.306)

246.608

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

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

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

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

Finished goods inventory

Cost of Goods Sold

At beginning of period At end of period

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

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Three mont	hs ended	
	31 Mar 2017/ Mar 31, 2017	31 Mar 2016/ Mar 31, 2016	
<u>Pemasok</u>			<u>Suppliers</u>
Pihak ketiga (masing-masing dibawah 10% dari penjualan neto)	79.810	55.442	Third parties (each below 10% of net sales)
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38b)			Related parties (Note 38b)
PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp &	35.709	50.018	PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp &
Paper Industry Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah	18.048	45.331	Paper Industry Others (each below
10% dari penjualan neto)	42.582	41.677	10% of net sales)
Sub-total	96.339	137.026	Sub-total
Total pembelian Pembelian bahan pembantu	176.149	192.468	Total purchases Purchase of indirect material
dan suku cadang	(68.072)	(64.419)	and spare parts
Pembelian Bahan Baku	108.077	128.049	Purchase of Raw Materials

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31. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN (Lanjutan)

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

31. COST OF GOODS SOLD (Continued)

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

Tiga bulan yang berakhi	r pada	tanggal/
Three months e	ended	

i nree mont	ns enaea	
31 Mar 2017/	31 Mar 2016/	
Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016	
35.709	50.018	PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk
		PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp &
18.048	45.331	Paper Industry
53.757	95.349	Total
	31 Mar 2017/ Mar 31, 2017 35.709 18.048	Mar 31, 2017 Mar 31, 2016 35.709 50.018 18.048 45.331

32. BEBAN USAHA

32. OPERATING EXPENSES

Rincian beban usaha adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of operating expenses were as follows:

a. Beban Penjualan

a. Selling Expenses

	riya bulali yalig bela	ikilii paua laliyyali	
	Three mont	hs ended	
	31 Mar 2017/	31 Mar 2016/	
	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016	
Ongkos angkut	6.363	8.939	Freight
Gaji dan upah	1.132	959	Salaries and wages
Komisi	561	1.362	Commission
Beban kantor (Catatan 38d)	414	372	Office expenses (Note 38d)
Administrasi bank	349	468	Bank charges
Perjalanan dinas	165	151	Traveling
Penyusutan (Catatan 15)	1	10	Depreciation (Note 15)
Lain-lain	1.173	1.464	Others
Total	10.158	13.725	Total

Tiga hulan yang berakhir nada tanggal/

b. Beban Umum dan Administrasi

b. General and Administrative Expenses

	Tiga bulan yang bera Three mont		
	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Mar 2016/ Mar 31, 2016	
Gaji dan upah	3.126	3.544	Salaries and wages
Jasa manajemen dan			Management and
profesional (Catatan 38c)	2.739	2.356	professional fees (Note 38c)
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	579	60	Repairs and maintenance
Beban kantor (Catatan 38d)	455	400	Office expenses (Note 38d)
Asuransi	331	395	Insurance
Penyusutan (Catatan 15)	215	205	Depreciation (Note 15)
Perjalanan dinas	54	115	Traveling
Lain-lain	1.240	1.106	Others
Total	8.739	8.181	Total

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33. BEBAN BUNGA

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

33. INTEREST EXPENSE

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

Tiga bulan yang	berakhir	pada	tanggal/

	Three mont	hs ended	
	31 Mar 2017/	31 Mar 2016/	
	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016	
Beban bunga kontraktual	9.858	11.871	Contractual interest expense
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjustment on implementation
PSAK No. 55	(1.588)	(4.383)	of PSAK No. 55
Beban Bunga Efektif	8.270	7.488	Effective Interest Expense

34.

PE	ERPAJAKAN	3	4. TAXATION	
a.	a. Pajak Dibayar Dimuka		a. Prepaid Taxes	
		31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
	Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	752	16.399	Value-Added Tax
	Pajak penghasilan	13.088	12.561	Income taxes
	Total	13.840	28.960	Total
b.	Utang Pajak		b. Taxes Payable	
		31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
	Pajak penghasilan			Income taxes
	Pasal 21	905	841	Article 21
	Pasal 22	77	65	Article 22
	Pasal 23/26	1.432	1.260	Article 23/26
	Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	38	153	Value-Added Tax

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34. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

c. Taksiran Beban Pajak Penghasilan

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

34. TAXATION (Continued)

c. Estimated Income Tax Expense

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

	Tiga bulan yang bera <i>Thr</i> ee <i>mont</i> i		
	31 Mar 2017/ Mar 31, 2017	31 Mar 2016/ Mar 31, 2016	
Kini Entitas Anak	-	-	Current Subsidiaries
Tangguhan			Deferred Taxes
Perusahaan	(1.511)	(1.765)	Company
Entitas Anak	(239)	170	Subsidiaries
Taksiran Beban Pajak Penghasilan - Neto	(1.750)	(1.595)	Estimated Income Tax Expense - Net

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:

	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-Maret	263.529	521.414	January-March
April-Desember (taksiran)	(110.248)	(128.169)	April-December (estimated)
Beda waktu:			Temporary differences:
Penyusutan aset tetap	130.182	28.767	Depreciation of fixed assets
Beban imbalan kerja	16.368	36.009	Employee benefit expense
Lain-lain	(86.512)	(259.601)	Others
Beda tetap:	, ,	, ,	Permanent differences:
Penghasilan bunga final	(14.037)	(70.089)	Final interest income
Penghasilan rental final	(767)	(1.974)	Final rental income
Lain-lain	(8.023)	(10.161)	Others
Estimasi Akumulasi			Estimated Fiscal Income
Laba Fiskal - Akhir Tahun	190.492	116.196	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 31 Maret 2017 adalah sebagai berikut: PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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34. TAXATION (Continued)

d. Deferred Taxes

Dikreditkan ke Penghasilan Komprehensif

Movements of deferred tax assets (liabilities) net and the related tax benefit (expense) as of March 31, 2017 were as follows:

	1 Januari/ January 1, 2017	Dibebankan ke Laba Rugi/ Charged to Profit or Loss	Lain Konsolidasian/ Credited to Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2017	
Perusahaan					Company
Aset pajak tangguhan					Deferred tax assets
Akumulasi rugi fiskal	17.605	(677)	-	16.928	Accumulated fiscal loss
Revaluasi aset tetap setelah					Revaluation of fixed assets -
dikurangi penyusutan	1.180	(34)	-	1.146	net of depreciation
Imbalan kerja	7.370	77	(6)	7.441	Employee benefits
Laba (rugi) neto belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar					Net unrealized gain (loss) on fair value changes of
aset dan liabilitas keuangan	1.814	(321)	_	1.493	financial assets and liabilities
Total	27.969	(955)	(6)	27.008	Total
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan					Deferred tax liability
Aset tetap	35.847	556		36.403	Fixed assets
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan - Neto	(7.878)	(1.511)	(6)	(9.395)	Deferred Tax Liability - Net
Entitas anak					Subsidiary
Aset Pajak Tangguhan - Neto	905	(239)		666	Deferred Tax Assets - Net

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

e. Surat Ketetapan Pajak

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 "Pajak Penghasilan", yang berlaku efektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2009, mencakup penetapan tarif tunggal sebesar 25% untuk tahun fiskal 2010 dan seterusnya.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 Tax losses recorded as deferred tax assets represent amounts that management believes can be compensated against taxable income within a period of five (5) years from when the tax loss was incurred.

e. Tax Assessment

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 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 March 31,2017 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

34. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

karena itu, telah menggunkan pengurangan tarif pajak sebesar 5% dalam penghitungan pajak penghasilan.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 Entitas Anak, menyampaikan Surat Pernyataan Harta kepada Direktorat Jenderal Pajak ("DJP"). Pada tanggal 10 Oktober 2016, SHJ menerima Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak dari DJP dan mencatat selisih antara aset dan pajaknya pada liabilitas pengampunan akun "Tambahan Modal Disetor" (Catatan 28).

h. Administrasi

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.

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34. TAXATION (Continued)

5% tax rate reduction in its corporate income tax computation.

In March 31,2017 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. LABA PER SAHAM DASAR YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK

Perhitungan laba neto per saham dasar/dilusian adalah sebagai berikut:

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

Laba per Saham

The following presents the computation of basic/diluted earnings per share:

			Dasar/Dilusian	
			yang dapat	
		Total Rata-rata	Diatribusikan	
	Laba neto	Tertimbang Saham	kepada Pemilik	
	yang dapat	Biasa yang Beredar	Entitas Induk (USD)	
	Diatribusikan	(Dalam Satuan	(Dalam Satuan Penuh)/	
	kepada Pemilik	Penuh)/	Basic/Diluted	
	Entitas Induk /	Weighted Average	Earnings Per	
	Net Income	Number of	Share Attributable	
	Attributable to	Common Shares	to Owners	
	Owners of	Outstanding	of the Parent (USD)	
_	the Parent	(In Full Amount)	(In Full Amount)	
	7.715	2.671.404.556	0,0029	January - March 2017
_	9.662	2.671.404.522	0,0036	January - March 2016

Perusahaan tidak menghitung laba per saham dilusian karena Perusahaan tidak memiliki saham yang mempunyai efek dilutif potensial pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 2016.

The Company did not calculate diluted earnings per share since the Company has no shares that have a potential dilutive effect as of March 31, 2017 and 2016.

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

Januari - Maret 2017 Januari - Maret 2016

Saldo aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing selain Dolar Amerika Serikat pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

(in thousands)	Setara Dolar AS/ Equivalent USD	
		ASSETS
		Cash and cash equivalents
		and other current assets
102.383.183	7.686	Indonesian Rupiah
Y 14.736	2.136	Chinese Yuan
R 1.473	1.573	European Euro
26.526	236	Japanese Yen
D 675	87	Hong Kong Dollar
D 39	27	Singaporean Dollar
		Investment in mutual funds
25.252.482	1.896	Indonesian Rupiah
	(in thousands) 102.383.183 Y 14.736 R 1.473 Y 26.526 D 675 D 39	102.383.183 7.686 Y 14.736 2.136 R 1.473 1.573 Y 26.526 236 D 675 87 D 39 27

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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 Maret 2017 /	March 31, 2017	
		Mata Uang		
		(dalam ribuan)/		
		Currency	Setara Dolar AS/	
		(in thousands)	Equivalent USD	
Piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain				Trade and other receivables
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	258.152.341	19.379	Indonesian Rupiah
Yuan Cina	CNY	129.084	18.710	Chinese Yuan
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	3.196	3.993	British Poundsterling
Euro Eropa	EUR	3.597	3.842	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	49.158	439	Japanese Yen
Dolar Australia	AUD	36	27	Australian Dollar
Dolar Singapura	SGD	3	2	Singaporean Dollar
Piutang lain - lain - pihak berelasi				Other receivables - related parties
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	23.854.712	1.791	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	4.503	Japanese Yen
Uang jaminan				Refundable deposits
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	14.263.395	1.071	Indonesian Rupiah
Total Aset			67.420	Total Assets
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek dan				Short-term bank loans and
liabilitas jangka panjang				long-term liabilities
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	2.089.785.078	156.878	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	7.019.980	62.630	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUR	43.641	46.609	European Euro
Dolar Australia	AUD	100	77	Australian Dollar
Franc Swiss	CHF	54	54	Swiss Franc
Utang murabahah				Murabahah payable
dan pembiayaan musyarakah				and musyarakah financing
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	430.000.000	32.280	Indonesian Rupiah
Utang usaha dan				Trade payables
utang lain-lain				and other payables
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	1.404.024.832	105.399	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	810	865	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	41.926	374	Japanese Yen
Dolar Singapura	SGD	456	327	Singaporean Dollar
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	28	35	British Poundsterling

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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)

		(dalam ribuan)/ Currency (in thousands)	Setara Dolar AS/ Equivalent USD	
Yuan Cina	CNY	32	5	Chinese Yuan
Dolar Australia	AUD	3	2	Australian Dollar
Franc Swiss	CHF	1	1	Swiss Franc
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi				Other payables - related parties
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	62.079	4	Indonesian Rupiah
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas imbalan kerja				Accrued expenses and employee benefits liabilities
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	573.907.877	43.082	Indonesian Rupiah
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	179	224	British Poundsterling
Euro Eropa	EUR	81	87	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	8.843	79	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	40	5	Hong Kong Dollar
Total Liabilitas			449.017	Total Liabilities
Liabilitas Neto			(381.597)	Net Liabilities
		Mata Uang	/ Dec 31, 2016	
		(dalam ribuan)/		
		Currency (in thousands)	Setara Dolar AS/ Equivalent USD	
ASET			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas				Cash and cash equivalents
dan aset lancar lainnya	_	070 044 070	50.040	and other current assets
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
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
Euro Eropa	EUR	5.942	6.263	European Euro
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

31 Maret 2017 / March 31, 2017

Mata Uang

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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	
Dollar Canada Yen Jepang Dolar Selandia Baru Dirham Uni Emirat Arab Dolar Singapura	CAD JPY NZD AED SGD	1.239 68.766 49 51 7	919 591 34 14 5	Canadian Dollar Japanese Yen New Zealand Dollar Arab Emirates Dirhams Singaporean Dollar
Piutang lain - lain - pihak berelasi Rupiah Indonesia Yen Jepang Ringgit Malaysia	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
LIABILITAS Pinjaman bank jangka pendek dan liabilitas jangka panjang Rupiah Indonesia Yen Jepang Euro Eropa Dolar Singapura Dolar Australia	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 Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	429.981.000	32.002	Murabahah payable and musyarakah financing Indonesian Rupiah
Utang usaha dan utang lain-lain Rupiah Indonesia Euro Eropa Yen Jepang Dolar Singapura Dolar Australia Dolar Hongkong Poundsterling Inggris Yuan Cina Krone Swedia	Rp EUR JPY SGD AUD HKD GBP CNY SEK	1.218.941.224 749 50.562 342 48 138 5 32	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
Franc Swiss	CHF	1	1	Swiss Franc

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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	
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi				Other payables - related parties
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	76.605	6	Indonesian Rupiah
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas imbalan kerja				Accrued expenses and 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:

	Tiga bulan yang bera Three mont		
	31 Mar 2017/	31 Mar 2016/	
	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2016	
Informasi Berdasarkan			Information Based on
Wilayah Geografis:			Geographical Area:
<u>Ekspor</u>			<u>Export</u>
Asia	77.717	89.529	Asia
Afrika	29.226	19.549	Africa
Timur tengah	16.372	10.390	Middle east
Eropa	14.244	20.379	Europe
Amerika	12.622	16.565	America
Lainnya	6.071	5.317	Others
Total Penjualan Ekspor	156.252	161.729	Total Export Sales
Lokal	115.021	109.548	Local
Total Penjualan Neto	271.273	271.277	Total Net Sales

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37. INFORMASI SEGMEN (Lanjutan)

37. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Countinued)

	Tiga bulan yang ber Three mon		
	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2017	31 Mar 2016/ Mar 31, 2016	
Informasi Berdasarkan Jenis Produk: Penjualan neto:			Information Based on Type of Product: <u>Net Sales</u> :
Produk kertas	252.324	252.867	Paper products
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	18.949	18.410	Packaging products and others
Penjualan Neto Konsolidasian	271.273	271.277	Consolidated Net Sales
<u>Beban Pokok Penjualan - Neto</u> Produk kertas Produk pengemas dan lainnya	230.247 16.361	229.994 16.385	<u>Cost of Goods Sold - Net</u> Paper products Packaging products and others
Beban Pokok Penjualan Konsolidasian	246.608	246.379	Consolidated Cost of Goods Sold
<u>Laba Bruto</u> Produk kertas Produk pengemas dan lainnya	22.077 2.588	22.873 2.025	<u>Gross Profit</u> Paper products Packaging products and others
Laba Bruto Konsolidasian	24.665	24.898	Consolidated Gross Profit
<u>Beban Usaha</u> Produk kertas Produk pengemas dan lainnya	17.577 1.320	20.419 1.487	<u>Operating Expenses</u> Paper products Packaging products and others
Total Beban Usaha Konsolidasian	18.897	21.906	Total Consolidated Operating Expenses
<u>Laba Usaha</u> Produk kertas Produk pengemas dan lainnya	4.500 1.268	2.454 538	<u>Income from Operation</u> Paper products Packaging products and others
Laba Usaha Konsolidasian	5.768	2.992	Consolidated Income from Operation
Persentase dari total aset dan liabilitas: Produk kertas Produk pengemas dan lainnya	97% 3%	97% 3%	Percentage of total assets and liabilities: Paper products 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 42,24% dan 41,08% dari total penjualan neto masing-masing untuk periode tiga bulan berakhir pada 31 Maret 2017 dan 2016. Total pembelian bahan baku (pulp) dari pihak berelasi lebih kurang sebesar 84,11% dan 99,75% dari total pembelian pulp, masing-masing untuk periode tiga bulan berakhir pada 31 Maret 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 42.24% and 41.08% of the Company's net sales for three months period ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Total raw material purchases (pulp) from related parties represent approximately 84.11% and 99.75% of the Company's total pulp purchases for three months period ended March 31, 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 0.01% dan 1,24% dari total penjualan ekspor masing-masing untuk periode tiga bulan berakhir pada 31 Maret 2017 dan 2016 (Catatan 30). Total penjualan lokal melalui pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar 99,61% dan 99,89% dari total penjualan lokal untuk periode tiga bulan berakhir pada 31 Maret 2017 dan 2016 (Catatan 30). Saldo piutang dari pihak berelasi tersebut untuk 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016 disajikan dalam "Piutang Usaha - Pihak Berelasi" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 6).
- b. Pada 31 Maret 2017 dan 2016, Perusahaan membeli bahan baku, bahan pembantu dan suku cadang dari PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry dan pihak berelasi lainnya, masing-masing sebesar USD96,3 juta dan USD137,0 juta pada 31 Maret 2017 dan 2016 atau sekitar 35,51% dan 50,51% dari total penjualan neto. Saldo sehubungan dengan transaksi ini pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 2016, beban manajemen sehubungan dengan jasa-jasa tersebut masing-masing sebesar USD2,3 juta dan USD1,7 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 2016.

Total beban sewa dan jasa pelayanan yang dibebankan pada usaha masing-masing sebesar USD240,2 ribu dan USD245,3 ribu pada 31 Maret 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).

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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 0.01% and 1.24% of the Company's export sales for three months period ended March 31,2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 30). Total local sales through related parties represents approximately 99.61% and 99.89% of the total local sales for three months period ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 30). The party receivables as of March 31, 2017 December 31, 2016 are presented as part of "Trade Receivables - Related Parties" in the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 6).
- b. In March 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company purchased raw materials, indirect materials and spare-parts from PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry and other related parties amounting to USD96.3 million and USD137.0 million in March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, representing approximately 35.51% and 50.51% of the net sales. Balances related to these transactions as of March 31, 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 USD2.3 million and USD1.7 million in March 31, 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 March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Total rental and service expense charged to operations amounting to USD240.2 thousand and USD245.3 thousand in March 31, 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 pada 31 Maret 2017 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 USD4,8 juta dan USD7,2 juta pada tanggal 31 Maret 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 tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggaltanggal 31 Maret 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

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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 as of March 31, 2017 amounted to Rp 700.6 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 USD4.8 million and USD7.2 million as of March 31, 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 three months period ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	31 Maret 2017	31 Maret 2017 / March 31, 2017		/ March 31, 2016	
	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	227.434	17	414.995	31	Board of Commissioners
Direksi	3.016.515	226	3.858.224	291	Board of Directors
Total	3.243.949	243	4.273.219	322	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

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

39. RESTRUKTURISASI UTANG (Lanjutan)

prasyarat perjanjian restrukturisasi utang secara konsensus dengan para krediturnya.

- b. Pada tanggal 30 Oktober 2003, Principal Indonesian Operating Companies within the APP Group (PIOCs) vaitu 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.

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39. DEBT RESTRUCTURING (Continued)

terms for a consensual debt restructuring agreement with its creditors.

- 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 definitive restructuring documentation contemplated by the Composition Agreement and Restructuring previously signed 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.

39. RESTRUKTURISASI UTANG (Lanjutan)

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

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 YANG MATERIAL

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 seluruhnya. sebagian maupun Akibatnya, kewajiban-kewajiban Perusahaan yang berkaitan dengan klaim-klaim tertentu, termasuk klaim-klaim disebutkan di bawah ini, menjadi tidak pasti dan terdapat kemungkinan dimana kesimpulannya adalah Perusahaan dibebaskan dari liabilitas untuk membayar klaim tersebut.

Dibawah ini adalah gugatan dan tuntutan yang signifikan 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.

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39. DEBT RESTRUCTURING (Continued)

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

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. SIGNIFICANT 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 significant 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.

40. GUGATAN DAN TUNTUTAN YANG MATERIAL (Lanjutan)

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.

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.

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40. SIGNIFICANT LITIGATION AND CLAIMS (Continued)

On October 14, 2009, Honorable James F. Holderman granted JP Morgan's motion for summary judgment against the Company and Indah Kiat.

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 31 Maret 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 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016:

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41. COMMITMENTS

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company

and its Subsidiaries have the following commitments:

- 1. 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.
- Although the effective date of the MRA has been achieved, there are some claims from nonparticipants 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	31 Maret 2017/ M	larch 31, 2017	
Akun	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Accounts
Aset Keuangan			Financial Assets
<u>Diukur pada nilai wajar</u>			Measured at fair value
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi			Fair value through profit or loss
(FVTPL)			(FVTPL)
Investasi pada reksadana	1.896	1.896	Investment in mutual fund
<u>Diukur pada biaya perolehan</u>			
<u>diamortisasi</u>			Measured at amortized cost
Kas	44	44	Cash on hand
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang:			Loans and Receivables:
Kas dan setara kas	21.943	21.943	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi			
penyisihan kerugian			Trade receivables - net of
atas penurunan nilai	103.334	103.334	allowance for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2.717	2.717	Other receivables - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	65.515	65.515	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	23.096	23.096	for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current other receivables -
tidak lancar	136.975	136.975	related parties
Total Aset Keuangan	355.520	355.520	Total Financial Assets

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42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	31 Maret 2017/ M	larch 31, 2017	
	Nilai Tercatat/	Nilai Wajar/	
Akun	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	Accounts
Liabilitas Keuangan			Financial Liabilities
<u>Diukur pada biaya perolehan</u>			
diamortisasi			Measured at amortized cost
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	156.962	156.962	Short-term bank loans
Utang murabahah	22.521	22.521	Murabahah payable
Pembiayaan musyarakah	9.759	9.759	Musyarakah financing
Utang usaha	105.085	105.085	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	5.665	5.665	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar	8.614	8.614	Accrued expenses
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current - other payables -
jangka panjang	6.936	6.936	related parties
Liabilitas jangka panjang:			Long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	119	119	Lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank	174.416	174.416	Bank loan
Pembiayaan musyarakah	7.507	7.507	Musyarakah financing
Pinjaman	162.513	162.513	Loans
Wesel bayar	754.252	754.252	Notes payable
Total Liabilitas Keuangan		1.414.349	Total Financial Liabilities
	1.414.349 31 Desember 2016 / E		
Akun	31 Desember 2016 / D		Accounts
	31 Desember 2016 / E	December 31, 2016 Nilai Wajar/	
Aset Keuangan	31 Desember 2016 / Dilai Tercatat/	December 31, 2016 Nilai Wajar/	Financial Assets
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar	31 Desember 2016 / Dilai Tercatat/	December 31, 2016 Nilai Wajar/	Financial Assets <u>Measured at fair value</u>
Aset Keuangan <u>Diukur pada nilai wajar</u> Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi	31 Desember 2016 / Dilai Tercatat/	December 31, 2016 Nilai Wajar/	Financial Assets <u>Measured at fair value</u> Fair value through profit or loss
Aset Keuangan <u>Diukur pada nilai wajar</u> Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL)	31 Desember 2016 / D Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	December 31, 2016 Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Financial Assets <u>Measured at fair value</u> Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Aset Keuangan <u>Diukur pada nilai wajar</u> Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi	31 Desember 2016 / Dilai Tercatat/	December 31, 2016 Nilai Wajar/	Financial Assets <u>Measured at fair value</u> Fair value through profit or loss
Aset Keuangan <u>Diukur pada nilai wajar</u> Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL)	31 Desember 2016 / D Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	December 31, 2016 Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Financial Assets <u>Measured at fair value</u> Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Aset Keuangan <u>Diukur pada nilai wajar</u> Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana	31 Desember 2016 / D Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	December 31, 2016 Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Financial Assets <u>Measured at fair value</u> Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Aset Keuangan <u>Diukur pada nilai wajar</u> Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana <u>Diukur pada biaya perolehan</u>	31 Desember 2016 / D Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	December 31, 2016 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 Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi	31 Desember 2016 / D Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	December 31, 2016 Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Financial Assets Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund Measured at amortized cost
Aset Keuangan Diukur pada nilai wajar Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) Investasi pada reksadana Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi Kas	31 Desember 2016 / D Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	December 31, 2016 Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Financial Assets Measured at fair value Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Investment in mutual fund Measured at amortized cost 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:	31 Desember 2016 / E Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts 750	December 31, 2016 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:
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	31 Desember 2016 / E Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts 750	December 31, 2016 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:
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	31 Desember 2016 / E Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts 750	December 31, 2016 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	31 Desember 2016 / E Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts 750 30 111.685	December 31, 2016 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 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	31 Desember 2016 / E Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts 750 30 111.685	750 111.685 70.614	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 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	31 Desember 2016 / E Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts 750 30 111.685 70.614 3.801	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
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	31 Desember 2016 / E Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts 750 30 111.685 70.614 3.801	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
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	31 Desember 2016 / E Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts 750 30 111.685 70.614 3.801	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 -	31 Desember 2016 / E Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts 750 30 111.685 70.614 3.801	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	31 Desember 2016 / D Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts 750 30 111.685 70.614 3.801 57.460	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
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 atas penurunan nilai	31 Desember 2016 / D Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts 750 30 111.685 70.614 3.801 57.460	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 for impairment loss

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42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	31 Desember 2016 / [December <i>31, 2016</i>	
	Nilai Tercatat/	Nilai Wajar/	
Akun	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	Accounts
Liabilitas Keuangan			Financial Liabilities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan			
yang diamortisasi			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.

43. PENGARUH PENERAPAN PSAK No. 55

Pada 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2016, penerapan PSAK No. 55 (Catatan 2t) menyebabkan penyesuaian berikut ini:

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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.

43. EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PSAK No. 55

On March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the implementation of PSAK No. 55 (Note 2t) resulted to the following adjustments:

	31			
	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 KONSOLIDASIAN				STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
Beban masih harus dibayar	(57.295)	48.681	(8.614)	Accrued expenses
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - neto	(10.900)	1.505	(9.395)	Deferred tax liability - net
Pinjaman jangka panjang	(152.241)	(10.272)	(162.513)	Long-term loans
Wesel bayar	(708.319)	(45.933)	(754.252)	Notes payable
				CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN				PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN				COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Beban bunga	(9.858)	1.588	(8.270)	Interest expense
Rugi selisih kurs - neto	(3.401)	(43)	(3.444)	Loss on foreign exchange - net
Taksiran beban pajak tangguhan	(1.441)	(309)	(1.750)	Estimated deferred tax expense

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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	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 31 Maret 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 tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 akan menjadi lebih rendah/tinggi sebesar sekitar USD19,3 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 March 31, 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 three months period ended March 31, 2017 would have been decrease/increase of approximately USD19.3 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 jangka panjang serta aset dan liabilitas yang dikenakan bunga. Kebijakan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah untuk memperoleh tingkat suku bunga yang paling menguntungkan tanpa meningkatkan eksposur terhadap mata uang asing dengan mengelola biaya pinjamannya menggunakan kombinasi antara utang dan liabilitas jangka panjang dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap dan mengambang.

Jika pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017, suku bunga lebih tinggi/rendah 50 basis poin dengan semua variabel lain tetap, maka laba rugi dan ekuitas untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2017 akan menjadi lebih rendah/tinggi USD0,48 juta yang terutama timbul sebagai akibat beban bunga yang lebih tinggi/rendah atas pinjaman dengan suku bunga mengambang.

c. Risiko kredit

Eksposur Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terhadap risiko kredit timbul dari wanprestasi pihak lain, dengan eksposur maksimum sebesar nilai nominal aset keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak, sebagai berikut:

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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 March 31, 2017, the interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower with all variables held constant, profit or loss and equity for the three months period ended March 31, 2017 would have been lower/higher by approximately USD0.48 million, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate loans.

c. Credit risk

The Company and Subsidiaries' exposure to credit risk arises from the default of other parties, with maximum exposure equal the nominal value of its financial assets, as follows:

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar 31, 2017</i>	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Kas dan setara kas	21.943	111.685	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	103.334	70.614	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2.717	3.801	Other receivable - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	65.515	57.460	Other current assets
Investasi pada reksadana	1.896	750	Investment in mutual funds
Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi -			Non-current trade receivables -
tidak lancar	23.096	22.928	related parties
Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current - other receivable -
tidak lancar	136.975	136.302	related parties
Total	355.476	403.540	Total

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki dan menerapkan kebijakan dan prosedur pemberian kredit untuk memastikan adanya evaluasi kredit yang hati-hati dan pengawasan akun piutang yang aktif. The Company and Subsidiaries have in place credit policies and procedures to ensure prudent credit evaluation and active account monitoring.

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
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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:

	31 Maret 2017/ March 31, 2017					
	Belum Jatuh Tempo ataupun	Telah Jatuh				
	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	21.943	-	-	-	21.943	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	69.780	26.071	337	7.146	103.334	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2.717	-	-	-	2.717	Other receivable - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	65.515	-	-	-	65.515	Other current assets
Investasi pada reksadana Piutang usaha -	1.896	-	-	-	1.896	Investment in mutual funds Non-current trade receivables -
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar Piutang lain-lain -	23.096	-	-	-	23.096	related parties Non-current other receivable -
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	136.975				136.975	related parties
Total	321.922	26.071	337	7.146	355.476	Total

31 Desember 2016 / December 31, 2016						
	Belum Jatuh Tempo ataupun	Telah Jatuh				
	mengalami Penurunan Nilai/	Kurang dari 3 bulan/	3 bulan - 12 bulan/	Lebih dari 1 tahun/		
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Less than 3 months	3 months - 12 months	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				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).

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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).

	31 Maret 2017/ March 31, 2017						
	Nilai arus kas kontraktual yang tidak terdiskonto /						
	_	Contractual undiscounted cash flows amounts					
		Lebih dari					
				1 tahun sampai			
				5 tahun/	Lebih dari		
	Nilai Tercatat		Sampai dengan	After 1 year but	5 tahun/		
	Carying	Total/	1 tahun/	not more than	More than		
	Amount	Total/	Within 1 year	5 years	5 years		
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	156.962	156.962	156.962	-	-		
Utang murabahah	22.521	22.521	22.521	-	-		
Pembiayaan musyarakah	9.759	9.759	9.759	-	-		
Utang usaha	105.085	105.085	105.085	-	-		
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	5.665	5.665	5.665	-	-		
Beban masih harus dibayar							
pada nilai nominal	57.295	57.295	56.569	726	-		
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi	6.936	6.936	6.936	-	-		
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	119	119	74	45	-		
Pinjaman bank jangka panjang Pembiayaan musyarakah-	174.416	174.416	23.187	143.403	7.826		
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga Pinjaman jangka panjang	7.507	7.507	-	7.507	-		
pada nilai nominal	152.241	152.241	7.323	34.600	110.318		
Wesel bayar pada							
nilai nominal	708.319	708.319	34.683	165.284	508.352		
Total	1.406.825	1.406.825	428.764	351.565	626.496		

	Nilai Tercatat Carying Amount	Total/ Total/	Sampai dengan 1 tahun/ Within 1 year	nted cash flows amou Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai 5 tahun/ After 1 year but not more than 5 years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	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 Beban masih harus dibayar	5.430	5.430	5.430	-	-	Other payables - third parties 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 Pembiayaan musyarakah-	205.221	205.221	26.993	169.817	8.411	Long-term bank loans Musyarakah financing
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga Pinjaman jangka panjang	7.443	7.443	-	7.443	-	long-term - third party Long-term loans
pada nilai nominal Wesel bayar pada	152.384	152.384	7.119	33.130	112.135	at nominal value 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

31 Desember 2016 / December 31, 2016

Short-term bank loans Murabahah payable Musyarakah financing Trade payables Other payables - third parties Accrued expenses at nominal value Due to related parties Lease liability Long-term bank loans Musyarakah financing long-term - third party Long-term loans at nominal value Notes payable at nominal value

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 Perusahaan nilai dari pemegang saham. Entitas Anak mengelola struktur modalnya penyesuaian-penyesuaian membuat 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.

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44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Countinued)

Capital Management

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk

The main objective of the Company and Subsidiaries' capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support their business and maximize shareholder value. The Company and Subsidiaries manage their capital structure and make adjustments with respect to changes in economic conditions and the characteristics of their business risks. No changes have been made in the objectives, policies and processes as they have been applied in previous years.

The Company 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.

	31 Mar 2017/ <i>Mar</i> 31, 2017	31 Des 2016/ Dec 31, 2016	
Pinjaman berbunga Ekuitas	1.191.758 935.939	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:

45. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

31 Mar 2017/ 31 Mar 2016/

Mar 31, 2017Mar 31, 2016Reklasifikasi aset dalam
penyelesaianReclassification asset
under construction

46. PERNYATAAN DAN INTEREPRETASI AKUNTASI YANG BELUM DITERAPKAN

Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (IAI) telah menerbitkan amandemen pernyataan dan interpretasi atas standar akuntansi yang belum berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang dimulai pada tanggal 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen pernyataan dan interpretasi yang telah diterbitkan dan berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2017 adalah sebagai berikut:

- Amandemen PSAK No. 1, "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan", tentang Prakarsa Pengungkapan.

46. ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

The Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) has issued amendments to statements and interpretations of accounting standards which are not yet effective for the financial year beginning January 1, 2016.

The amendments to statement and an interpretation issued and effective for the year commencing on or after January 1, 2017 were as follows:

- Amendments to PSAK No. 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements," on Disclosure Initiative.

46. PERNYATAAN DAN INTEREPRETASI AKUNTASI YANG BELUM DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

- ISAK No. 31 (Revisi 2015), "Interpretasi atas Ruang Lingkup PSAK No. 13: Properti Investasi".

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.

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46. ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (Countinued)

- ISAK No. 31, "Interpretation on the Scope of PSAK No. 13: Investment Property."

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.