

Laporan Keuangan Interim Konsolidasian 30 Juni 2016 (Tidak Diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2015 (Diaudit) dan Untuk Periode Enam Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015 (Tidak Diaudit) Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
June 30, 2016 (Unaudited) and
December 31, 2015 (Audited) and
For the Six Months Period Ended
June 30, 2016 and 2015 (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 30 JUNI 2016 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) DAN 31 DESEMBER 2015 (DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
FINANCIAL POSITION
JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2015 (AUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	30 Jun 2016/ Jun 30, 2016	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
ASET				ASSETS
ASET LANCAR				CURRENT ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas				Cash and cash equivalents
Pihak ketiga	2c,2f,5,42	39.125	43.322	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2c,2f,2g,5,38,42	4.341	7.068	Related party
Piutang usaha				Trade receivables
Pihak ketiga - setelah				
dikurangi penyisihan atas				Third parties - net of
penurunan nilai	2f,6,42	44.826	47.300	allowance for impairment loss
Pihak berelasi	2f,2g,6,38,42	41.333	33.483	Related parties
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2f,7,42	2.491	2.525	Other receivables - third parties
Persediaan	2h,8	269.226	274.883	Inventories
Uang muka dan biaya				Advances and prepaid
dibayar dimuka	2j,9	91.303	120.089	expenses
Pajak dibayar dimuka	2u,34a	16.386	24.948	Prepaid taxes
Aset lancar lainnya				Other current assets
Pihak ketiga	2e,2f,10,42	129.756	260.226	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2e,2f,2g,10,38,42	15.711	15.487	Related parties
Total Aset Lancar		654.498	829.331	Total Current Assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR				NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi -				
setelah dikurangi penyisihan				Trade receivables - related parties -
atas penurunan nilai	2f,2g,11,38,42,43	23.507	22.784	net of allowance for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi	2f,2g,12,38,42,43	140.741	140.738	Other receivables - related parties
Aset pajak tangguhan neto	2u,34d	1.838	1.995	Deferred tax assets-net
Investasi pada entitas asosiasi	2k,13	534.497	406.974	Investment in an associated company
Hutan tanaman industri	21,14	35.714	34.858	Industrial timber estate
Aset tetap - setelah dikurangi				Fixed assets - net of
akumulasi penyusutan	2m,2n,2p,15	1.212.783	1.245.138	accumulated depreciation
Aset tidak lancar lainnya		2.018	2.055	Other non-current assets
Total Aset Tidak Lancar		1.951.098	1.854.542	Total Non-Current Assets
TOTAL ASET		2.605.596	2.683.873	TOTAL ASSETS

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN 30 JUNI 2016 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) DAN 31 DESEMBER 2015 (DIAUDIT)

(Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
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	Catatan/ Notes	30 Jun 2016/ Jun 30, 2016	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK				CURRENT LIABILITIES
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	2f,16,42	231.333	345.557	Short-term bank loans
Utang murabahah	2f,17,42	22.762	21.745	Murabahah payable
Pembiayaan musyarakah	2f,18,42	9.863	9.424	Musyarakah financing
Utang usaha				Trade payables
Pihak ketiga	2f,19,42	27.703	35.283	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2f, 2g,19,38,42	118.628	51.770	Related parties
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2f,20,42	6.618	7.134	Other payables - third parties
Uang muka pelanggan				Advances from customers
Pihak ketiga		22.579	21.747	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	2g	1.257	624	Related parties
Beban masih harus dibayar	2f,21,42,43	8.660	9.611	Accrued expenses
Utang pajak	2u,34b	1.189	1.386	Taxes payable
Liabilitas jangka panjang				
yang jatuh tempo dalam				Current maturities of
waktu satu tahun:				long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	2f,2n,2s,22	500	604	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank -				Bank loans -
pihak ketiga	2f,2s,23a	34.034	33.900	third parties
Pinjaman dan wesel bayar	2f,2g,2s,24,25,39	40.752	40.290	Loans and notes payable
Total Liabilitas Jangka Pendek		525.878	579.075	Total Current Liabilities
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG				NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - neto	2u,34d,43	20.012	16.441	Deferred tax liabilities - net
Utang lain - lain - pihak berelasi	2f,2g,38,42	6.329	4.739	Other payables - related parties
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	21,29,30, 4 2 2t,26	45.005	41.935	Employee benefits liability
Liabilitas jangka panjang:	21,20	40.000	41.000	Long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	2f,2n,2s,22,42	500	804	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank -	21,211,23,22,72	300	004	Bank loans -
pihak ketiga	2f,2s,23a,42	191.704	163.598	third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -	21,23,230,42	131.704	100.000	Musyarakah financing-
pihak ketiga	2f,2s,23b,42	7.587	7.249	third party
Pinjaman	2f,2s,24,39,42,43	178.409	171.291	Loans
Wesel bayar	2f,2s,25,39,42,43	791.033	817.416	Notes payable
Liabilitas jangka panjang			0	
yang jatuh tempo dalam				Current maturities of
waktu satu tahun:				long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	2f,2n,2s,22	(500)	(604)	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank -	,,,	()	(55.)	Bank loans -
pihak ketiga	2f,2s,23a	(34.034)	(33.900)	third parties
Pinjaman dan wesel bayar	2f,2s,24,25,39	(40.752)	(40.290)	Loans and notes payable
Total Liabilitas Jangka Panjang		1.165.293	1.148.679	Total Non-Current Liabilities
Total Liabilitas		1.691.171	1.727.754	Total Liabilities
Total Liabilitas		1.031.171	1.121.107	i Olai Liabililles

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN 30 JUNI 2016 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) DAN 31 DESEMBER 2015 (DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

Catatan/	30 Jun 2016/	31 Des 2015/
Notes	Jun 30, 2016	Dec 31, 2015

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 -
2.671.404.522 saham biasa				2,671,404,522 shares on
pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016				June 30, 2016 and
dan 31 Desember 2015	27	651.679	651.679	December 31, 2015.
Tambahan modal disetor	2w,28	28.965	28.965	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	2s	(15.546)	28.551	foreign currency
Akumulasi pengukuran kembali				Cumulative remeasurements on
dari liabilitas imbalan kerja	2t,26	1.758	1.655	employee benefits liability
Bagian atas penghasilan				Share on other
komprehensif lain dari				comprehensive income of
entitas asosiasi	2k,13	(119)	(119)	associated company
Saldo laba	29			Retained earnings
Telah ditentukan penggunaannya		7.100	7.000	Appropriated
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya		242.574	240.374	Unappropriated
Ekuitas - neto		914.425	956.119	Equity - net
TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		2.605.596	2.683.873	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE ENAM BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 30 JUNI 2016 DAN 2015 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

Enam b	ulan yang	berakhir	pada t	anggal /
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		Six month	s ended	
	Catatan/ Notes	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	30 Jun 2015 / Jun 30, 2015	
PENJUALAN NETO	2d,2g,2r,30,37,38	530.839	587.621	NET SALES
BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN	2d,2g,2r,31,37,38	477.548	520.603	COST OF GOODS SOLD
LABA BRUTO		53.291	67.018	GROSS PROFIT
BEBAN USAHA Penjualan Umum dan administrasi	2d,2g,2r,32,38	25.521 18.287	35.882 18.353	OPERATING EXPENSES Selling General and administrative
Total Beban Usaha		43.808	54.235	Total Operating Expenses
LABA USAHA	2d,37	9.483	12.783	OPERATING INCOME
PENGHASILAN (BEBAN) LAIN-LAIN Laba (rugi) selisih kurs - neto Penghasilan bunga Laba belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar piutang usaha tidak lancar Bagian laba neto entitas asosiasi periode berjalan Beban bunga Beban murabahah Beban bagi hasil musyarakah Lain-lain - neto Beban Lain-lain - Neto	2f,2s,43 2r 2f,43 2k,13 2f,33,43	(26.111) 2.314 - 40.640 (17.242) (1.032) (595) (474) (2.500)	9.571 2.695 1.788 238 (20.332) (1.274) (565) 5.916 (1.963)	OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES) Gain (loss) on foreign exchange - net Interest income Unrealized gain on fair value changes of non-current trade receivables Share on net income of associated company for the period Interest expense Murabahah expense Musyarakah sharing expense Others - net
LABA SEBELUM TAKSIRAN MANFAAT PAJAK PENGHASILAN		6.983	10.820	INCOME BEFORE ESTIMATED INCOME TAX BENEFIT
TAKSIRAN MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN	2f,2u,34c,43	(3.702)	3.276	ESTIMATED INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
LABA NETO		3.281	14.096	NET INCOME

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK PERIODE ENAM BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA
TANGGAL 30 JUNI 2016 DAN 2015 (TIDAK DIAUDIT)
(Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika
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		Enam bulan yang ber Six month		
	Catatan/	30 Jun 2016 /	30 Jun 2015 /	
	Notes	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015	
PENGHASILAN (RUGI) KOMPREHENSIF LAIN Pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi lebih lanjut ke laba rugi: Pengukuran kembali dari liabilitas imbalan kerja Pajak penghasilan terkait	2t,26	128 (25)	- -	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Remeasurement of employee benefits liability Related income tax
Pos yang akan direklasifikasi lebih lanjut ke laba rugi: Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan				Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Exchange difference due to financial
keuangan dalam mata uang asing Penghasilan (Beban) Komprehensif Lain - Setelah Pajak		(44.097)	<u>3.655</u> 3.655	statements in foreign currency Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) - Net of Tax
PENGHASILAN (RUGI) KOMPREHENSIF NETO		(40.713)	17.751	NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
LABA NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk Kepentingan nonpengendali		3.281	14.096	NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Owners of the parent Non-controlling interest
TOTAL		3.281	14.096	TOTAL
PENGHASILAN (RUGI) KOMPREHENSIF YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk Kepentingan nonpengendali		(40.713)	17.751 -	COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Owners of the parent Non-controlling interest
TOTAL		(40.713)	17.751	TOTAL
LABA PER SAHAM DASAR YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK (dalam satuan penuh)	2v,35	0,0012	0,0053	BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE PARENT (in full amount)
LABA PER SAHAM DILUSIAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK (dalam satuan penuh)	2v,35	0,0012	0,0053	DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE PARENT (in full amount)

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN
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(Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015
(UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless

	Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh/ Issued and Fully Paid Shares	Tambahan Modal Disetor/ Additional Paid-in Capital	Selisih Transaksi dengan Kepentingan Nonpengendali/ Difference arising from Transaction with Non-controlling Interest	Selisih Kurs Penjabaran Laporan Keuangan Dalam Mata Uang Asing/ Translation Adjustments on Financial Statements In Foreign Currency	Akumulasi Pengukuran Kembali Liabilitas Imbalan Kerjal Cumulative Remeasurements on Employee Benefits Liability	Bagian atas Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain dari Entitas Asosiasi/ Share on Other Comprehensive Income of Associated Company		Laba/ Earnings Belum Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Unappropriated	Ekuitas Neto/ Equity - Net	
Saldo 1 Januari 2015	651.679	28.965	(1.986)	3.633	1.463	(58)	6.000	241.944	931.640	Balance as of January 1, 2015
Penghasilan komprehensif neto periode berjalan	-	-	-	3.655	-	-	-	14.096	17.751	Net comprehensive income for the period
Pencadangan saldo laba sebagai cadangan dana umum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	(1.000)	-	Appropriation of retained earnings for general reserve
Dividen kas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.022)	(2.022)	Cash dividend
Saldo 30 Juni 2015	651.679	28.965	(1.986)	7.288	1.463	(58)	7.000	253.018	947.369	Balance at June 30, 2015
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
Penghasilan (rugi) komprehensif neto periode berjalan	-	-	-	(44.097)	103	-	-	3.281	(40.713)	Net comprehensive income (loss) for the period
Pencadangan saldo laba sebagai cadangan dana umum	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	(100)	-	Appropriation of retained earnings for general reserve
Dividen kas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(981)	(981)	Cash dividend
Saldo 30 Juni 2016	651.679	28.965	(1.986)	(15.546)	1.758	(119)	7.100	242.574	914.425	Balance at June 30, 2016

otherwise stated)

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 the 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 ENAM BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 30 JUNI 2016 DAN 2015 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Enam bulan yang be	rakhir pada tanggal /	
	Six mont	hs ended	
	30 Jun 2016 /	30 Jun 2015 /	
	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015	
ARUS KAS DARI			CASH FLOWS FROM
AKTIVITAS OPERASI			OPERATING ACTIVITES
Penerimaan dari pelanggan	526.205	528.616	Receipts from customers
Pembayaran kepada pemasok,			Payments to suppliers,
karyawan dan untuk aktivitas			employees and for other
operasional lainnya	(390.682)	(459.317)	operating activities
Kas yang diperoleh dari			Cash provided by
aktivitas operasi	135.523	69.299	operating activities
Penerimaan (pembayaran) pajak - neto	8.365	14.232	Receipt (payments) of taxes - net
Penerimaan penghasilan bunga	1.792	2.099	Receipts of interest income
Pembayaran bunga dan			Payments of interest and
beban keuangan lainnya	(17.932)	(17.711)	other financial charges
Kas Neto yang Diperoleh dari			Net Cash Provided by
Aktivitas Operasi	127.748	67.919	Operating Activities
ARUS KAS DARI			CASH FLOWS FROM
AKTIVITAS INVESTASI			INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Pelunasan dari piutang lain-lain -			Proceeds from other receivables -
pihak berelasi	733	832	related parties
Perolehan aset tetap	(9.854)	(55.451)	Acquisition of fixed assets
Pembayaran kas neto atas	(/	(,	Net cash payment on investment in
investasi pada entitas asosiasi	(129.939)	(51.532)	an associated company
Penurunan (kenaikan) aset lancar lainnya	130.780	(80.702)	Decrease (increase) in other current assets
Penambahan hutan tanaman industri	(875)	(682)	Additional industrial timber estate
Pencairan investasi pada	(/	()	Liquidation to investment in
reksadana	749	-	mutual funds
Penambahan piutang lain - lain -			Additions in other receivables -
pihak berelasi	(261)	(231)	related parties
Kas Neto yang Diperoleh dari			Net Cash Provided by (Used in)
(Digunakan untuk) Aktivitas Investasi	(8.667)	(187.766)	Investing Activities
ARUS KAS DARI			CASH FLOWS FROM
AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan liabilitas jangka panjang	42.998	31.466	Receipt of long-term liabilities
Pembayaran liabilitas jangka panjang	(50.609)	(67.250)	Payment of long-term liabilities
Kenaikan (penurunan) neto pinjaman bank	(00.000)	(07.200)	Net increase (decrease) in short-term
jangka pendek	(112.768)	81.337	bank loans
Pembayaran dividen kas	-	(1)	Payment of cash dividends
Pembayaran liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	(304)	(324)	Payment of finance lease liabilities

(120.683)

Kas Neto yang Diperoleh dari

(Digunakan untuk) Aktivitas Pendanaan

45.228

Net Cash Provided by (Used in)

Financing Activities

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN ARUS KAS INTERIM KONSOLIDASIAN UNTUK PERIODE ENAM BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 30 JUNI 2016 DAN 2015 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) (Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika Serikat, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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	Enam bulan yang be Six monti		
	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	30 Jun 2015 / Jun 30, 2015	
PENURUNAN NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS	(1.602)	(74.619)	NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DAMPAK NETO PERUBAHAN SELISIH KURS ATAS KAS DAN SETARA KAS	(5.322)	475	NET EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGES RATE ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS			CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

50.390

43.466

142.360

68.216

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

AWAL PERIODE

KAS DAN SETARA KAS AKHIR PERIODE

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

AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD

AT END OF PERIOD

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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 Undangundang 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 Kep-179/BL/2008, Keuangan No. 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 Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusan No. AHU-100762.AH.01.02 TAHUN 2008 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2008 dan diumumkan 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 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, termuat Akta dalam 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.

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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 December 31, 2008 and was published in the Indonesian State Gazette No. 20, 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 of Issuer or Public Companies, as well as other related OJK Regulations, which is based on the Notarial Deed No. 50 dated July 22, 2015 of Linda Herawati, S.H., notary in Central Jakarta. The amendment was approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Republic Indonesia 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.

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 bahan-bahan 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 Kelompok Usaha 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).

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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 carry 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 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015, masing-masing sebanyak 2.671.404.522 dan 2.671.404.513 lembar saham.

c. Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi serta Karyawan

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

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1. GENERAL (Continued)

As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, there are 2,671,404,522 and 2,671,404,513 of the Company's shares listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange, respectively.

c. Boards of Commissioners and Directors and Employees

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors were as follows:

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

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

Manajemen kunci terdiri dari Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, susunan Komite Audit Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

Key management consists of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 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 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 masing-masing sekitar 11,2 ribu dan 11,3 ribu karyawan.

The Company and Subsidiaries' permanent employees as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were approximately 11.2 thousand and 11.3 thousand employees.

d. Struktur Entitas Anak

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, Perusahaan memiliki Entitas Anak dengan kepemilikan sebagai berikut:

d. Structures of the Subsidiaries

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had ownership interests in Subsidiaries as follows:

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1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

1. GENERAL (Continued)

	Ruang Lingkup	Tanggal	Kedudukan, Tahun Usaha Komersial Dimulai/ <i>Domicil</i> e, Year	Persentase Kepemili kan/ Percentage of Ownership	Total Aset Entitas Anak (Sebelum Eliminasi)/ Total Subsidiary's Assets (Before Elimination)		
Entitas Anak/ Subsidiaries	Usaha/ Scope of Activities	Pendirian/ Date of Establishment	Commercial Operations Started	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016 31 Des 2015 / Dec 31, 2015 (%)	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016 (USD)	31 Des 2015 / Dec 31, 2015 (USD)	
PT Mega Kertas Pratama	Distributor/ Distributor	4 Januari/ <i>January 4</i> , 1996	Tangerang, 1996	99,20	6	6	
Tjiwi Kimia Trading III (BVI) Limited	Distributor/ Distributor	8 Agustus/ August 8, 1996	British Virgin Islands, 1996	100,00	49.615	49.615	
Tjiwi Kimia Finance Mauritius Limited	Bidang Keuangan/ Financing Company	11 Juli <i>/ July 11,</i> 1997	Mauritus, 1997	100,00	38.453	38.453	
TK Trading Limited	Distributor/ Distributor	29 September/ September 29, 1997	Cayman Islands, 1997	100,00	8.531	8.531	
Tjiwi Kimia Trading (II) Limited	Distributor/ Distributor	31 Agustus/ August 31, 1998	Cayman Islands, 1998	100,00	42.596	42.596	
TK Import & Export Ltd	Distributor/ Distributor	23 Maret/ <i>March</i> 23, 2000	British Virgin Islands, 2001	100,00	6.084	6.001	
Tjiwi Kimia Finance B.V	Bidang Keuangan/ Financing Company	21 April / <i>April 21</i> , 2004	Belanda/ <i>Netherlands,</i> 2004	100,00	2	2	
Marshall Enterprise Ltd	Investasi/ Investment	10 Mei / <i>May 10,</i> 2004	Malaysia, 2004	100,00	74.333	74.336	
PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya	Kehutanan/ Forestry	1 April / <i>April 1,</i> 1992	Jakarta, 1992	99,99	32.318	32.044	

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

e. Penyelesaian Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian

Manajemen Perusahaan bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan laporan keuangan interim konsolidasian ini yang telah disetujui oleh Direksi untuk diterbitkan pada tanggal 29 Juli 2016.

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

e. Completion of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The management of the Company is responsible of the preparation of these interim consolidated financial statements which have been authorized for issued by the Board of Directors on July 29, 2016.

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 Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, kecuali untuk penerapan pernyataan dan interpretasi baru dan revisi yang berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2015 seperti yang diungkapkan dalam kebijakan akuntansi terkait.

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 1 (Revisi 2013), "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan", menggantikan PSAK No. 1 (Revisi 2009), "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan". PSAK revisi tersebut memperkenalkan perubahan signifikan berikut ini:

- (a) perubahan judul yang digunakan untuk laporan laba rugi komprehensif menjadi laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain; dan
- (b) perubahan dalam penyajian penghasilan komprehensif lain

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.

Dengan demikian, laporan keuangan interim konsolidasian direvisi dengan mempertimbangkan perubahan di atas. PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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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 Chairman of Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated June 25, 2012 regarding the Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements of Issuers or Public Companies issued by the Financial Services Authority (OJK).

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014, except for the adoption of new and revised statements and interpretations effective January 1, 2015 as described in the related accounting policies.

Effective January 1, 2015, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 1 (Revised 2013), "Presentation of Financial Statements," which superseded PSAK No. 1 (Revised 2009), "Presentation of Financial Statements." The revised PSAK introduces the following significant amendments:

- (a) the title used for statement of comprehensive income has changed to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; and
- (b) change in the presentation of other comprehensive income.

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.

Accordingly, the interim consolidated financial statements were revised to consider the above amendments

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

Laporan keuangan interim konsolidasian, kecuali laporan arus kas interim konsolidasian, disusun dengan dasar akrual dengan menggunakan konsep biaya historis, kecuali beberapa akun tertentu yang disusun berdasarkan dasar lain sebagaimana diuraikan dalam kebijakan akuntansi masing-masing akun terkait.

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

Ketika Perusahaan menerapkan suatu kebijakan akuntansi secara retrospektif atau membuat penyajian kembali pos-pos laporan keuangan, atau ketika Perusahaan mereklasifikasi pos-pos dalam laporan keuangannya maka laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian 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 2015, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 65, "Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian". Dengan diterbitkannya PSAK tersebut, PSAK No. 4 (Revisi 2009), "Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian dan Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri," diubah namanya menjadi PSAK No. 4 (Revisi 2013), "Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri," dan juga menggantikan ISAK No. 7, "Konsolidasi Entitas Bertujuan Khusus".

Penerapan PSAK No. 65 tidak berdampak pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan interim 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:

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The interim consolidated financial statements, except for the interim consolidated statement of cash flows, are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, with the measurement basis being historical cost, except for certain accounts that are measured on the 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.

When the Company adopts accounting policy retrospectively or restates items in its financial statements, or the Company reclassifies the items in its financial statements, the consolidated statements of financial position at the beginning of comparative period is presented.

The persentation 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, 2015, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 65, "Consolidated Financial Statements." With the issuance of such PSAK, PSAK No. 4 (Revised 2009), "Consolidated Financial Statements and Separate Financial Statements," was renamed to PSAK No. 4 (Revised 2013), "Separate Financial Statements," and ISAK No. 7, "Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities" was superseded.

The adoption of PSAK No. 65 has no impact in the Company and Subsidiaries' interim 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:

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

- (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.

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

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.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- (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.

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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

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.

Selisih transaksi kepentingan nonpengendali dicatat dalam akun "Selisih Transaksi dengan Kepentingan Nonpengendali" akun dan disajikan sebagai bagian dari ekuitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

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 konsilidasian.
- (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.

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Perusahaan dan Anak menerapkan PSAK No. "Pengungkapan Kepentingan dalam Entitas Lain". Pernyataan ini menyatukan menjadi satu standar tunggal untuk semua persyaratan pengungkapan tentang kepentingan entitas pada entitas anak, pengaturan bersama, asosiasi dan entitas terstruktur yang tidak dikonsolidasi. Pernyataan baru ini pelapor mensyaratkan entitas mengungkapkan informasi yang dapat membantu pengguna laporan keuangan untuk menilai sifat dan dampak keuangan dari hubungan entitas pelapor dengan entitas lainnya. Pernyataan baru ini hanya mempengaruhi pengungkapan, tidak ada efek pada posisi keuangan atau kinerja Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

The difference of the transaction with non-controlling interest is recorded as "Difference Arising from Transaction with Non-controlling Interest" account and presented as part of equity in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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.

Effective January 1, 2015, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 67, "Dislosures of Interests in Other Entities." This statement brings together into one single standard all the disclosure requirements about an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. This new statement requires a reporting entity to disclose information that helps users to assess the nature and financial effects of the reporting entity's relationship with other entities. As the new statement affects only disclosure, there is no effect on the Company and Subsidiaries' financial position or performance.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

c. 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.

d. Informasi Segmen

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

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. Instrumen Keuangan

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 50 (Revisi 2014), "Instrumen Keuangan: Penyajian", PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2014), "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengakuan dan Pengukuran", dan PSAK No. 60 (Revisi 2014), "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengungkapan". Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak juga menerapkan PSAK No. 68, "Pengukuran Nilai Wajar" dan ISAK No. 26 (Revisi 2014), "Penilaian Kembali Derivatif Melekat".

Penerapan PSAK No. 50 (Revisi 2014), PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2014), PSAK No. 60 (Revisi 2014), PSAK No.68 dan ISAK No. 26 (Revisi 2014) tidak berdampak dalam laporan keuangan interim konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c. 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.

d. Segment Information

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

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. Financial Instruments

Effective January 1, 2015, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 50 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instruments: Presentation," PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement," and PSAK No. 60 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instruments: Disclosures." The Company and Subsidiaries also applied PSAK No. 68, "Fair Value Measurement," and ISAK No. 26 (Revised 2014), "Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives."

The adoption of PSAK No. 50 (Revised 2014), PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2014), PSAK No. 60 (Revised 2014), PSAK No.68 and ISAK No. 26 (Revised 2014) has no impact in the Company and Subsidiaries's interim consolidated financial statements.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

1. Aset Keuangan

Pengakuan awal

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, aset keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terdiri dari aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL), investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo (HTM) dan pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang.

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.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1. Financial Assets

Initial recognition

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

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company and Subsidiaries' financial assets consisted of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), held-to-maturity (HTM) investments and loans and receivables.

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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

Investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo (HTM)

keuangan nonderivatif pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan jatuh temponya telah ditetapkan HTM diklasifikasikan sebagai ketika Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mempunyai intensi positif dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan hingga jatuh tempo. Setelah pengukuran awal, investasi HTM diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi penurunan nilai. Keuntungan atau kerugian diakui dalam laba rugi pada saat investasi tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya atau mengalami penurunan nilai, serta melalui proses amortisasi.

· 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 bunga efektif, dikurangi dengan penurunan nilai. Keuntungan atau kerugian diakui dalam laba rugi pada saat pinjaman yang diberikan piutang dihentikan dan 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)

· Held-to-maturity (HTM) investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as HTM when the Company and Subsidiaries have the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. After initial measurement, HTM investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment. Gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss when the investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

· 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 evaluates 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 vang 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 derecognizes 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 determines 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 majemuk, nilai wajar dari komponen liabilitas diestimasi dengan menggunakan suku bunga yang berlaku di pasar untuk instrumen nonconvertible yang serupa. Jumlah ini dicatat sebagai liabilitas dengan dasar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif sampai dengan liabilitas tersebut berakhir melalui konversi atau pada tanggal instrumen jatuh tempo. Komponen ekuitas ditentukan dengan cara mengurangkan total komponen liabilitas dari keseluruhan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan majemuk. Jumlah tersebut diakui dan dicatat dalam ekuitas, dikurangi dengan pajak penghasilan, dan tidak ada pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, liabilitas keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terdiri dari pinjaman dan utang (Catatan 42).

Pengukuran selanjutnya

Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Setelah pengakuan awal, pinjaman dan utang yang dikenakan bunga 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.

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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 June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company and Subsidiaries' financial liabilities consisted of loans and borrowings (Note 42).

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings 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 derecognizes financial liabilities if, and only if, the Company and Subsidiaries' obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

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.

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.

5. Pengukuran nilai wajar

Nilai wajar adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual suatu aset atau harga yang akan dibayar untuk mengalihkan suatu liabilitas dalam transaksi teratur antara pelaku pasar di pasar utama (atau pasar yang paling menguntungkan) pada tanggal pengukuran dalam kondisi pasar saat ini (yaitu harga keluar) terlepas apakah harga tersebut dapat diobservasi secara langsung atau diestimasi dengan menggunakan teknik penilaian lain pada tanggal pengukuran. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengukur nilai wajar suatu aset atau liabilitas menggunakan asumsi yang akan digunakan pelaku pasar ketika menentukan harga aset atau liabilitas tersebut, dengan asumsi bahwa pelaku pasar bertindak dalam kepentingan ekonomis terbaiknya. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menentukan kelas aset dan liabilitas yang sesuai dengan sifat, karakteristik, dan risiko aset dan liabilitas, dan level hirarki nilai wajar dimana pengukuran nilai wajar tersebut dikategorikan.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4. Financial instruments measured at amortized

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.

5. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal (or most advantageous market) at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique at the measurement date. The Company and Subsidiaries measures the fair value of an asset or a liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. The Company and Subsidiaries determines appropriate classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability, and the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

g. Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi sebagaimana didefinisikan dalam PSAK No. 7 (Revisi 2010), "Pengungkapan 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 konsolidasian.

Pihak-pihak berelasi adalah orang atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas pelapor:

- (a) Orang atau anggota keluarga terdekat mempunyai relasi dengan entitas pelapor jika orang tersebut:
 - (i) memiliki pengendalian atau pengendalian bersama atas entitas pelapor;
 - (ii) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas pelapor; atau
 - (iii) personil manajemen kunci entitas pelapor atau entitas induk entitas pelapor.
- (b) Suatu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi salah satu hal berikut:
 - Entitas dan entitas pelapor adalah anggota dari Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang sama (artinya entitas induk, entitas anak, dan entitas anak berikutnya terkait dengan entitas lain);
 - (ii) Satu entitas adalah entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama dari entitas lain (atau entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama yang merupakan anggota suatu Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak, yang mana entitas lain tersebut adalah anggotanya);
 - (iii) Kedua entitas tersebut adalah ventura bersama dari pihak ketiga yang sama;
 - (iv) Satu entitas adalah ventura bersama dari entitas ketiga dan entitas yang lain adalah entitas asosiasi dari entitas ketiga;
 - (v) Entitas tersebut adalah suatu program imbalan pascakerja untuk imbalan kerja dari salah satu entitas pelapor atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas pelapor. Jika entitas pelapor adalah entitas yang menyelenggarakan program tersebut, maka entitas sponsor juga berelasi dengan entitas pelapor;
 - (vi) Entitas yang dikendalikan atau dikendalikan bersama oleh orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf (a);
 - (vii) Orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf (a).(i) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas atau personil manajemen kunci entitas (atau entitas induk dari entitas).

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g. Transactions with Related Parties

The Company and Subsidiaries enter into transactions with related parties as defined in PSAK No. 7 (Revised 2010), "Related Party Disclosure." The transactions are made based on terms agreed by the parties. Significant transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Related party represents a person or an entity who is related to the reporting entity:

- (a) A person or a close member of the person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- (b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity;
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) A person identified in (a).(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

Semua transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan interim konsolidasian.

h. 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.

i. Kombinasi Bisnis

Kombinasi bisnis dicatat dengan metode akuisisi. Selisih lebih nilai agregat dari nilai wajar imbalan yang dialihkan, jumlah proporsi kepemilikan kepentingan nonpengendali atas aset neto teridentifikasi dari pihak yang diakuisisi, dan nilai wajar kepentingan ekuitas yang sebelumnya dimiliki pihak pengakuisisi, atas nilai wajar aset neto teridentifikasi yang diperoleh diakui sebagai goodwill. Jika imbalan yang dialihkan lebih rendah daripada nilai wajar aset neto yang diperoleh (goodwill negatif), maka selisihnya diakui dalam laba rugi. Goodwill tidak diamortisasi dan dilakukan uji penurunan nilai setiap tahun.

Goodwill diukur pada jumlah tercatat dikurangi akumulasi kerugian penurunan nilai. Untuk tujuan pengujian penurunan nilai, goodwill yang diperoleh dari suatu kombinasi bisnis, sejak tanggal akuisisi dialokasikan kepada setiap Unit Penghasil Kas ("UPK") dari Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang diharapkan akan bermanfaat dari sinergi kombinasi tersebut, terlepas dari apakah aset atau liabilitas lain dari pihak yang diakuisisi ditetapkan atas UPK tersebut.

j. Biaya Dibayar Dimuka

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

k. Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 15 (Revisi 2013), "Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama". Ruang lingkup dalam pernyataan revisi ini diperluas untuk mencakup entitas asosiasi dan ventura bersama.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

All significant transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes to the interim consolidated financial statements.

h. 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.

i. Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Any excess of the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred, the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree, over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. If the consideration transferred is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired (negative goodwill), the difference is recognized in profit or loss. Goodwill is not amortized but annually assessed for impairment.

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

j. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized over the periods benefited.

k. Investment in an Associated Company

Effective January 1, 2015, the Company applied PSAK No. 15 (Revised 2013), "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures." The scope of the revised statement is expanded to cover associates and joint ventures.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

Entitas asosiasi adalah suatu entitas, dimana Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mempunyai 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.

Investasi pada entitas asosiasi dicatat dengan menggunakan metode ekuitas, dimana pada awalnya diakui sebesar biaya perolehan. Selanjutnya bagian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak atas laba rugi entitas asosiasi, setelah penyesuaian yang diperlukan terhadap dampak penyeragaman kebijakan akuntansi dan eliminasi laba atau rugi yang dihasilkan dari transaksi antara Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dan entitas asosiasi, akan menambah atau mengurangi jumlah tercatat investasi tersebut dan diakui sebagai laba rugi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Penerimaan distribusi dari entitas asosiasi mengurangi nilai 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 perubahan tersebut diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dari Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Goodwill yang terkait dengan akuisisi entitas asosiasi termasuk dalam jumlah tercatat investasi. Jika terdapat goodwill negatif, maka jumlah tersebut diakui di dalam laba rugi. 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.

Perubahan nilai investasi yang disebabkan oleh terjadinya perubahan nilai ekuitas di entitas asosiasi yang timbul dari transaksi modal di entitas asosiasi dengan pihak ketiga diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain dan akan diakui sebagai penghasilan atau beban pada saat pelepasan investasi yang bersangkutan.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

An associate 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.

Investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method, under which it is initially recognized at cost. Subsequently, the Company and Subsidiaries' share of the profit or loss of the associate, after any adjustments necessary to give effect to uniform accounting policies and elimination of profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and Subsidiaries' and the associate, increases or decreases their carrying amount and is recognized in the Company and Subsidiaries' profit or loss. Distributions received from the associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for changes in the Company and Subsidiaries' proportionate interest in the associate arising from changes in the associate's other comprehensive income. The Company and Subsidiaries' share of those changes is recognized in other comprehensive income of the Company and Subsidiaries.

Goodwill on acquisition of associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment. In case of negative goodwill, such amount is recognized in profit or loss. Goodwill is no longer amortized but annually assesed 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 associates.

Changes in value of the investments due to changes of equity in associates arising from capital transactions of such associates with other parties are recognized as other comprehensive income and recognized as income or expenses in the period the investments are disposed of.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

I. 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 Industri Siap Tebang dan diamortisasi menggunakan metode unit of production.

m. Aset Tetap

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak telah memilih untuk menggunakan model biaya sebagai kebijakan akuntansi pengukuran aset tetapnya.

Aset tetap, selain hak atas tanah, dinyatakan sebesar harga perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan. Penyusutan dihitung dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus (straight-line method) berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap sebagai berikut:

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. 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.

m. Fixed Assets

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

Fixed assets, other than land rights, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of fixed assets 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

ISAK 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.

Pada setiap akhir tahun, nilai residu, umur manfaat dan metode penyusutan ditelaah kembali, dan jika diperlukan, disesuaikan secara prospektif. ISAK 25 "Land Right" pescribes that the legal cost of land right in the form of Business Usage Rights ("Hak Guna Usaha" or "HGU"), Building Usage Rights (Hak Guna Bangunan or "HGB") and Usage Rights ("Hak Pkai" or "HP") when the land was acquired initially are recognized as part of the cost of the land under the "Property and Equipment" 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.

At each end of reporting period, the assets residual value, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed, and if appropriate, adjusted prospectively.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

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.

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

n. 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.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 period the asset is derecognized.

n. 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

o. Provisi dan Kontinjensi

Provisi diakui jika sebagai akibat peristiwa masa lalu, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki kewajiban kini yang bersifat hukum maupun konstruktif yang dapat diestimasi secara andal, dan kemungkinan besar arus keluar sumber daya yang mengandung manfaat ekonomi diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban tersebut. Provisi ditentukan dengan mendiskontokan perkiraan arus kas masa depan, dengan suatu tingkat diskonto sebelum pajak yang mencerminkan penilaian pasar atas nilai waktu dari uang dan risiko yang terkait dengan liabilitas yang bersangkutan.

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.

p. Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-Keuangan

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 48 (Revisi 2014), "Penurunan Nilai Aset". Penerapan PSAK revisi ini tidak berdampak dalam laporan keuangan interim konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

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.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

o. Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company and Subsidiaries has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be reliably estimated, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows, at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific of the liability.

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.

p. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Effective January 1, 2015, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 48 (Revised 2014), "Impairment of Assets." The adoption of this revised PSAK has no impact in the Company and Subsidiaries' interim consolidated financial statements.

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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

Rugi penurunan nilai yang telah diakui dalam periode-periode sebelumnya untuk aset (selain goodwill) dibalik jika, dan hanya jika, terdapat perubahan estimasi digunakan untuk yang menentukan jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut sejak rugi penurunan nilai terakhir diakui. Jika demikian, jumlah tercatat aset dinaikkan ke jumlah terpulihkannya, tetapi tidak melebihi jumlah tercatat setelah amortisasi atau penyusutan) seandainya aset tidak mengalami rugi penurunan nilai pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya. Kenaikan ini merupakan suatu pembalikan rugi penurunan nilai yang diakui segera dalam laba rugi.

q. 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 jumlah perolehan kualifikasian, aset 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.

r. 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).

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

An impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset (other than goodwill) will be reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset shall be increased to its recoverable amount, but will not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. That increase is a reversal of an impairment loss recognized immediately in profit or loss.

q. 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.

r. 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).

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

s. Transaksi dan Saldo dalam Mata Uang Asing

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

Kurs penutup yang digunakan pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebagai berikut (dalam satuan penuh):

30 Jun 2016/ 31 Des 2015/ Jun 30, 2016 Dec 31, 2015 Dolar AS/ Rupiah Indonesia 13.180,00 13.795,00 US Dollar/Indonesian Rupiah Dolar AS/ Yen Jepang 102,72 120.45 US Dollar/ Japanese Yen US Dollar/ Chinese Yuan Dolar AS/ Yuan Cina 6,63 6,49 Dolar AS/ Dolar Singapura US Dollar/ Singapore Dollar 1,35 1,41 Dolar AS/ Dolar Australia 1,34 US Dollar/ Australian Dollar 1.37 Dolar AS/ Euro Eropa 0,90 US Dollar/ European Euro 0.92

t. Imbalan Kerja

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013), "Imbalan Kerja". PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013) memberikan, antara lain, (i) penghapusan "pendekatan koridor" yang diizinkan dalam versi sebelumnya dan (ii) memberikan perubahan signifikan dalam pengakuan, penyajian dan pengungkapan imbalan kerja, antara lain, sebagai berikut:

- Laba dan rugi aktuaria kini diwajibkan diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dan dikeluarkan secara permanen dari laba rugi.
- Biaya jasa lalu yang belum vested tidak dapat ditangguhkan lagi dan diakui selama periode vesting masa depan. Sebaliknya, semua biaya jasa lalu akan diakui pada saat yang lebih dulu antara ketika amandemen/kurtailmen terjadi atau ketika Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengakui biaya restrukturisasi atau pemutusan hubungan kerja terkait.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak telah menerapkan revisi standar secara retrospektif sesuai dengan ketentuan transisi dan laporan keuangan konsolidasian tahun sebelumnya telah disajikan kembali.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

s. 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 net foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in current period's profit or loss

The closing exchange rates used as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows (in full amount):

t. Employee Benefits

Effective January 1, 2015, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits." PSAK No. 24 (Revised 2013) provides, among others, (i) the elimination of the "corridor approach" permitted under the previous version and (ii) significant changes in the recognition, presentation and disclosure of postemployment benefits which, among others, are as follows:

- Actuarial gains and losses are now required to be recognized in other comprehensive income and excluded permanently from profit or loss.
- Unvested past service costs can no longer be deferred and recognized over the future vesting period. Instead, all past service costs will be recognized at the earlier of when the amendment/curtailment occurs or when the Company dan Subsidiaries recognizes related restructuring or termination costs.

The Company and Subsidiaries has applied the revised standard retrospectively in accordance with the transitional provisions and the prior year consolidated financial statements have been restated accordingly.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

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 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 atau penghentian program. Sebelum menentukan biaya jasa lalu, atau keuntungan dan kerugian atas penyelesaian, Perusahaan dan Entitas 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.

u. Pajak Penghasilan

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 46 (Revisi 2014), "Pajak Penghasilan". Penerapan PSAK revisi ini tidak berdampak dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Beban pajak penghasilan 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 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. Liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui atas semua perbedaan temporer kena pajak. Manfaat pajak di masa mendatang, seperti saldo rugi fiskal yang belum digunakan, diakui sejauh besar kemungkinan realisasi atas manfaat pajak tersebut.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Company and Subsidiaries recognizes 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.

u. Income Taxes

Effective January 1, 2015, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 46 (Revised 2014), "Income Taxes." The adoption this revised PSAK has no impact in the Company and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements.

Current income 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.

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 asset are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Future tax benefits, such as the carryforward of unused tax losses, are also recognized to the extent that realization of such benefits is probable.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (Lanjutan)

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 tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

Aset pajak tangguhan dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan dilakukan saling hapus jika dan hanya jika entitas memiliki hak secara hukum untuk saling hapus aset pajak kini terhadap liabilitas pajak kini, dan aset pajak tangguhan dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan terkait dengan pajak penghasilan yang dikenakan oleh otoritas perpajakan atas entitas kena pajak yang sama atau entitas kena pajak berbeda yang bermaksud untuk 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.

v. Laba (Rugi) per Saham

Laba (rugi) per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba (rugi) neto yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk dengan jumlah ratarata tertimbang saham biasa yang beredar selama periode yang bersangkutan.

Laba (rugi) per saham dilusian dihitung dengan membagi laba (rugi) neto dengan jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham biasa setelah disesuaikan dengan efek dari saham biasa yang sifatnya berpotensi untuk dilusi.

w. 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)

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 balance sheet date.

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

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.

v. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share are computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to the owners of the parent by the weighted average number of issued and outstanding shares of stock during the period.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of issued and outstanding shares as adjusted for the effects of all potential dilution.

w. 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 (Revisi 2014) 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 determines 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 (Revised 2014). Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Company and Subsidiaries' accounting policies disclosed in Note 2.

3. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (Lanjutan)

Menentukan nilai wajar dan perhitungan amortisasi biaya perolehan dari instrumen keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mencatat aset dan liabilitas keuangan tertentu pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, yang mengharuskan penggunaan estimasi akuntansi. Sementara komponen signifikan atas asumsi yang digunakan dalam perhitungan amortisasi biaya perolehan ditentukan menggunakan bukti obyektif yang dapat diverifikasi, jumlah amortisasi dapat berbeda bila Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menggunakan metodologi penilaian atau asumsi yang berbeda. Perubahan tersebut dapat mempengaruhi secara langsung laba atau rugi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 42.

Menilai jumlah terpulihkan dari aset keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengevaluasi akun piutang tertentu yang diketahui bahwa pelanggan tertentu tidak dapat memenuhi kewajiban keuangannya. Dalam hal tersebut, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menggunakan pertimbangan, berdasarkan fakta dan situasi yang tersedia, termasuk namun tidak terbatas pada, jangka waktu hubungan dengan pelanggan dan status kredit dari pelanggan berdasarkan catatan kredit dari pihak ketiga yang tersedia dan faktor pasar yang telah diketahui, untuk mencatat penyisihan spesifik atas pelanggan terhadap jumlah terutang guna mengurangi jumlah piutang yang diharapkan dapat diterima oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Penyisihan spesifik ini dievaluasi kembali dan disesuaikan jika tambahan informasi yang diterima mempengaruhi jumlah penyisihan atas penurunan nilai piutang. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 6.

Menilai penyisihan penurunan nilai pasar dan keusangan persediaan

Penyisihan penurunan nilai pasar dan keusangan persediaan diestimasi berdasarkan fakta dan situasi yang tersedia, termasuk namun tidak terbatas kepada, kondisi fisik persediaan yang dimiliki, harga jual pasar, estimasi biaya penyelesaian dan estimasi biaya yang timbul untuk penjualan. Provisi dievaluasi kembali dan disesuaikan jika terdapat tambahan informasi yang mempengaruhi jumlah yang diestimasi.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, 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> <u>amortization of financial instruments</u>

The Company and Subsidiaries records 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 evaluates specific accounts receivable where they have information that certain customers are unable to meet their financial obligations. In these cases, the Company and Subsidiaries use judgment, based on available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, the length of their relationship with the customer and the customer's current credit status based on any available third party credit reports and known market factors, to record specific provisions for customers against amounts due to reduce their receivable amounts that the Company and Subsidiaries expect to collect. These specific provisions are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information received affects the provision for impairment. Further details are disclosed in Note 6.

Assessing allowance for decline in market value and obsolescence of inventories

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

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 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 non-keuangan tertentu

PSAK No. 48 (Revisi 2014) mensyaratkan bahwa penilaian penurunan nilai dilakukan pada aset nonkeuangan tertentu apabila terdapat kejadian atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatat tidak dapat diperoleh kembali. Faktor-faktor yang dianggap penting oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang dapat memicu penelaahan atas penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

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

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, 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

Biaya 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 bisnisnya. Perubahan tingkat pemakaian perkembangan teknologi dapat mempengaruhi masa manfaat ekonomis dan nilai sisa aset, dan karenanya biava penyusutan masa depan mungkin direvisi. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2m dan 15.

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3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

Assessing impairment of certain non-financial assets

PSAK No. 48 (Revised 2014) requires that an impairment review be performed on certain non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The factors that the Company and Subsidiaries consider important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

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

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

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company and Subsidiaries assessed that there was no indication of impairment on their fixed assets and other non-current assets.

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

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 Notes 2m and 15.

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 kerja

Penentuan beban pensiun dan kewajiban imbalan kerja Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak bergantung pada pemilihan asumsi yang digunakan oleh aktuaris independen dalam menghitung total tersebut. Asumsi tersebut termasuk antara lain, tingkat diskonto, tingkat kenaikan gaji tahunan, tingkat pengunduran diri karyawan tahunan, tingkat cacat, 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 diestimasi atas pensiun dan imbalan kerja dan beban imbalan kerja neto. 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' obligations and costs for employee benefits is dependent on their selection of certain assumptions used by the independent actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those 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 their assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the Company and Subsidiaries' actual results or significant changes in the Company and Subsidiaries' assumptions may materially affect their estimated liabilities for pension and employee benefits and net employee benefits 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)

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.

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. Dalam pengakuan dan pengukuran provisi, manajemen mengambil risiko dan ketidakpastian.

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 (Revisi 2009), "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.

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3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

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.

Evaluating provisions and contingencies

The Company and Subsidiaries is 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. In recognizing and measuring provisions, the management takes risk 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 (Revised 2009), "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset."

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.

4. AKUISISI KEPENTINGAN NONPENGENDALI (Lanjutan)

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, jumlah penyertaan Perusahaan di PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya adalah sebesar 99,99% dan saldo selisih transaksi dengan kepentingan nonpengendali adalah masingmasing sebesar USD2,0 juta.

5. KAS DAN SETARA KAS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

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4. ACQUISITION OF NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST (Continued)

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

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 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, respectively.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

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	30 Jun 2016/ <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 201 5/ Dec 31, 2015	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Kas	37	41	Cash on hand
Kas di bank			Cash in banks
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	18.223	12.967	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	7.595	10.449	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	2.145	2.059	(Persero) Tbk
Bank of China Limited	1.754	7.485	Bank of China Limited
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD1 juta)	2.776	2.330	USD1 million)
Total kas di bank	32.493	35.290	Total cash in banks
Setara Kas			<u>Cash equivalents</u>
Deposito berjangka			<u>Time deposits</u>
Rupiah Indonesia:			Indonesian Rupiah:
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD1 juta)	395	1.391	USD1 million)

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5. KAS DAN SETARA KAS (Lanjutan)

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

THO DAIL OF TAILS THO (Early stair)		o. CAOITAILD CA	SII EQUIVALENTS (Continued)
	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
<u>Dolar AS:</u> PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD1 juta)	6.200	6.300	<u>US Dollar:</u> PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Others (each below USD1 million)
Total deposito berjangka	6.595	7.991	Total time deposits
Total kas dan setara kas - pihak ketiga	39.125	43.322	Total cash and cash equivalents - third parties
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38e) Kas di bank PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	4.075	6.923	Related party (Note 38e) <u>Cash in banks</u> PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk
<u>Deposito berjangka</u> <u>Rupiah Indonesia:</u> PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	266	145	<u>Time deposits</u> <u>Indonesian Rupiah:</u> PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk
Total kas dan setara kas - pihak berelasi	4.341	7.068	Total cash and cash equivalents - related party
Total	43.466	50.390	Total
Rincian kas dan setara kas berdasarkan adalah sebagai berikut:	30 Jun 2016 /	Details of cas currencies were 31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	•
adalah sebagai berikut: Dolar AS Rupiah Indonesia Yuan Cina Euro Eropa Yen Jepang Dolar Hong Kong Dolar Singapura Total	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016 33.785 4.576 3.713 739 568 64 21 43.466	currencies were 31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015 43.006 4.353 1.517 1.247 188 74 5 50.390	us Dollar Indonesian Rupiah Chinese Yuan European Euro Japanese Yen Hong Kong Dollar Singaporean Dollar Total
adalah sebagai berikut: Dolar AS Rupiah Indonesia Yuan Cina Euro Eropa Yen Jepang Dolar Hong Kong Dolar Singapura	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016 33.785 4.576 3.713 739 568 64 21 43.466	currencies were 31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015 43.006 4.353 1.517 1.247 188 74 5 50.390	us Doll ar Ind onesian Rupiah Chinese Yuan European Euro Japanese Yen Hong Kong Doll ar Singaporean Doll ar

5. KAS DAN SETARA KAS (Lanjutan)

Kas dan setara kas kepada pihak-pihak berelasi masingmasing sebesar 0,17% dan 0,26% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015.

6. PIUTANG USAHA

Akun ini terdiri dari:

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5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents to related parties represents 0.17% and 0.26% of the total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2016 /	31 Des 2015/	
Pihak ketiga Ekspor Lokal	Jun 30, 2016 61.175 37	Dec 31, 2015 63.612 74	Third parties Export Local
Total pihak ketiga Dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	61.212	63.686	Total third parties Less allowance for impairment loss
Piutang usaha - pihak ketiga - ne to	44.826	47.300	Trade receivables - third parties - net
Pihak berelasi Lokal PT Cakrawala Mega Indah PT Sindopex Perotama	28.450 16	22.687 -	Related parties <u>Local</u> PT Cakrawala Mega Indah PT Sin dopex Perotama
Sub-total Lokal	28.466	22.687	Sub-total Local
Ekspor Cabang-cabang APP Paperich Pte, Ltd. Lain-lain	6.896 5.873 98	5.991 4.704 101	<u>Export</u> APP Branches Paperich Pte, Ltd. Others
Sub-total Ekspor	12.867	10.796	Sub-total Export
Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi	41.333	33.483	Trade receivables - related parties
Total	86.159	80.783	Total

Rincian umur piutang usaha berdasarkan tanggal jatuh temponya pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of the aging based on the credit terms of trade receivables as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Belum jatuh tempo	64.565	53.096	Current
Sudah jatuh tempo:			Overdue:
< 1 bulan	5.465	9.448	< 1 month
> 1 bulan - 2 bulan	1.236	876	> 1 month - 2 months
> 2 bulan - 3 bulan	2.271	4.920	> 2 months - 3 months
> 3 bulan - 4 bulan	233	416	> 3 months - 4 months
> 4 bulan	12.389	12.027	> 4 months
Total	86.159	80.783	Total

6. PIUTANG USAHA (Lanjutan)

Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

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6. TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)

Details of trade receivables based on currencies were as follows:

	30 Jun 2016 / _ <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Dolar AS	32.313	34.669	US Dollar
Rupiah Indonesia	28.597	18.878	Indonesian Rupiah
Yuan Cina	17.356	13.897	Chinese Yuan
Euro Eropa	4.425	6.201	European Eu ro
Poundsterling Inggris	2.895	2.904	British Poundsterling
Yen Jepang	518	4.194	Japanese Ye n
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD1 juta)	55	40	USD1 million)
Total	86.159	80.783	Total

Tidak ada mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas piutang usaha - pihak ketiga pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015.

Berdasarkan penelaahan terhadap kondisi piutang masing-masing pelanggan pada akhir tahun, manajemen Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak berkeyakinan bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian dari tidak tertagihnya piutang usaha.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, piutang usaha tertentu digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek Perusahaan (Catatan 16).

Piutang usaha kepada pihak-pihak berelasi masingmasing sebesar 1,59% dan 1,25% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015.

7. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN - PIHAK KETIGA

Piutang lain-lain terdiri dari akrual penghasilan bunga deposito dan lain-lain, yang bersaldo sebesar USD2,5 juta pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015.

There is no movement in the allowance for impairment loss of trade receivables - third parties as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Based on a review of the status of the individual receivable accounts at the end of each year, the management of the Company and Subsidiaries believes that the allowance for impairment loss on trade receivables as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were adequate to cover possible losses on uncollectible trade receivables.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, certain trade receivables were pledged as collateral for the Company's short-term bank loans (Note 16).

Trade receivables to related parties represent 1.59% and 1.25% of the total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES - THIRD PARTIES

Other receivables consist of accrual of interest income from time deposit and others, with the outstanding balances of USD2.5 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

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8. PERSEDIAAN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

8. INVENTORIES

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Barang jadi	126.177	142.267	Finished goods
Barang dalam proses	57.246	55.003	Work-in-process
Bahan baku	41.476	31.012	Raw materials
Bahan pembantu, suku cadang			Indirect material, spare parts
dan lainnya	44.327	46.601	and others
Total	269.226	274.883	Total

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, tidak ada penyisihan persediaan usang yang diakui karena manajemen berpendapat bahwa tidak ada kerugian yang timbul dari persediaan usang.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, Perusahaan telah mengasuransikan persediaan dan aset tetap secara *all risk* (Catatan 15). Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian yang timbul dari risiko-risiko tersebut.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, persediaan tertentu digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek (Catatan 16) dan pinjaman bank jangka panjang Perusahaan (Catatan 23).

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, no allowance for inventories obsolescence was recognized since management believes that there were no possible losses arising from the obsolete inventories.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had insured the inventories and fixed assets by all risk (Note 15). The management believes that the insurance coverage was adequate to cover any possible losses arising from such risks.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, certain inventories were pledged as collateral for the Company's short-term bank loans (Note 16) and long-term bank loans (Note 23).

9. UANG MUKA DAN BIAYA DIBAYAR DIMUKA

Akun ini terdiri dari:

9. ADVANCES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2016/ <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Uang Muka			Advances Advances
Pemasok	74.733	109.954	Suppliers
Karyawan	479	369	Employees
Lain-lain	4.542	4.448	Others
Total uang muka	79.754	114.771	Total advances
Biaya dibayar dimuka			Prepaid expenses
Asuransi	11.114	4.598	Insurance
Sewa (Catatan 38d)	107	477	Rent (Note 38d)
Lain-lain	328	243	Others
Total biaya dibayar dimuka	11.549	5.318	Total prepaid expenses
Total	91.303	120.089	Total

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10. ASET LANCAR LAINNYA

10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Pihak ketiga Kas di bank			Third parties <u>Cash in bank</u>
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	14	166	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
Deposito berjangka <u>Dolar AS:</u>			Time deposits <u>US Dollar:</u>
Ningbo Commerce Bank PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia	74.700	109.500	Ningbo Commerce Bank PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	9.000	20.000	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (Dahulu PT Bank Internasional	9.000	9.000	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (Formerly PT Bank Internasional
Indonesia Tbk)	3.750	3.750	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
<u>Yuan Cina:</u> PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			<u>Chinese Yuan:</u> PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	29.089 	108.428 5.179	(Persero) Tbk PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
Total deposito berjangka	129.742	260.060	Total time deposits
Total aset lancar lainnya - pihak ketiga	129.756	260.226	Total other current assets - third parties
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38e) Kas di bank			Related parties (Note 38e) Cash in bank
PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	2	312	PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk
Investasi jangka pendek			<u>Short-term investment</u> Indonesian Rupiah:
Rupiah Indonesia: PT Sinarmas Sekuritas	15.709	15.175	PT Sinarmas Sekuritas
Total aset lancar lainnya - pihak - pihak berelasi	15.711	15.487	Total other current assets - related parties
Total	145.467	275.713	Total
Rincian aset lancar lainnya berdasarkan adalah sebagai berikut:	mata uang	Details of th as follows:	e current assets based on currencies were
	30 Jun 2016/ Jun 30, 2016	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Dolar AS	100.669	146.931	US Dollar
Yuan Cina	29.089	113.607	Chinese Yuan
Rupiah Indonesia	15.709	15.175	Indonesian Rupiah
Total	145.467	275.713	Total

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10. ASET LANCAR LAINNYA (Lanjutan)

Kisaran bunga tahunan deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (Continued)

Annual interest rates of time deposits ranged as follows:

	30 Jun 2016 /	31 Des 2015/	
	Jun 30, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	
	(%)	(%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	7,64-7,92	7,81 - 7,92	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	0,25 - 2,00	0,25 - 2,00	US Dollar
Yuan Cina	1,50 - 1,88	0,10 - 1,88	Chinese Yuan

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016, jumlah penyertaan reksadana tersebut sebesar Rp207,0 miliar (setara dengan USD15,7 juta) dengan 74,0 juta unit penyertaan

dan Nilai Aset Bersih per unit sebesar Rp2.797.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, jumlah penyertaan reksadana tersebut sebesar Rp209,3 miliar (setara dengan USD15,2 juta) dengan 77,6 juta unit penyertaan dan Nilai Aset Bersih per unit sebesar Rp2.699.

Aset lancar lainnya kepada pihak-pihak berelasi adalah masing-masing sebesar 0,60% dan 0,58% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 30 June 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015.

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

As of June 30, 2016 the amount of investment in mutual funds amounting to Rp 207.0 billion (equivalent to USD15.7 million) with 74.0 million investment units and the Net Asset Value per unit of Rp2,797.

As of December 31, 2015 the amount of investment in mutual funds amounting to Rp 209.3 billion (equivalent to USD15.2 million) with 77.6 million investment units and the Net Asset Value per unit of Rp2.699.

Other current assets to related parties represent 0.60% and 0.58% of the total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

11. PIUTANG USAHA PIHAK BERELASI - TIDAK LANCAR

11. NON-CURRENT TRADE RECEIVABLES - RELATED PARTIES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Ekspor			Export
APP International Trading (III) Ltd.,			APP International Trading (III) Ltd.,
Cayman Islands	37.573	37.573	Cayman Islands
APP International Trading (VI) Ltd.,			APP International Trading (VI) Ltd.,
Cayman Islands	28.545	28.545	Cayman Islands
Kinno Limited, Singapura	11.038	10.315	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 (V) Ltd.,			APP Internation al Trading (V) Ltd.,
Cayman Islands	9.575	9.575	Cayman Islands
APP International Trading (I) Ltd.,			APP International Trading (I) Ltd.,
Cayman Islands	8.531	8.531	Cayman İslands

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

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

(, ,			
	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Cabang-cabang APP	1.330	1.330	APP Branches
Total Dikurangi cadangan kerugian	106.168	105.445	Total
penurunan nilai	(82.661)	(82.661)	Less allowance for impairment loss
Neto pada nilai nominal Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan PSAK 55	23.507	22.784	Net at nominal value Net adjustment on the implementation of PSAK 55
Neto pada Biaya Perolehan Diamortisasi	23.507	22.784	Net at Amortized Cost
Mutasi penyisihan cadangan kerugian per adalah sebagai berikut:	nurunan nilai	Movement in follows:	the allowance for impairment loss was as
	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Saldo awal Pembukuan kembali	82.661 	89.558 (6.897)	Beginning balance Reversal
Saldo Akhir	82.661	82.661	Ending Balance
Rincian piutang usaha - pihak berelasi - berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai beril			current - trade receivables - related parties encies were as follows:
	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Dolar AS	18.593	18.594	US Dollar
Yen Jepang	4.914	4.190	Japanese Yen

23.507

22.784

Piutang usaha pihak berelasi - tidak lancar berasal dari kegiatan penjualan ekspor Perusahaan kepada pihak berelasi.

Total

Non-current trade receivables - related parties arise from Company's export sales to related parties.

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

The Company entered into a Settlement Agreement dated January 12, 2006 with certain debtors. The terms of repayment of trade receivables were ten (10) years.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, piutang usaha - pihak berelasi - tidak lancar masingmasing sebesar USD23,5 juta dan USD22,8 juta diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif, dikurangi dengan penurunan nilai.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, noncurrent trade receivables - related parties amounting to USD23.5 million and USD22.8 million, respectively, are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Total

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

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

Berdasarkan penelaahan terhadap status akun piutang masing-masing pelanggan pada akhir tahun, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian dari tidak tertagihnya piutang usaha.

Piutang usaha pihak berelasi tidak lancar masing-masing adalah sebesar 0,90% dan 0,85% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015.

12. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN PIHAK BERELASI - TIDAK LANCAR

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

The management of the Company and Subsidiaries evaluates the allowance for impairment loss of receivables based on individual assessments. In these cases, the Company and Subsidiaries use judgment, based on available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, the length of their relationship with the customers and the customers' current credit status based on any available third party credit reports and known market factors, to record specific provisions for customers against amounts due to reduce the receivable amounts expected to be collect.

Based on a review of the status of the individual noncurrent - trade receivables at the end of each year, the management believes that the allowance for impairment loss of receivables as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were adequate to cover possible losses on uncollectible non-current trade receivables.

Non-current trade receivables from related parties represent 0.90% and 0.85% of the total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

12. NON-CURRENT OTHER RECEIVABLES - RELATED PARTIES

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
APP International Finance (BVI) III Ltd.,			APP International Finance (BVI) III Ltd.,
British Virgin Islands (APP IF)	82.823	82.823	British Virgin Islands (APP IF)
PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Purinusa)	57.220	57.220	PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Purinusa)
PT Sindopex Perotama	366	274	PT Sindopex Perotama
APP International Trading (VI) Ltd.,			APP International Trading (VI) Ltd.,
Cayman Islands	247	246	Cayman Islands
PT Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Tbk	-	138	PT Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Tbk
Lain-lain (masing-masing di bawah			Others (each below
USD100 ribu)	85	37	USD100 thousand)
Neto pada nilai nominal	140.741	140.738	Net at nominal value
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjustment on the implementation
PSAK 55	-	-	of PSAK 55
Neto pada Biaya Perolehan			
Diamortisasi	140.741	140.738	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 adalah sepuluh (10) tahun.

Receivables from APP IF represents 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 ten (10) years.

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

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 5,40% dan 5,24% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015.

13. INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI

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

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

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, rincian akun ini adalah sebagai berikut:

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

Receivables from Purinusa mainly pertains 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 5.40% and 5.24% of the total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

13. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATED COMPANY

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

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

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

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the details of this account is as follows:

		30 Juni 2016 / <i>June 30, 2016</i>					
		Nilai		Nilai			
		Penyertaan		Penyertaan			
	Persentase	Awal/		Akhir/			
	Kepemilikan/	Carrying Values		Carrying Values			
	Percentage of	at Beginning	Mutasi/	at Ending			
Perusahaan	Ownership	Balance	Mutation	Balance	Investee		
PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills	49,08%	406.974	127.523	534.497	PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills		

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13. INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI (Lanjutan)

13. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATED COMPANY (Continued)

		31 Desember 2015 / December 31, 2015				
		Nilai		Nilai		
		Penyertaan		Penyertaan		
	Persentase	Awal/		Akhir/		
	Kepemilikan/	Carrying Values		Carrying Values		
	Percentage of	at Beginning	Mutasi/	at Ending		
Perusahaan	Ownership	Balance	Mutation	Balance	Investee	
PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills	48,76%	302.302	104.672	406.974	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 is as follows:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Nilai tercatat awal tahun	406.974	302.302	Beginning balance
Tambahan investasi	129.939	100.912	Additional investment
Bagian laba (rugi) neto Entitas Asosiasi tahun berjalan	40.640	(19.099)	Share on net income (loss) of Associated Company for the year
Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing	(43.056)	22.920	Exchange difference due to financial statements in foreign currency
Bagian atas rugi komprehensif lain dari entitas asosiasi		(61)	Share on other comprehensive loss of associated company
Nilai Tercatat Akhir Tahun	534.497	40 6.974	Ending balance

Informasi keuangan Entitas Asosiasi pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

Financial information of the Associated Company as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and for the six months period ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 as follows:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Total aset	3.048.246	2.676.778	Total assets
Total liabilitas	1.852.810	1.784.714	Total liabilities
Laba (Rugi) neto	83.347	(39.324)	Net Income (loss)

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:

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

14. INDUSTRIAL TIMBER ESTATE

consists of:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Hutan tanaman industri	7.023	6.725	Industrial timber estate
Hutan tanaman industri dalam pengembangan: Saldo awal Penambahan tahun berjalan Saldo akhir	28.133 558 28.691	26.842 1.291 28.133	Industrial timber estate- under development: Beginning balance Additions during the year Ending balance
Total	35.714	34.858	Total

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15. ASET TETAP

Saldo dan mutasi aset tetap pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

15. FIXED ASSETS

Balances and movements of fixed assets at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	
Biaya Perolehan Pemilikan Langsung						Acquisition Costs <u>Direct Ownership</u>
Hak atas tanah	35.579	833	-	-	36.412	Land rights
Bangunan dan prasarana	201.499	62	-	88	201.649	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	2.119.911	15	-	14.650	2.134.576	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	11.230	-	30	-	11.200	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	31.378	43		12	31.433	Furniture and office equipment
Sub-total	2.399.597	953	30	14.750	2.415.270	Sub-total
<u>Aset dalam Pengerjaan</u> Aset tetap dalam pembangunan	345.078	10.990	-	(14.750)	341.318	<u>Asset Under Construction</u> Construction-in-progress
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan						<u>Indirect Ownership</u> Leased Assets
Alat pengangkutan	178	_	_	_	178	Transportation equipment
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	2.289	-	_	-	2.289	Machinery and factory equipment
Total Biaya Perolehan	2.747.142	11.943	30	_	2.759.055	Total Acquisition Costs
Akumulasi Penyusutan						Accumulated Depreciation
Pemilikan Langsung						<u>Direct Ownership</u>
Bangunan dan prasarana	138.925	3.096	-	-	142.021	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	1.328.240	40.887	-	-	1.369.127	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	10.611	152	30	-	10.733	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	23.962	99			24.061	Fumiture and office equipment
Sub-total	1.501.738	44.234	30	-	1.545.942	Sub-total
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan						<u>Indirect Ownership</u> Leased Assets
Alat pengangkutan	105	18	_	_	123	Transportation equipment
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	161	46			207	Machinery and factory equipment
Total Akumulasi Penyusutan	1.502.004	44.298	30		1.546.272	Total Accumulated Depreciation
Nilai Buku Neto	1.245.138				1.212.783	Net Book Value

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15. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

15. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

31 Desember 2015 / December 31, 2015						
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	
Biaya Perolehan Pemilikan Langsung Hak atas tanah Bangunan dan prasarana	35.579 197.594	4	- -	3.901	35.579 201.499	Acquisition Costs <u>Direct Ownership</u> Land rights Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Alat pengangkutan Perabot dan peralatan kantor	2.091.589 11.132 31.225	29 - 112	1.080	29.373 98 41	2.119.911 11.230 31.378	Machinery and factory equipment Transportation equipment Furniture and office equipment
Sub-total	2.367.119	145	1.080	33.413	2.399.597	Sub-total
Aset dalam Pengerjaan Aset tetap dalam pembangunan	186.284	192.207	-	(33.413)	345.078	<u>Asset Under Construction</u> Construction-in-progress
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung <u>Aset Sewaan</u> Alat pengangkutan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	178 2.289	-	-	-	178 2.289	Indirect Ownership <u>Leased Assets</u> Transportation equipment Machinery and factory equipment
Total Biaya Perolehan	2.555.870	192.352	1.080		2.747.142	Total Acquisition Costs
Akumulasi Penyusutan Pemilikan Langsung Bangunan dan prasarana	131.584	7.341			138.925	Accumulated Depreciation Direct Ownership Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	1.247.180	81.478	418	-	1.328.240	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan Perabot dan peralatan kantor	10.317 23.737	294 225	- -	<u>-</u>	10.611 23.962	Tran sportation equipment Furniture and office equipment
Sub-total	1.412.818	89.338	418	-	1.501.738	Sub-total
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan						<u>Indirect Ownership</u> Leased Assets
Alat pengangkutan	69	36	-	-	105	Transportation equipment
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	69	92			161	Machinery and factory equipment
Total Akumulasi Penyusutan	1.412.956	89.466	418		1.502.004	Total Accumulated Depreciation
Nilai Buku Neto	1.142.914				1.245.138	Net Book Value

Penyusutan aset tetap pada periode berjalan dibebankan ke:

Depreciation expenses during the periode were charged to:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	30 Jun 2015 / <i>Jun 30, 2015</i>	
Beban pabrikasi	43.843	44.223	Manufacturing overhead
Beban umum dan administrasi			General and administrative
(Catatan 32b)	422	399	(Note 32b)
Beban penjualan (Catatan 32a)	14	6	Selling expenses (Note 32a)
Hutan Tanaman Industri -			Industrial Timber Estate -
Dalam Pengembangan (Catatan 14)	19	16	Under Development (Note 14)
Total	44.298	44.644	Total

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15. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

Rincian aset tetap dalam pembangunan pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

15. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

Details of construction-in-progress as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

Persentas e Penyelesaian	Bangunan/ Buildings	Mesin/ <i>Machinery</i>	Total	Estimasi Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion	Percentage of Completion
0% - 50%	108	129.259	129.367	Desember/December 2018	0% - 50%
51% - 65%	-	3.926	3.926	Desember/December 2017	51% - 65%
66% - 80%	2.434	1.436	3.870	Juli/ <i>July</i> 2017	66% - 80%
81% -100%	22.979	181.176	204.155	Desember/December 2016	81%-100%
Total	25.521	315.797	341.318		Total

31 Desember 2015 / December 31, 2015

		· , · · ·			
Persentas e Penyelesaian	Bangunan/ <i>Buildin</i> gs	Mesin/ <i>Machin</i> ery	Total	Estimasi Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion	Percentage of Completion
0% - 50%	83	137.047	137.130	Desember/December 2018	0% - 50%
51% - 65%	1.578	817	2.395	Desember/December 2017	51% - 65%
66% - 80%	2.175	3.480	5.655	Juli/ <i>July</i> 2017	66% - 80%
81% -100%	21.148	178.750	199.898	Desember/December 2016	81%-100%
Total	24.984	320.094	345.078		Total

Total kapitalisasi biaya pinjaman pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 adalah masing-masing sebesar USD2,1 juta dan USD4,0 juta.

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, aset tetap sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek (Catatan 16) dan pinjaman bank jangka panjang Perusahaan (Catatan 23).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, jumlah tercatat bruto aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan adalah masing-masing sebesar USD206,4 juta dan USD200,0 juta.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, Perusahaan telah mengasuransikan aset tetap (tidak termasuk hak atas tanah) dan persediaan secara *all risk* dengan nilai pertanggungan masing-masing adalah sekitar USD2,8 miliar. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian yang timbul dari risikorisiko tersebut.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai aset tetap.

Total capitalization of borrowing costs as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 amounted to USD2.1 million and USD4.0 million, respectively.

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

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, certain fixed assets were pledged as collateral for the Company's short-term bank loans (Note 16) and long-term bank loans (Note 23).

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the carrying amount of recorded gross fixed assets that have been fully depreciated and still in use amounted to USD206.4 million and USD200.0 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 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, respectively. Management believes that the insurance coverage is sufficient to cover any possible losses arising from such risks.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the management believes that there was no indication of impairment on its fixed assets.

15. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

Pada tahun 2015, aset tetap Perusahaan mengalami kebakaran dimana perusahaan mengakui penghasilan lain-lain sebesar USD2,1 juta yang merupakan selisih antara nilai buku neto dari aset tersebut dan klaim dari perusahaan asuransi.

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15. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

In 2015, fixed assets of the Company was on fire which the Company recognized other income amounting to USD2.1 million, which was the difference between the net book value of those assets and the estimated claim from the insurance company.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK

Akun ini terdiri dari:

16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2016/	31 Des 2015/	
	Jun 30, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	57.249	170.868	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	34.451	32.589	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	27.193	26.264	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk			PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
(Dahulu PT Bank Internasional			(Formerly PT Bank Internasional
Indonesia Tbk)	25.728	31.011	Indonesia Tbk)
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	25.124	24.430	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Bukopin Tbk	22.762	21.747	PT Bank Bukopin Tbk
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	12.056	7.245	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Victoria International Tbk	11.381	10.874	PT Bank Victoria International Tbk
PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk			PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk
(Dahulu PT Bank ICB			(Formerly PT Bank ICB
Bumiputera Tbk)	7.588	7.249	Bumiputera Tbk)
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	5.122	5.000	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia	2.679	1.893	PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia
Bank of China Limited		6.387	Bank of China Limited
Total	231.333	345.557	Total

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

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

	30 Jun 2016/ <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Rupiah Indonesia	126.722	133.784	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	101.430	210.138	US Dollar
Euro Eropa	2.275	844	European Euro
Dolar Singapura	691	505	Singaporean Dollar
Yen Jepang	177	240	Japanese Ye n
Dolar Australia	38	46	Australian Dollar
Total	231.333	345.557	Total

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Sejak tanggal 3 Agustus 2015 sampai dengan tanggal 30 Juni 2016, 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. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan deposito berjangka milik Perusahaan dengan jumlah keseluruhan pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 sebesar CNY192,9 juta(Catatan 10).

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman kepada BRI masing-masing sebesar USD57,2 juta dan USD170,9 juta.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016, 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 2016 (Catatan 6, 8 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Mandiri masing-masing sebesar USD34,4 juta dan USD32,6 juta.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016, 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 USD7,5 juta. Fasilitas-fasilitas ini dijamin dengan persediaan tertentu Perusahaan dan setoran jaminan pada BCA sebesar 20,0% dari nilai setiap L/C yang diterbitkan (Catatan 8).

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.

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Starting from August 3, 2015 up to June 30, 2016, 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. These facilities are guaranteed with the time deposits of the Company at a total amount of CNY192.9 million as of June 30, 2016 (Note 10).

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

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of loans from BRI amounted to USD57.2 million and USD170.9 million, respectively.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

As of June 30, 2016, 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, 2016 (Notes 6, 8 and 15).

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank Mandiri amounted to USD34.4 million and USD32.6 million, respectively.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

As of June 30, 2016, 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 USD7.5 million. These facilities are guaranteed by the certain Company's inventories and security deposit on the BCA amounting to 20.0% of each L/C issued (Note 8).

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.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

Pada perpanjangannya yang terakhir, seluruh fasilitas ini diperpanjang sementara sampai dengan tanggal 28 February 2017.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman kepada BCA adalah masing-masing sebesar USD27,2 juta dan USD26,3 juta.

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (dahulu PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk)

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016, Perusahaan memiliki beberapa fasilitas dari PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk ("Maybank") berupa fasilitas Demand Loan sebesar USD25,0 juta, fasilitas L/C/SKBDN sebesar USD15,0 juta, dan Forex Line sebesar USD1,0 juta dengan jumlah maksimal yang diperkirakan (notional amount) sebesar USD10,0 juta. Seluruh fasilitas tersebut dijamin dengan hak atas tanah, mesin, persediaan, dana tunai sebesar 20,0% dari L/C yang diterbitkan dan jaminan perusahaan guarantee) dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (untuk fasilitas Forex Line bersifat clean basis). Fasilitas ini berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 22 Februari 2017 (Catatan 8 dan

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman kepada Maybank masing-masing sebesar USD25,7 juta dan USD31,0 juta.

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016, 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 2017.

Fasilitas pembukaan *L/C Import* dan/atau SKBDN dijamin dengan hak atas tanah, mesin dan bangunan tertentu milik Perusahaan, persediaan bahan baku tertentu (*cross collateral* dengan fasilitas lain yang diberikan oleh BNI) (Catatan 23) dan *cash margin* dari Perusahaan. Sejak tanggal 25 Juni 2013, fasilitas *L/C* ini juga dijamin oleh *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada. Fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja dijamin dengan seluruh jaminan yang telah dijaminkan oleh Perusahaan kepada BNI serta *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman kepada BNI masing-masing adalah sebesar USD25,1 juta dan USD24,4 juta.

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

On the latest amendments, all these facilities are extended temporarily until February 28, 2017.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of loans to BCA amounted to USD27.2 million and USD26.3 million, respectively.

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (formely PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk)

As of June 30, 2016, the Company has several facilities from PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk ("Maybank") in the form of Demand Loan facility of USD25.0 million, L/C/SKBDN facility at the amount of USD15.0 million, and Forex Line facility at the amount of 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, 2017 (Notes 8 and 15).

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of loans to Maybank amounted to US25.7 million and USD31.0 million, respectively.

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

As of June 30, 2016, 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, 2017.

The opening L/C Import and/or SKBDN facility is secured with certain land right, machinery and buildings owned by the Company, certain raw materials inventory (cross collateral with other facilities given by BNI), (Note 23) and cash margin from the Company. Since June 25, 2013, this L/C facility has also been secured by Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada. The Working Capital Credit facility is also secured by the collaterals which all guarantees have been pledged by the Company to BNI, as well as the Corporate Guarantee of PT Purinusa Ekapersada.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of loans to BNI amounted to USD25.1 million and USD24.4 million, respectively.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016, 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 2017.

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Bukopin masing - masing sebesar USD22,8 juta dan USD21,7 juta.

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016, 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 2016. Fasilitas L/C tersebut dijamin dengan deposito berjangka milik Perusahaan (Catatan 10).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Panin masing-masing sebesar USD12,1 juta dan USD7,2 juta.

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk

Pada tanggal 30 June 2016, 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 2017. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 30 June 2016 and 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Victoria masing-masing sebesar USD11,4 juta dan USD10,9 juta.

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

As of June 30, 2016, 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, 2017.

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

As of June 30, 2016 and December, 2015, the outstanding balances of loans to Bank Bukopin amounted to USD 22.8 million and USD21.7 million, respectively.

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk

As of June 30, 2016, 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 temporarily until November 30, 2016. The L/C Facility is secured by time deposit owned by the Company (Note 10).

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of the loans to Bank Panin amounted to USD12.1 million and USD7.2 million, respectively.

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk

As of June 30, 2016, 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, 2017. This facility is secured by certain machinery owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank Victoria amounted to USD11.4 million and USD10.9 million, respectively.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk (dahulu PT Bank ICB Bumiputera Tbk)

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016, 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 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank MNC adalah sebesar USD7,6 juta dan USD7,2 juta.

PT Bank ICBC Indonesia

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016, 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 2017. 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 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 December 2015, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank ICBC masing-masing sebesar USD5,1 juta dan USD5,0 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 dengan perjanjian tanggal 31 Maret 2016, dimana fasilitas ini efektif diperpanjang sampai dengan tanggal 30 September 2016.

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk (formerly PT Bank ICB Bumiputera Tbk)

As of June 30, 2016, 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 June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank MNC amounted to USD7.6 milion and USD7.2 million.

PT Bank ICBC Indonesia

As of June 30, 2016, 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, 2017. 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 has been paid on February 18, 2016.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of loans to Bank ICBC amounted to USD5.1 million and USD5.0 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 being March 31, 2016, wherein the facilities are effectively extended until September 30, 2016.

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16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

Fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

Details of available facilities were as follows:

Fasilitas Maksimum (dalam ribuan Dolar AS)/ Maximum Facility (in thousand of US Dollar)

30 Jun 2016 dan 31 Des 2015/ lun 20 2016 and Dag 21 2015

Fasilitas	Jun 30, 2016 and Dec 31, 2015	Facilities
Fasilitas Akseptasi	65.000	Acceptance Facility
Fasilitas Wesel Diskonto		Bills Discounted Facility
(tan pa letters of credit)	50.000	(without letters of credit base)
Fasilitas Wesel Diskonto		Bills Discounted Facility
(dengan letters of credit)	30.000	(with letters of credit base)

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman kepada Mizuho masing-masing sebesar USD2,7 juta dan USD1,9 juta.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of loan to Mizuho amounted to USD2.7 million and USD1.9 million, respectively.

Bank of China Limited

Essilites

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit dari Bank of China Limited ("BOC") berupa Combine Facility Sight & Usance L/C atau SKBDN & T/R Facility sebesar USD10,0 juta dan telah diperpanjang sementara sampai dengan 17 Agustus 2016. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin dan deposito tertentu milik Perusahaan serta jaminan perusahaan (corporate guarantee) dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 10 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman kepada BOC masing-masing sebesar nihil dan USD6,4 juta.

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

Bank of China Limited

As of June 30, 2016, the Company has credit facility from Bank of China Limited ("BOC") in the form of Combine Facility Sight Usance L/C or SKBDN & T/R Facility amounting to USD10.0 million, and has been temporarily extended until August 17,2016. This facility is secured by certain machinery and time deposits owned by the Company and also Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Notes 10 and 15).

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of loan to BOC amounted to nil and USD6.4 million, respectively.

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

	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016 (%)	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015 (%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	10,50-12,75	11,00 - 13,00	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	2,70-5,75	2,00 - 5,75	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 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo utang murabahah adalah masing-masing sebesar USD22,8 juta dan USD21,7 juta.

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). Pada tanggal 29 Maret 2016, fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut telah diperpanjang dan berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 30 Desember 2016.

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

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of the murabahah payable amounted to USD22.8 million and USD21.7 million, respectively.

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). On March 29, 2016, these facilities were extended up to December 30, 2016.

18. PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo utang pembiayaan musyarakah kepada Bank Muamalat adalah masing-masing sebesar USD9,9 juta dan USD9,4 juta.

19. UTANG USAHA

Akun ini terdiri dari:

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18. MUSYARAKAH FINANCING (Continued)

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of the musyarakah financing payable to Bank Muamalat amounted to USD9.9 million and USD9.4 million, respectively.

19. TRADE PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Pihak ketiga Lokal Impor	23.914 3.789	28.412 6.871	Third parties Local Import
Total utang usaha - pihak ketiga	27.703	35.283	Total trade payables - third parties
Pihak berelasi Lokal			Related parties <u>Local</u>
PT Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Tbk PT Ekamas Fortuna Lain-lain (masing-masing	114.837 2.031	48.454 -	PT Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Tbk PT Ekamas Fortuna
dibawah USD1 juta)	1.197	3.102	Others (each below USD1 million)
Total lokal	118.065	51.556	Total local
Impor Toprint Computer Supplies, Pte.Ltd. Gold Hua Sheng Paper Co, Ltd. Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah USD100 ribu)	349 209 5	209 5_	Import Toprint Computer Supplies, Pte.Ltd. Gold Hua Sheng Paper Co, Ltd. Others (each below USD100 thousand)
Total impor	563	214	Total import
Total utang usaha - pihak berelasi	118.628	51.770	Total trade payables - related parties
Total	146.331	87.053	Total

Rincian utang usaha berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of trade payables based on currencies were as follows:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 201</i> 6	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Rupiah Indonesia	138.571	77.999	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	6.044	7.165	US Dollar
Euro Eropa	1.062	1.319	European Euro
Yen Jepang	322	272	Japanese Yen
Dolar Singapura	259	284	Singaporean Dollar
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD100 ribu)	73	14	USD 100 thousand)
Total	146.331	87.053	Total

Utang usaha ke pihak-pihak berelasi masing-masing adalah sebesar 7,0% dan 3,00% dari total liabilitas konsolidasian pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015.

Trade payables to related parties represent 7.0% and 3.00% of the total consolidated liabilities as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

20. UTANG LAIN-LAIN - PIHAK KETIGA

Akun ini terdiri dari utang atas ongkos angkut pembelian barang dan lain-lain masing-masing sebesar USD6,6 juta dan USD7,1 juta pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015.

21. BEBAN MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR

Akun ini terdiri dari:

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20. OTHER PAYABLES - THIRD PARTIES

This account consists of freight payable on purchased goods and others amounting to USD6.6 million and USD7.1 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

21. ACCRUED EXPENSES

This account consists of:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Beban restrukturisasi	36.823	27.674	Restructuring fee
Ongkos angkut	2.565	3.343	Freight
Bunga	2.876	3.128	Interest
Listrik, air dan gas	2.480	2.592	Electricity, water and gas
Jamsostek	252	25	Workers' social security
Komisi Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah	124	77	Commissions Others (each below
USD100 ribu)	363	446	USD100 thousand)
Bersih pada nilai nominal Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan	45.483	37.285	Net at nominal value Net adjustment on the implementation
PSAK 55	(36.823)	(27.674)	of PSAK 55
Neto pada Biaya Perolehan Diamortisasi	8.660	9.611	Net at Amortized Cost

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

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

22. LIABILITAS SEWA PEMBIAYAAN

Perusahaan mengadakan perjanjian sewa pembiayaan dengan PT 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 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

22. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

The Company 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 June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Liabilitas sewa pembi ayaan Bagian ya ng jatuh tempo dalam	500	804	Lease liabilities
waktu satu tahun	(500)	(604)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang		200	Long-term Portions

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

Future minimum lease payment in the lease agreement as of June 30, 2016 were as follows:

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22. LIABILITAS SEWA PEMBIAYAAN (Lanjutan)

22. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	
Jatuh tempo 30 Juni 2017 Dikurangi bagian bunga	508 (8)	Due in March 31, 2017 Less interest portion
Neto Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam	500	Net
waktu satu tahun	(500)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	<u>-</u> _	Long-term portion

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

Based on the finance lease agreements, there 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

b.

a. Bank Loans

	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	85.000	47.862	(Persero) Tbk
The Export-Import Bank of China	67.856	67.856	The Export-Import Bank of China
Indonesia Eximbank (Lembaga			Indonesia Eximbank (Lembaga
Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia)	13.881	17.667	Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia)
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	11.925	19.875	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
Agroniaga Tbk	10.189	10.149	Agroniaga Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	2.853	-	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk			PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk
(Dahulu PT Bank ICB			(Formerly PT Bank ICB
Bumiputera Tbk)	_	189	Bumiputera Tbk)
Total pinjaman bank jangka panjang -			Total long-term bank loans -
pihak ketiga	191.704	163.598	third parties
Bagian yang jatuh tempo			
dalam waktu satu tahun	(34.034)	(33.900)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	157.670	129.698	Long-term Portions
Pembiayaan Musyarakah		b. Musyarakah	Financing
	30 Jun 2016 /	31 Des 2015/	
	Jun 30, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
•	7.587	7.249	
PT Bank Panin Syariah Tbk	7.307	7.243	PT Bank Panin Syariah Tbk

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

Rincian pinjaman bank dan pembiayaan musyarakah jangka panjang berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

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

The details of long-term bank loans and musyarakah financing based on currencies were as follows:

a.	Pinjaman Bank	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	a. Bank Loans 31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
	Dolar AS	178.662	150.587	US Dollar
	Rupiah Indonesia	13.042	13.011	Indonesian Rupiah
	Total	191.704	163.598	Total
b.	Pembiayaan Musyarakah		b. Musyarakah Financing	
		30 Jun 2016 /	31 Des 2015/	
		Jun 30, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	
	Rupiah Indonesia	7.587	7.249	Indonesian Rupiah

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 23 Januari 2012, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BRI") menyetujui untuk memberikan fasilitas *Commercial Line ("CL")* sebesar USD30,0 juta dan memperpanjang fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja ("KMK") 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 PJI sebesar USD45,0 juta dan memperpanjang fasilitas ini sampai dengan 23 Januari 2018.

Fasilitas KMKI/PJI tersebut dijamin dengan jaminan yang sama dengan jaminan yang telah diserahkan oleh Perusahaan untuk menjamin fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja (untuk Fasilitas Foreign Exchange Line bersifat clean basis).

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

On January 23, 2012, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BRI") agreed to provide Commercial Line (CL) facility amounting to USD30.0 million, and extend the Working Capital (KMK) facility amounting to USD45.0 million for two (2) years from January 23, 2012 up to January 23, 2014. On December 23, 2013, BRI agreed to extend these facilities up to January 23, 2016. On March 11, 2016, BRI has agreed to change the limit of KMK up to USD 85.0 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 up to 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).

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

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

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

Pada tanggal 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 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada BRI adalah masing-masing sebesar USD85,0 juta dan USD47,9 juta.

The Export-Import Bank of China

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

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 December 2015, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada China Eximbank adalah sebesar USD67,9 juta.

Indonesia Eximbank / Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia

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

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada Eximbank adalah masing-masing sebesar USD13,9 juta dan USD17,7 juta.

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

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

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

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 has been paid on March 21, 2016.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loans to BRI amounted to USD85.0 million and USD47.9 million, respectively.

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 June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loan to China Eximbank amounted to USD67.9 million.

Indonesia Eximbank / Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia

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

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

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and 2014, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loan to Eximbank amounted to USD13.9 million and USD17.7 million, respectively.

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

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).

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada BNI adalah masing-masing sebesar USD11,9 juta dan USD19,9 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 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada Bank Agro adalah masing-masing sebesar USD10,2 juta dan USD10,1 juta.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada BCA adalah masing-masing sebesar USD2,9 juta dan nihil.

PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk (dahulu PT Bank ICB Bumiputera Tbk)

Pada tanggal 18 Februari 2013, Perusahaan dan Bank MNC menandatangani perubahan perjanjian kredit, dimana Bank MNC setuju untuk mengkonversi fasilitas kredit yang telah diberikan kepada Perusahaan PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS AND MUSYARAKAH FINANCING (Continued)

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) (Note 8 and 15).

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loan to BNI amounted to USD11.9 million and USD19.9 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 June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loans to Bank Agro amounted to USD10.2 million and USD10.1 million, respectively.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

On April 4, 2016, PT Bank Central Asia Tbk ("BCA") agreed to provide new with investment credit facility to the Company at the amount of Rp.39.5 billion for the period of 5 (five) years.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loan to BCA amounted to USD 2.9 million and nil, respectively.

PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk (formerly PT Bank ICB Bumiputera Tbk)

On February 18, 2013, the Company and Bank MNC executed an amendment of credit agreement, whereby Bank MNC has agreed to convert the Trade Finance facility given to the Company

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

berupa fasilitas Trade Finance menjadi fasilitas Pinjaman Transaksi Khusus (PTK) dengan jumlah fasilitas yang tidak melebihi USD3,4 juta (Catatan 16).

Fasilitas ini berlaku untuk jangka waktu tiga (3) tahun dan dijamin dengan mesin-mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15). Pinjaman ini telah dilunasi pada tanggal 22 Februari 2016.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang kepada Bank MNC adalah masing-masing sebesar nihil dan USD0,2 juta.

PT Bank Panin Syariah Tbk

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

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, saldo utang Pembiayaan Musyarakah kepada Bank Panin adalah masing-masing sebesar USD7,6 juta dan USD7,2 juta.

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

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

into Pinjaman Transaksi Khusus (PTK) facility in total amount not exceeding USD3.4 million (Note 16).

This facility is available in the period of three (3) years and secured by certain machinery owned by the Company (Note 15). This loan has been paid on February 22, 2016.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loan to Bank MNC amounted to nil and USD0.2 million, respectively.

PT Bank Panin Syariah Tbk

On June 29, 2015, PT Bank Panin 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 June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding balances of Musyarakah Financing to Bank Panin amounted to USD7.6 million and USD7.2 million, respectively.

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

	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016 (%)	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015 (%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	10,40-13,00	10,00 - 13,00	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	4,60-7,00	4,35 - 7,00	US Dollar

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, Perusahaan berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian pinjaman.

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:

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company believes it has fulfilled its obligations under the loan agreements.

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:

asing setara dengan bolar AS.	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Pihak yang Berpartisipasi dalam MRA			Participants in MRA
Tranche A	=	-	Tranche A
Tranche B	49.129	51.319	Tranche B
Tranche C	106.946	98.825	Tranche C
Sub-total	156.075	150.144	Sub-total

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24. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

24. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 201 5/ Dec 31, 2015	
Pihak yang Tidak Berpartisipasi dalam MRA	13.179	13.179	Non-Participants in MRA
Total nilai nominal Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan PSAK 55	169.254 9.155	163.323 7.968	Total at nominal value Net adjusment on the implemetation of PSAK 55
Total biaya perolehan diamortisasi	178.409	171.291	Total at amortized cost
Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	(7.410)	(6.863)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	170.999	164.428	Long-term Portion

Pihak yang Berpartisipasi dalam MRA

Participants in 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: 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 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of long-term debts as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follow:

		30 Juni 2016 / <i>Ju</i>	une 30, 2016		
Dalam Satuan Penuh / In Full Amount					
	USD	Euro	JPY	Rp	
Fasilitas					Facilities
Tranche A	-	-	-	-	Tranche A
Tranche B	5.341.712	13.325.842	2.200.841.807	99.494.178.181	Tranche B
Tranche C	11.617.039	29.191.609	4.760.748.172	217.952.170.200	Tranche C
Total Nilai Nominal	16.958.751	42.517.451	6.961.589.979	317.446.348.381	Total at Nominal

•	31 Desember 2015 / D	ecember 31, 2015		
	Dalam Satuan Penuh	/ In Full Amount		
USD	Euro	JPY	Rp	
				Facilities
-	-	-	-	Tranche A
6.040.397	15.068.848	2.488.709.707	112.507.928.181	Tranche B
11.617.039	29.191.609	4.760.748.172	217.952.170.200	Tranche C
17.657.436	44.260.457	7.249.457.879	330.460.098.381	Total at Nominal
	6.040.397 11.617.039	USD Euro 6.040.397 15.068.848 11.617.039 29.191.609	6.040.397 15.068.848 2.488.709.707 11.617.039 29.191.609 4.760.748.172	USD Euro JPY Rp 6.040.397 15.068.848 2.488.709.707 112.507.928.181 11.617.039 29.191.609 4.760.748.172 217.952.170.200

24. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

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%);
- 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

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24. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

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%);
- 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
 - o 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

24. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

 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

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:

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24. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

• 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.

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:

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25. WESEL BAYAR (Lanjutan)

	30 Jun 2016/ <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Wesel Bayar Pihak yang Berpartisipasi dalam MRA:			Notes Payable Participants in MRA:
Secured Company Global Notes	713.674	742.601	Secured Company Global Notes
Sub-total	713.674	742.601	Sub-total
Pihak yang Tidak Berpartisipasi dalam MRA	38.450	38.450	Non-Participants in MRA
Total Wesel Bayar	752.124	781.051	Total Notes Payable
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjustment on the implementation of
PSAK 55	38.909	36.365	PSAK 55
Total Biaya Perolehan Diamortisasi	791.033	817.416	Total at Amortized Cost
Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	(33.342)	(33.427)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	757.691	783.989	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.

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.

Participants in MRA

25. NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

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.

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.

25. WESEL BAYAR (Lanjutan)

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.

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:

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25. NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

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.

Tranche C Notes

In line with the MRA, the Company issued Secured Company Global Notes amounting to USD64.6 millions and TKFBV issued Guaranteed Secured Global Notes amounting to USD381.2 million (both reffered 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:

25. WESEL BAYAR (Lanjutan)

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

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

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

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

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.

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25. NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

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

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. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA

Liabilitas imbalan pascakerja karyawan pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 merupakan estimasi manajemen, sedangkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, telah dihitung oleh PT Biro Pusat Aktuaria, aktuaris independen, dalam laporan pada tanggal 8 Maret 2016, dengan menggunakan metode "Projected Unit Credit" dan asumsi-asumsi sebagai berikut:

a. Tingkat diskonto: 8,9% 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 52 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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26. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY

Employee benefits liability as of June 30, 2016 was estimated by management, while as of December 31, 2015, was calculated by PT Biro Pusat Aktuaria, an independent actuary, in its reports dated March 8, 2016, using the "Projected Unit Credit" method and the following assumptions:

a. Discount rate: 8.9% 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 52 years
- d. Accelerated retirement category: 0% per annum from the age of 30 to 55 years
- e. Mortality rate: Tabel Mortalita Indonesia 2011 (TMI '11)
- f. Normal retirement age: 55 years
- g. Disability rate: 10% of the mortality rate

Employee benefits liability were as follows:

30 Jun 2016 / 31 Des 2015/ Jun 30, 2016 Dec 31, 2015 Nilai kini kewajiban Present value of defined imbalan pasti 45.005 41.935 benefits obligation Nilai wajar atas aset program Fair value of plan assets 45.005 41.935 Employee Benefits Liability Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja

Mutasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements of employee benefits liability were as follows:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Saldo awal	41.935	42.654	Beginning balance
Biaya imbalan kerja yang			Employee benefits recognized
diakui dalam laba rugi	3.641	932	in profit or loss
Pengukuran kembali yang diakui dalam			Remeasurements recognized in
penghasilan komprehensif lain	(128)	(241)	other comprehensive income
Realisasi pembayaran manfaat	(443)	(1.410)	Actual benefits paid
Saldo Akhir Tahun	45.005	41.935	Ending Balance

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26. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (Lanjutan)

26. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY (Continued)

Beban imbalan kerja karyawan adalah sebagai berikut:

Employee benefits expense was as follows:

	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Biaya imbalan kerja yang			Employee benefits recognized
diakui dalam laba rugi:			in profit or loss:
Biaya jasa kini	620	2.005	Current service cost
Keuntungan (kerugian)			Gains (losses) on
dari pengaruh kurtailmen	-	(112)	effect of curtailments
Biaya bunga	960	3.077	Interest cost
Pengukuran kembali dari imbalan			Remeasurement of other long-
kerja jangka panjang lainnya	104	332	term employee benefits
Penyesuaian selisih kurs	1.957	(4.370)	Foreign exchange adjustment
Total	3.641	932	Total
Pengukuran kembali yang diakui			Remeasurements recognized
dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain:			in other comprehensive income:
Keuntungan (kerugian) aktuarial			Actuarial gains (losses)
yang timbul dari:			arising from:
Perubahan dalam asumsi			Changes in actuarial
keuangan	(832)	(2.792)	assumption
Penyesuaian pengalaman	709	2.371	Experience adjustments
Penyesuaian selisih kurs	(5)	180_	Foreign exchange adjustment
Sub-total	(128)	(241)	Sub-total
Total	3.513	691	Total

Mutasi nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements of the present value of the defined benefits obligation were as follows:

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti			Present value of defined benefits
pada awal tahun	41.935	42.654	obligation at beginning of year
Biaya jasa kini	620	2.005	Current service cost
Biaya bunga	960	3.077	Interest cost
Kurtailmen	=	(112)	Curtailment
Pengukuran kembali:			Remeasurement:
Keuntungan (kerugian) aktuarial			Actuarial gains (losses)
yang timbul dari:			arising from:
Perubahan dalam asumsi			Changes in actuarial
keuangan	(728)	(2.804)	assumption
Penyesuaian pengalaman	709	2.715	Experience adjustments
Imbalan yang dibayar	(443)	(1.410)	Benefits paid
Penyesuaian selisih kurs	1.952	(4.190)	Foreign exchange adjustment
Nilai Kini Kewajiban Imbalan Pasti			Present Value of Defined Benefit
Pada Akhir Tahun	45.005	41.935	Obligation at End of Year

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

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

26. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (Lanjutan)

(a) Perubahan tingkat diskontoPenurunan 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.

27. MODAL SAHAM

Masyarakat (masingmasing dibawah 5%)

tanggal 9 Januari 2014.

Total

Susunan pemegang saham Perusahaan dan total kepemilikan saham pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, berdasarkan catatan Biro Administrasi Efek (BAE) Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) adalah sebagai berikut:

Jumlah Saham Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh (dalam satuan penuh)/ Persentase Number of Shares Kepemilikan/ Issued and Percentage of Jumlah/ Ownership Fully Paid A mount (in full amount) (USD) Pemegang Saham (%) PT Purinusa Ekapersada 1.592.352.846 60 388.449

1.079.051.676

2.671.404.522

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

Berdasarkan hasil Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa pada tanggal 9 Januari 2014 ("Rapat kedua") 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.

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26. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY (Continued)

(a) Changes in discount rateA 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. SHARE CAPITAL

40

100

The Company's stockholders and their respective shareholdings as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, based on the Securities Administration Agency's (BAE) and Central Custodian Stock Indonesian (KSEI) records were as follows:

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.

263.230

651.679

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.

Shareholders

Total

PT Purinusa Ekapersada

Public (each below 5%)

27. MODAL SAHAM (Lanjutan)

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 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 dan Oktober 2015, terjadi pelaksanaan waran masing-masing sejumlah 33 dan 9 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. Saldo pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 masing-masing sebesar USD29,0 juta.

Beban emisi saham dalam rangka Penawaran Umum Terbatas II (PUT II) sebagai pengurang akun tambahan modal disetor adalah sebesar USD1,2 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 Rp13,3 miliar) atau setara dengan Rp 5 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.

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27. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

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 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 and October 2015, 33 and 9 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. Balance as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 amounted to USD29.0 million, respectively.

Stock issuance cost for Limited Public Offering II (PUT II) as a deduction to Additional Paid-in Capital amounted to USD1.2 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 Rp13,3 billion) at Rp 5 per share. The dividends were distributed to all of its registered shareholders as of July 15, 2016. These cash dividends were paid on July 29, 2016.

29. SALDO LABA DAN DIVIDEN (Lanjutan)

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

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan pada tanggal 25 Juni 2015, pemegang saham setuju untuk membagikan dividen kas tahun 2014 sebesar USD2,02 juta (setara dengan Rp26,7 miliar) atau setara dengan Rp10 per lembar saham. Dividen tersebut dibagikan kepada pemegang saham yang terdaftar pada tanggal 7 Juli 2015. Pembayaran dividen kas ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 29 Juli 2015.

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan tersebut, pemegang saham juga menetapkan saldo laba yang ditentukan penggunaannya sebesar USD1,0 juta (setara dengan Rp13,2 miliar) sebagai cadangan dana umum dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan pasal 70 Undang-undang Perseroan Terbatas No. 40 Tahun 2007.

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29. RETAINED EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS (Continued)

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

Based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated June 25, 2015, the shareholders approved the distribution of cash dividends for the year 2014 amounting to USD2.02 million (equivalent to Rp26.7 billion) at Rp10 per share. The dividends were distributed to all of its registered shareholders as of July 7, 2015. These cash dividends were paid on July 29, 2015.

In the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the shareholders also approved the appropriation of retained earnings amounting to to USD1.0 million (equivalent Rp13.2 billion) for general reserve in compliance with the article 70 of Corporation Law No. 40 of 2007.

30. PENJUALAN NETO

Rincian penjualan neto diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut:

30. NET SALES

The details of net sales were classified as follows:

Enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Six mont	hs ended	
	30 Jun 2016 /	30 Jun 2015 /	
	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015	
Produk kertas	493.655	552.101	Paper products
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	37.184	35.520	Packaging products and others
Penjualan Neto (Catatan 38a)	530.839	587.621	Net Sales (Note 38a)

Rincian penjualan berdasarkan pelanggan adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of sales based on customers are shown below:

Enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Six months ended		
	30 Jun 2016 /	30 Jun 2015 /	
	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
(masing-masing dibawah 10% dari			(each below 10% of
penjualan neto)	322.442	384.411	net)

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30. PENJUALAN NETO (Lanjutan)

30. NET SALES (Continued)

Enam	hulan vana	ı berakhir na	da tanaaal/

	Six month	ns ended	
	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	30 Jun 2015 / Jun 30, 2015	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38a) <u>Lokal</u> :			Related parties (Note 38a) Local:
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah	204.192	199.691	PT Cakrawala Mega Indah
Ekspor:			Export:
Cabang-cabang APP Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah	577	774	APP Branches Others (each below 10% of
10% dari penjualan neto)	3.628	2.745	net sales)
Sub-total	4.205	3.519	Sub-total
Total penjualan - pihak berelasi	208.397	203.210	Total sales - related parties
Penjualan Neto (Catatan 37)	530.839	587.621	Net Sales (Note 37)

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:

Enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Six month	s ended	
	30 Jun 2016 /	30 Jun 2015 /	
	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015	
Bahan baku			Raw materials
Saldo awal periode	31.012	56.535	At beginning of period
Pembelian	235.650	269.212	Purchases
Bahan baku tersedia untuk			Raw materials available for
diproduksi	266.662	325.747	manufacturing
Bahan baku pada akhir periode	(41.476)	(67.864)	Raw materials at end of period
Pemakaian bahan baku	225.186	257.883	Raw material used
Tenaga kerja langsung	18.477	17.239	Direct labor
Beban pabrikasi	220.038	228.647	Manufacturing overhead
Total beban produksi	463.701	503.769	Total manufacturing cost
Persediaan barang dalam proses			Work-in-process inventory
Saldo awal periode	55.003	43.756	At beginning of period
Saldo akhir periode	(57.246)	(52.166)	At end of period
Beban pokok produksi	461.458	495.359	Cost of goods manufactured
Persediaan barang jadi			Finished goods inventory
Saldo awal periode	142.267	155.022	At beginning of period
Saldo akhir periode	(126.177)	(129.778)	At end of period
Beban Pokok Penjualan	477.548	520.603	Cost of Goods Sold

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31. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN (Lanjutan)

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:

31. COST OF GOODS SOLD (Continued)

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

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

Fnam	bulan v	/an a	berakhir	nada	tanggal/

	Enam bulan yang be	rakhir pada tanggal/	
	Six month	ns ended	
	30 Jun 2016/	30 Jun 2015/	
	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015	
<u>Pemasok</u>			<u>Suppliers</u>
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
(masing-masing dibawah			(each below 10% of
10% dari penjualan neto)	123.517	149.235	net sales)
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 38b)			Related parties (Note 38b)
PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk	97.583	102.436	PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk
PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp &			PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp &
Paper Industry	82.899	97.264	Paper Industry
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah			Others (each below
10% dari penjualan neto)	61.456	56.824	10% of net sales)
Sub-total	241.938	256.524	Sub-total
Total pembelian	365.455	405.759	Total purchases
Pembelian bahan pembantu			Purchase of indirect material
dan suku cadang	(129.805)	(136.547)	and spare parts
Pembelian Bahan Baku	235.650	269.212	Purchase of Raw Materials
Rincian pemasok dengan nilai pembelia dari total penjualan neto adalah sebagai			suppliers with the purchase value the total net sales were as follows:
	30 .lun 2016/	30 Jun 2015/	

	30 Jun 2016 / <i>Jun</i> 3 <i>0, 2016</i>	30 Jun 2015 / Jun 30, 2015	
PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp &	97.583	102.436	PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp &
Paper Industry	82.899	97.264	Paper Industry
Total	180.482	199.700	Total

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32. BEBAN USAHA

Rincian beban usaha adalah sebagai berikut:

32. OPERATING EXPENSES

The details of operating expenses were as follows:

a. Beban Penjualan

a. Selling Expenses

Enam bulan yang berakhir pada tan ggal/			
Six m onti	hs ended		
30 Jun 2016 /	30 Jun 2015/		
Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015		
15.059	24.931	Freight	
3.070	3.240	Commission	
2.386	1.903	Salaries and wages	
897	962	Bank charges	
632	791	Office expenses (Note 38d)	
439	850	Promotion	
276	356	Traveling	
177	187	Insurance	
14	6	Depreciation (Note 15)	
2.571	2.656	Others	
25.521	35.882	Total	
	Sixmonts 30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016 15.059 3.070 2.386 897 632 439 276 177 14 2.571	Jun 30, 2016 Jun 30, 2015 15.059 24.931 3.070 3.240 2.386 1.903 897 962 632 791 439 850 276 356 177 187 14 6 2.571 2.656	

b. Beban Umum dan Administrasi

b. General and Administrative Expenses

	Enam bulan yang be	rakh ir pad a tan ggal/	
	Six m ontl	hs ended	
	30 Jun 2016 /	30 Jun 2015 /	
	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015	
Gaji dan upah Jasa manajemen dan	8.629	5.917	Salaries and wages Management and
profesional (Catatan 38c)	4.820	6.903	professional fees (Note 38c)
Beban kantor (Catatan 38d)	850	861	Office expenses (Note 38d)
Asuransi	730	1.117	Insurance
Penyusutan (Catatan 15)	422	399	Depreciation (Note 15)
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	344	515	Repairs and maintenance
Perjala nan dinas	214	177	Traveling
Lain-la in	2.278	2.464	Others
Total	18.287	18.353	Total

33. BEBAN BUNGA

33. INTEREST EXPENSE

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

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

gal/

	Six month	hs en ded	
	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	30 Jun 2015 / Jun 30, 2015	
Beban bunga kontraktual Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan	22.903	22.609	Contractual interest expense Net adjustment on implementation
PSAK 55	(5.661)	(2.277)	of PSAK 55
Beban Bunga Efektif	17.242	20.332	Effective Interest Expense

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34. PERPAJAKAN

a. Pajak Dibayar Dimuka

34. TAXATION

a. Prepaid Taxes

	30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Pajak penghasilan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	10.450 5.936	15.582 9.366	Income taxes Value-Added Tax
Total	16.386	24.948	Total

b. Utang Pajak

b. Taxes Payable

	30 Jun 2016 / 	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Pajak penghasilan			Income taxes
Pasal 21	944	294	Article 21
Pasal 22	73	78	Article 22
Pasal 23/26	122	1.014	Article 23/26
Pasal 4 ayat 2	3	-	Article 4(2)
Pajak keluaran	47	-	VAT out
Total	1.189	1.386	Total

c. Taksiran Manfaat (Beban) Pajak Penghasilan

c. Estimated Income Tax Benefit (Expense)

Taksiran manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah sebagai berikut: Estimated income tax benefit (expense) of the Company and Subsidiaries was as follows:

Enam bular	ı vand	berakhir	pada	tanggal/

Litatii bulati yatig bel	akiiii pada taliggali	
Six month	is ended	
30 Jun 2016 /	30 Jun 2015 /	
Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015	
		Current
-	-	Subsidiaries
		Deferred Taxes
(3.545)	3.028	Company
(157)	248	Subsidiaries
		Estimated Income
(3.702)	3.276	Tax Benefit (Expense)
	Six month 30 Jun 2016 / Jun 30, 2016 (3.545) (157)	Jun 30, 2016 Jun 30, 2015 (3.545) 3.028 (157) 248

Rekonsiliasi antara laba (rugi) sebelum manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan dan estimasi laba (rugi) fiskal untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggaltanggal 31 Desember 2016 dan 2015, 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, 2016 and 2015, based on the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in Indonesian Rupiah, was as follows:

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34. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

34. TAXATION (Continued)

	2016 (dalam jutaan Rupiah/ in millions of Rupiah)	2015 (dalam jutaan Rupiah/ in millions of Rupiah)	
Laba (rugi) perusahaan sebelum			Income (loss) before estimated
taksiran manfaat (beban)			income tax benefit (expense)
pajak penghasilan			attributable to the company
Januari-Juni	632.266	(222.426)	January-Juni
Juli-Desember (taksiran)	(290.494)	(47.371)	July-December (estimated)
Beda waktu:			Temporary differences:
Penyusutan aset tetap	55.522	12.277	Depreciation of fixed assets
Beban imbalan kerja	32.735	24.443	Employee benefit expense
Lain-lain	(163.315)	(67.287)	Others
Beda tetap:			Permanent differences:
Pendapatan final - bunga	(59.929)	(70.875)	Final interest income
Pendapatan final - rental	(1.446)	-	Final rental income
Sewa	(8.169)	-	Leasing
Lain-lain	(1.340)	(8.438)	Others
Estimasi Laba (Rugi) Fiskal - Akhir Tahun	195.830	(379.677)	Estimated Fiscal Income (Loss) - End of Year

d. Pajak Tangguhan

d. Deferred Taxes

Dikreditkan

Mutasi aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan - neto dan manfaat (beban) pajak yang terkait pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 adalah sebagai berikut: Movements of deferred tax assets (liabilities) net and the related tax benefit (expense) as of June 30, 2016 were as follows:

	1 Januari/ January 1, 2016	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) ke Laba Rugi/ Credited (Charged) to Profit or Loss	(Dibebankan) ke Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain Konsolidasian/ Credited (Charged) to Other Comprehensive Income	30 Juni/ <i>Jun</i> e 30, 2016	
Perusahaan					Company
Aset pajak tangguhan					Deferred tax assets
Akumulasi rugi fiskal	23.249	(950)	-	22.299	Accumulated fiscal loss
Revaluasi aset tetap setelah					Revaluation of fixed assets -
dikurangi penyusutan	1.313	(55)	-	1.258	net of depreciation
Imbalan kerja	8.354	443	(25)	8.772	Employee benefits
Laba (rugi) bersih belum direalisasi					Net unrealized gain (loss)
atas perubahan nilai wajar					on fair value changes of
aset dan liabilitas keuangan	3.332	(1.162)		2.170	financial assets and liabilities
Total	36.248	(1.724)	(25)	34.499	Total
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan					Deferred tax liabilities
Aset tetap	52.689	1.822		54.511	Fixed assets
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan - Neto	(16.441)	(3.546)	(25)	(20.012)	Deferred Tax Liabilities - Net
Entitas anak Aset Pajak Tangguhan - Neto	1.995	(157)		1.838	Subsidiary Deferred Tax Assets - Net

34. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

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 17 Juni 2015, Perusahaan menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar (SKPLB) No. 00072/406/13/092/15 atas Pajak Penghasilan Badan tahun pajak 2013 sebesar Rp115,8 miliar dan rugi neto fiskal Perusahaan untuk tahun pajak 2013 ditetapkan sebesar Rp1,5 triliun.

Pada tanggal 11 Desember 2015, Perusahaan menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB) No. 00029/206/10/092/15 atas Pajak Penghasilan Badan tahun pajak 2010 sebesar Rp3,5 miliar dan laba fiskal Perusahaan ditetapkan sebesar Rp1,2 triliun.

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 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015, Perusahaan telah memenuhi ketentuan dalam Peraturan Pemerintah No. 77 Tahun 2013 dan Undang-undang No. 36 Tahun 2008, dan oleh karena itu, telah menggunakan pengurangan tarif pajak sebesar 5% dalam penghitungan pajak penghasilan.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, pajak penghasilan kini dan tangguhan telah dihitung dengan menggunakan tarif-tarif pajak tersebut.

g. 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.

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34. TAXATION (Continued)

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 June 17, 2015, the Company received tax overpayment assessment letter (SKPLB) No. 00072/406/13/092/15 on Corporate Income Tax for the fiscal year 2013 amounting to Rp115.8 billion and net fiscal corporate loss for fiscal year 2013 amounting to Rp1.5 trillion.

On December 11, 2015, the Company received tax underpayment assessment letter (SKPKB) No. 00029/206/10/092/15 on Corporate Income Tax for the fiscal year 2010 amounting to Rp3.5 billion and net fiscal corporate profit for fiscal amounting to Rp1.2 trillion.

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.

As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company has complied with the requirements of the Government Regulation No. 77 Year 2013 and Law No. 36 Year 2008, and therefore, has effected the 5% tax rate reduction in its corporate income tax computation.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, current and deferred income taxes have been calculated using these enacted tax rates.

g. 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.

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34. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

Direktorat Jendral Pajak dapat menetapkan dan mengubah liabilitas pajak dalam batas waktu lima (5) tahun sejak tanggal terutang pajak.

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

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

34. TAXATION (Continued)

The Directorate General of Taxation may assess or amend taxes within five (5) years from the date the tax became due.

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

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

	Laba neto yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk / Net Income attributable to the owners of the parent (USD)	Rata-rata Tertimbang Saham Biasa / Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Ordinary Shares	Laba per saham dasar yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk / Basic earnings per share attributable to the owners of the parent (USD)	
Januari - Juni 2016	3.281	2.671.404.522	0,0012	January - June 2016
Januari - Juni 2015	14.096	2.671.404.506	0,0053	January - June 2015
	Laba neto yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk / Net Income attributable to the owners of the parent (USD)	Rata-rata Tertimbang Saham Biasa / Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Ordinary Shares	Laba per saham dilusian yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk / Diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the parent (USD)	
Januari - Juni 2016	3.281	2.671.404.522	0,0012	January - June 2016
Januari - Juni 2015	14.096	2.671.404.506	0,0053	January - June 2015

Jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang digunakan

The weighted average number of shares used as the tor were as follows:

sebagai penyebut adalah sebagai berikut:	denominator were as follows:				
	Enam bulan yang be	rakhir pada tanggal/			
	Six month	ns ended			
	30 Jun 2016/	30 Jun 2015/			
	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015			
Jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang digunakan sebagai penyebut dalam perhitungan laba per saham dasar Penyesuaian untuk perhitungan laba per saham dilusian: Waran	2.671.404.522	2.671.404.506	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share: Warrants		
Jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang digunakan sebagai penyebut dalam perhitungan laba per saham dilusian	2.671.404.522	2.671.404.506	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share		

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

Saldo aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing selain Dolar Amerika Serikat pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

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

The outstanding monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than United States Dollar as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

		30 Juni 2016 / Mata Uang (dalam ribuan)/ Currency	June 30, 2016 Setara Dolar AS/	
		(in thousands)	Equivalent USD	
ASET Kas dan setara kas dan aset lancar lainnya Yuan Cina Rupiah Indonesia Euro Eropa Yen Jepang Dolar Hong Kong	CNY Rp EUR JPY HKD	217.521 60.313.286 665 58.316 495	32.802 4.576 739 568 64	ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents and other current assets Chinese Yuan Indonesian Rupiah European Euro Japanese Yen Hong Kong Dollar
Dolar Singapura Investasi pada reksa dana	SGD	29	21	Singaporean Dollar Investment in mutual funds
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	207.036.724	15.709	Indone sian Rupiah
Piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain Rupiah Indonesia Yuan Cina Euro Eropa Poundsterling Inggris Yen Jepang Dolar Australia Dolar Selandia Baru Dolar Singapura	Rp CNY EUR GBP JPY AUD NZD SGD	383.705.292 115.235 3.981 2.158 53.197 62 7 6	29.113 17.377 4.425 2.895 518 47 5	Tra de and other receivables Indone sian Rupiah Chinese Yuan European Euro British Poundsterling Japanese Yen Australian Dollar New Zealand Dollar Singaporean Dollar
Piutang lain - lain - pihak berelasi Rupiah Indonesia Yen Jepang Ringgit Malaysia	Rp JPY MYR	6.143.103 2.304 7	466 22 2	Other receivables - related parties Indonesian Rupiah Japanese Yen Malaysian Ringgit
Piutang usaha - tidak lancar Yen Jepang	JPY	504.722	4.914	Non-current trade receivables Japanese Yen
Uang ja minan Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	13.937.765	1.057	Refundable deposits Indonesian Rupiah
Total Aset			115.324	Total Assets

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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)

30 Juni 2016 / June 30, 2016				
Mata Uang				
(dalam ribuan)/				
Currency	Setara Dolar AS/			
(in thousands)	Equivalent USD			

	(111	tilousarius j	Lquivalent 03D	
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek dan				Short-term bank loans and
liabilitas jangka panjang				long-term liabilities
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	2.279.246.733	172.933	Indone sian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	7.364.021	71.690	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUR	47.209	52.475	European Euro
Dolar Singapura	SGD	933	691	Singaporean Dollar
Dolar Australia	AUD	51	38	Australian Dollar
Utang murabahah				Murabah ah payable
dan pe mbiayaan musyarakah				and musyarakah financing
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	429.993.000	32.625	Indone sian Rupiah
Utang usaha dan				Trade payables
utang lain-lain				and other payables
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	1.866.916.443	141.647	Indone sian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	1.039	1.155	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	52.876	514	Japanese Yen
Dolar Singapura	SGD	352	260	Singaporean Dollar
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	48	65	British Poundsterling
Yuan Cina	CNY	32	5	Chinese Yuan
Dolar Australia	AUD	3	_	Australian Dollar
Krone Swedia	SEK	13	1	Swedish Krone
Franc Swiss	CHF	1	1	Swiss Franc
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi				Other payables - related parties
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	26.809	2	Indone sian Rupiah
Beban masih harus dibayar dan				Accrued expenses and
liabilitas imbalan kerja				employee benefits liabilities
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	662.045.935	50.232	Indone sian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	19.087	186	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUR	107	119	European Euro
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	72	97	British Poundsterling
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	40	5	Hong Kong Dollar
Total Liabilitas			524.743	Total Liabilities
Liabilita s Neto			(409.419)	Net Liabilities

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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 2015	/ Dec 31, 2015	
		Mata Uang (dalam ribuan)/ Currency (in thousands)	Setara Dolar AS/	
ASET		· · · · · ·		ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas				Cash and cash equivalents
dan aset lancar lainnya Yuan Cina	CNY	747.563	115.124	and other current assets Chinese Yuan
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	60.043.372	4.353	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	1.141	1.247	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	22.640	188	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	576	74	Hong Kong Dollar
Dolar Singapura	SGD	7	5	Singaporean Dollar
Investasi pada reksadana				Investment in mutual funds
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	209.339.704	15.175	Indone sian Rupiah
Piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain				Trade and other receivables
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	267.318.088	19.378	Indone sian Rupiah
Yuan Cina	CNY	90.866	13.994	Chinese Yuan
Euro Eropa	EUR	5.676	6.201	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	505.189	4.194	Japanese Yen
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	1.959	2.904	British Poundsterling
Dolar Australia	AUD	43	32	Australian Dollar
Dolar Singapura	SGD	13	9	Singaporean Dollar
Piutang lain - lain - pihak berelasi				Other receivables - related parties
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	6.661.008	483	Indone sian Rupiah
Ringgit Malaysia	MYR	7	1	Malaysian Ringgit
Piutang usaha - tidak lancar				Non-current trade receivables
Yen Jepang	JPY	504.722	4.190	Japanese Yen
Uang ja minan				Refundable deposits
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	14.030.458	1.017	Indone sian Rupiah
Total Aset			188.569	Total Assets
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek dan				Short-term bank loans and
liabilitas jangka panjang				long-term liabilities
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	2.474.103.155	179.346	Indone sian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	7.638.064	63.411	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUR	47.523	51.912	European Euro
Dolar Singapura	SGD	714	505	Singaporean Dollar
Dolar Australia	AUD	63	46	Australian Dollar

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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 2015	/ Dec 31, 2015	
		Mata Uang (dalam ribuan)/ Currency (in thousands)	Setara Dolar AS/ Equivalent USD	
Utang murabahah dan pe mbiayaan musyarakah Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	429.972.000	31.169	Murabahah payable and musyarakah financing Indonesian Rupiah
Utang usaha dan utang lain-lain	·			Trade payables and other payables
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	1.100.462.812	79.772	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	1.213	1.325	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	49.265	409	Japanese Yen
Dolar Singapura	SGD	407	288	Singaporean Dollar
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	26	37	British Poundsterling
Yuan Cina	CNY	32	5	Chinese Yuan
Krone Swedia	SEK	25	3	Swedish Krone
Franc Swiss	CHF	1	1	Swiss Franc
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	6.927	1	Other payables - related parties Indonesian Rupiah
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas imbalan kerja				Accrued expenses and employee benefits liabilities
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	641.803.810	46.525	Indone sian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	265	290	European Euro
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	175	259	British Poundsterling
Yen Jepang	JPY	18.526	154	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	40	5	Hong Kong Dollar
Total Liabilitas			455.463	Total Liabilities
Liabilita s Neto			(266.894)	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.

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.

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37. INFORMASI SEGMEN (Lanjutan)

Informasi atas segmen usaha Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

37. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

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

Enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

Six months ended						
	30 Jun 2016/ Jun 30, 2016	30 Jun 2015/ Jun 30, 2015				
Informasi Berdasarkan	·		Information Based on			
Wilayah Geografis:			Geographical Area:			
Ekspor			Export			
Asia	169.958	184.175	Asia			
Afrika	45.629	55.943	Africa			
Eropa	36.970	35.064	Europe			
Amerika	35.233	65.278	America			
Timur tengah	27.585	34.690	Middle east			
Lainnya	11.002	10.129	Others			
Total Penjualan Ekspor	326.377	385.279	Total Export Sales			
Lokal	204.462	202.342	Local			
Total Penjualan Neto	530.839	587.621	Total Net Sales			
Informasi Berdasarkan Jenis Produk: Penjualan neto:			Information Based on Type of Product: Net Sales:			
Produk kertas	493.655	552.101	Paper products			
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	37.184	35.520	Packaging products and others			
Penjualan Neto Konsolidasian	530.839	587.621	Consolidated Net Sales			
Beban Pokok Penjualan - Neto			Cost of Goods Sold - Net			
Produk kertas	444.201	488.893	Paper products			
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	33.347	31.710	Packaging products and others			
Beban Pokok Penjualan Konsolidasian	477.548	520.603	Consolidated Cost of Goods Sold			
Laba Bruto			Gross Profit			
Produk kertas	49.454	63.208	Paper products			
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	3.837	3.810	Packaging products and others			
Laba Bruto Konsolidasian	53.291	67.018	Consolidated Gross Profit			
Pohan Haaha			Operating Evanges			
Beban Usaha Produk kertas	40.739	50.957	<u>Operating Expenses</u> Paper products			
Produk kertas Produk pengemas dan lainnya	3.069	3.278	Packaging products and others			
Total Beban Usaha Konsolidasian	43.808	54.235	Total Consolidated Operating Expenses			
Laba Usaha	0 715	10.051	Income from Operation			
Produk pengamaa dan lainnya	8.715	12.251	Paper products			
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	768	532	Packaging products and others			
Laba Usaha Konsolidasian	9.483	12.783	Consolidated Income from Operation			
Persentase dari total aset dan liabilitas:			<u>Percentage of total assets</u> <u>and liabilities:</u>			
Produk kertas	97%	97%	Paper products			
Produk pengemas dan lainnya	3%	3%	Packaging products and others			
Total	100%	100%	Total			

38. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI

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

Transaksi usaha yang dilakukan dengan pihak berelasi terutama meliputi penjualan barang jadi dan pembelian bahan baku. Total penjualan barang jadi ke pihak berelasi sekitar 39,26% dan 34,58% dari total penjualan neto masing-masing untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015. Total pembelian bahan baku (pulp) dari pihak berelasi lebih kurang sebesar 94,68% dan 92,82% dari total pembelian pulp, masing-masing untuk tahun periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015.

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 1,29% dan 0,91% dari total penjualan ekspor masing-masing untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015 (Catatan 30). Total penjualan lokal melalui pihak berelasi adalah masing-masing sebesar 99,87% dan 98,69% dari total penjualan lokal untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015 (Catatan 30). Saldo piutang dari pihak berelasi tersebut pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015 disajikan dalam "Piutang Usaha Pihak Berelasi" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 6).
- b. Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015, 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 USD241,9 juta dan USD256,5 juta masing-masing untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015 atau sekitar 45,58% dan 43,65% dari total penjualan neto. Saldo sehubungan dengan transaksi ini pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015 disajikan dalam "Uang muka Pemasok" (Catatan 9) dan "Utang Usaha Pihak Berelasi" (Catatan 19) pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

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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 39.26% and 34.58% of the Company's net sales for the six months period ended Juni 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Total raw material purchases (pulp) from related parties represent approximately 94.68% and 92.82% of the Company's total pulp purchases for the six months period ended Juni 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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 1.29% and 0.91% of the Company's export sales for the six months period ended June 2016 and 2015. respectively (Note 30). Total local sales through related parties represents approximately 99.87% and 98.69% of the total local sales for the six months period ended June 2016 and 2015, respectively 30. (Note 30). The related party receivables as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 are presented as part of "Trade Receivables - Related Parties" in the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 6).
- b. As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, 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 USD241.9 million and USD256.5 million for the six months period ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing approximately 45.58% and 43.65% of the net sales. Balances related to these transactions as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 are presented as part of "Advances to Suppliers" (Note 9) and "Trade Payables Related Parties" (Note 19) in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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

- c. APP menyediakan jasa manajemen tertentu kepada Perusahaan. Beban manajemen sehubungan dengan jasa-jasa tersebut masing-masing adalah sebesar USD3,8 juta dan USD4,7 juta untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015 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 seluas 2.429 m² dan 3.786 m² pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015 dengan uang sewa USD25 per bulan per m² serta jasa pelayanan sebesar USD9,5 per bulan per m² pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015.

Total beban sewa dan jasa pelayanan yang dibebankan pada usaha untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015 masing-masing sebesar USD369,8 ribu dan USD497,3 ribu, dicatat dalam "Beban Usaha - Penjualan - Beban Kantor" dan "Beban Usaha - Umum dan Administrasi - Beban Kantor" (Catatan 32a). Sewa dibayar dimuka disajikan dalam "Uang Muka dan Biaya Dibayar dimuka" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 9).

e. Perusahaan juga memiliki rekening bank dan deposito berjangka pada PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk dan investasi jangka pendek pada PT Sinarmas Sekuritas, masing-masing bersaldo USD20,1 juta dan USD22,6 juta pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015 (Catatan 5 dan 10).

f. Kompensasi manajemen kunci

Total kompensasi imbalan kerja jangka pendek yang dibayar kepada personil manajemen kunci Perusahaan (Dewan komisaris dan Direksi) untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

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

- c. APP provides certain management services to the Company. The management fee in connection with these services was USD3.8 million and USD4.7 million for the six months period ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, 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 2,429 m² and 3,786 m² as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, monthly rental fee of USD25 per m² and monthly service charge of USD9.5 per m² as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Total rental and service expense charged to operations amounting to USD369.8 thousand and USD497.3 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were recorded under "Operating Expenses - Selling - Office Expense" and "Operating Expenses - General and Administrative - Office Expense" (Note 32a). The prepaid rent is presented under "Advances and Prepaid Expenses" respectively, on the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 9).

e. The Company has bank accounts and deposits in PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk and short-term investment in PT Sinarmas Sekuritas amounting to USD20.1 million and USD22.6 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively (Notes 5 and 10).

f. 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 years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	30 Juni 2016 / June <i>30, 2016</i>		30 Juni 2015/	June <i>30, 2015</i>	
	Dalam ribuan Rupiah In thousand Rupiah	Setara dalam ribuan Dolar AS/ Equivalent in thousand of US Dollar	Dalam ribuan Rupiah/ In thousand Rupiah	Setara dalam ribuan Dolar AS/ Equivalent in thousand of US Dollar	
Dewan Komisaris Direksi	605.768 6.660.940	46 505	2.044.260 5.853.244	153 439	Board of Commissioners Board of Directors
Total	7.266.708	551	7.897.504	592	Total

39. RESTRUKTURISASI UTANG

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

- a. Pada tanggal 12 Maret 2001, APP dan Entitas Anak, termasuk Perusahaan mengumumkan standstill atas seluruh pembayaran kewajiban dari Grup APP (termasuk APP, sebagai Perusahaan Holding di Singapura). Pengumuman standstill oleh APP pada dasarnya merupakan pengakuan dari APP atas ketidakmampuan entitas-entitas di bawah Grup APP, termasuk Perusahaan untuk membayar utangnya secara tepat waktu. Tindak lanjut atas pengumuman tersebut, APP melakukan negosiasi prasyarat perjanjian restrukturisasi utang secara konsensus dengan para krediturnya.
- b. Pada tanggal 30 Oktober 2003, Principal Indonesian Operating Companies within the APP Group (PIOCs) yaitu Perusahaan, PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills dan PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry menandatangani Master Restructuring Agreement ("MRA") dengan Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional (BPPN), pihak-pihak tertentu dalam Export Credit Agencies, bank-bank komersial internasional tertentu dan perusahaan perdagangan Jepang (atau secara kolektif disebut kreditur yang berunding). MRA dan dokumen restrukturisasi lainnya merupakan dokumen restrukturisasi yang definitif berupa Perjanjian Komposisi dan Restrukturisasi Utang yang telah ditandatangani pada tanggal 18 Desember 2002.
- c. Pada tanggal 3 Desember 2004, kondisi Pre-Effective Date terpenuhi dan selanjutnya pada tanggal 28 April 2005, perjanjian penyelesaian restrukturisasi utang MRA yang telah ditandatangani sebelumnya oleh Perusahaan dengan para kreditur menjadi efektif.
- d. Prasyarat MRA selanjutnya diubah beberapa kali. Perubahan-perubahan tersebut termuat dalam sepuluh Confirmation and Amandment Letters ("CAL"), yang masing-masing ditandatangani oleh Perusahaan, Indah Kiat dan Pindo Deli dengan DBS Bank Limited (bertindak sebagai Administrative Agent dan mewakili Negotiating Creditors and Accepting Creditors) sebagai berikut:
 - CAL I ditandatangani pada tanggal 25 Juni 2004.
 - CAL II ditandatangani pada tanggal 3 September 2004.
 - CAL III ditandatangani pada tanggal 10 November 2004.
 - CAL IV ditandatangani pada tanggal 28 April
 2005
 - CAL V ditandatangani pada tanggal 13 Januari 2006.

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39. DEBT RESTRUCTURING

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

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

39. RESTRUKTURISASI UTANG (Lanjutan)

- CAL VI ditandatangani pada tanggal 18 Mei 2007.
- CAL VII ditandatangani pada tanggal 5 April 2011.
- CAL VIII ditandatangani pada tanggal 15 Aqustus 2012.
- CAL IX ditandatangani pada tanggal 9 Januari 2013 dan berlaku efektif sejak 7 Desember 2012 pada saat Special Resolution of Accepting Creditors tercapai.
- CAL X ditandatangani pada tanggal 21 Februari 2014.

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

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 maupun seluruhnya. sebagian Akibatnya, kewaiiban-kewaiiban 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.

Berikut ini adalah gugatan dan tuntutan yang signifikan yang melibatkan Perusahaan baik langsung maupun tidak langsung:

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39. DEBT RESTRUCTURING (Continued)

- CAL VI was executed on May 18, 2007.
- CAL VII was executed on April 5, 2011.
- CAL VIII was executed on August 15, 2012.
- CAL IX was executed on January 9, 2013 and was effective since December 7, 2012 when the Special Resolution of Accepting Creditors was achieved.
- CAL X was executed on February 21, 2014.

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

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.

The following are the significant litigation and claims directly and indirectly involving the Company:

40. GUGATAN DAN TUNTUTAN YANG MATERIAL (Lanjutan)

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

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

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

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

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.

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40. SIGNIFICANT LITIGATION AND CLAIMS (Continued)

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

The promissory notes were originally issued to Beloit Corporation as part-payment for machinery, and they were subsequently assigned to the First National Bank of Chicago, the predecessor of Bank One.

In late 2004, JP Morgan Chase ("JP Morgan") acquired Bank One and subsequently successfully applied to Court to substitute Bank One as the plaintiffs in the complaint.

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

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.

40. GUGATAN DAN TUNTUTAN YANG MATERIAL (Lanjutan)

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.

41. KOMITMEN

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan dan 31 Desember 2015, 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.
- 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.

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40. SIGNIFICANT LITIGATION AND CLAIMS (Continued)

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. COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company and its Subsidiaries have the following commitments:

- The Company's operations are subject to extensive government environmental regulations. Such regulations are continuously being reviewed and amended. The Company may be required to incur significant expenditures in order to comply with changing environmental regulations. The management believes that the Company's operations are in compliance, in all material respects, with existing environmental regulations.
- 2. Although the effective date of the MRA has been achieved, there are some claims from non-participants in the MRA which debts are still outstanding and in the process of resolution, including by way of settlement in accordance with the provisions of the MRA. If the claims are not settled completely, there is the possibility of the Company or the Subsidiaries still have to recognize additional liabilities or penalties.

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42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN

Tabel berikut menyajikan nilai tercatat dari instrumen keuangan yang dicatat di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dan taksiran nilai wajar pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015:

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table sets forth the carrying amounts of financial instruments that are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position and estimated fair values as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	30 Juni 2016 / June <i>30, 2016</i>				
	Nilai Tercatat/	Nilai Wajar/			
Akun	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	Accounts		
Aset Keuangan			Financial Assets		
Diukur pada nilai wajar			Measured at fair value		
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi			Fair value through profit or loss		
(FVTPL)			(FVTPL)		
Investasi pada reksadana	15.709	15.709	Investment in mutual fund		
<u>Diukur pada biaya perolehan</u>					
yang diamortisasi			Measured at amortized cost		
Kas	37	37	Cash on hand		
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang:			Loans and Receivables:		
Kas dan setara kas	43.429	43.429	Cash and cash equivalents		
Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi			Trade receivables - net of		
penyisihan atas rugi penurunan nilai	86.159	86.159	allowance for impairment loss		
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2.491	2.491	Other receivables - third parties		
Aset lancar lainnya	129.758	129.758	Other current assets		
Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi -			Non-current trade receivables -		
tidak lancar - setelah dikurangi			related parties - net of allowance		
penyisihan atas rugi penurunan nilai	23.507	23.507	for impairment loss		
Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -	_0.00.	20.00.	Non-current other receivables -		
tidak lancar	140.741	140.741	related parties		
Total Aset Keuangan	441.831	441.831	Total Financial Assets		
Liabilitas Keuangan			Financial Liabilities		
Diukur pada biaya perolehan					
yang diamortisasi			Measured at amortized cost		
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	231.333	231.333	Short-term bank loans		
Utang murabahah	22.762	22.762	Murabahah payable		
Pembiayaan musyarakah	9.863	9.863	Musyarakah financing		
Utang usaha	146.331	146.331	Trade payables		
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	6.618	6.618	Other payables - third parties		
Beban masih harus dibayar	8.660	8.660	Accrued expenses		
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current - other payables -		
jangka panjang	6.329	6.329	related parties		
Liabilitas jangka panjang:			Long-term liabilities:		
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	500	500	Lease liabilities		
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	191.704	191.704	Bank Ioan - third party		
Pembiayaan musyarakah-			Musyarakah financing-		
pihak ketiga	7.587	7.587	third party		
Pinjaman	178.409	178.409	Loans		
Wesel bayar	791.033	791.033	Notes payable		
Total Liabilitas Keuangan	1.601.129	1.601.129	Total Financial Liabilities		
	·				

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42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	31 Desember 2015 / D	December 31, 2015	
	Nilai Tercatat/	Nilai Wajar/	
Akun	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	Accounts
Aset Keuangan			Financial Assets
Diukur pada nilai wajar			Measured at fair value
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi			Fair value through profit or loss
(FVTPL)			(FVTPL)
Investasi pada reksadana	15.175	15.175	Investment in mutual fund
Diukur pada biaya perolehan			
yang diamortisasi			Measured at amortized cost
Kas	41	41	Cash on hand
Pinjaman yang diberikan			
dan piutang:			Loans and Receivables:
Kas dan setara kas	50.349	50.349	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi			Trade receivables - net of
penyisihan atas rugi penurunan nilai	80.783	80.783	allowance for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2.525	2.525	Other receivables - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	260.538	260.538	Other current assets
Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi -			Non-current trade receivables -
tidak lancar - setelah dikurangi			related parties - net of allowance
penyisihan atas rugi penurunan nilai	22.784	22.784	for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current other receivables -
tidak lancar	140.738	140.738	related parties
Total Aset Keuangan	572.933	572.933	Total Financial Assets
Liabilitas Keuangan			Financial Liabilities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan			
<u>yang diamortisasi</u>			Measured at amortized cost
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	345.557	345.557	Short-term bank loans
Utang murabahah	21.745	21.745	Murabahah payable
Pembiayaan musyarakah	9.424	9.424	Musyarakah financing
Utang usaha	87.053	87.053	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	7.134	7.134	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar	9.611	9.611	Accrued expenses
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current - other payables -
jangka panjang	4.739	4.739	related parties
Liabilitas jangka panjang:			Long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	804	804	Lease li abilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	163.598	163.598	Bank loan - third party
Pembiayaan musyarakah-			Musyarakah financing-
pihak ketiga	7.249	7.249	third party
Pinjaman	171.291	171.291	Loans
Wesel bayar	817.416	817.416	Notes payable
Total Liabilitas Keuangan	1.645.621	1.645.621	Total Financial Liabilities

42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

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

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

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

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan jangka pendek:

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

Instrumen keuangan ini sangat mendekati 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).

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 instrument 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). PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

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

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

The following methods and assumptions 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).

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).

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42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

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

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Estimated fair value is based on discounted value of future cash flows adjusted to reflect counterparty risk (for financial assets) and the Companies and Subsidiaries' own credit risk (for financial liabilities) and using market rates.

43. PENGARUH PENERAPAN PSAK No. 55

usaha tidak lancar

Manfaat pajak tangguhan

Per tanggal 30 Juni 2016 dan 31 Desember 2015, penerapan PSAK 55 (Catatan 2f) menyebabkan penyesuaian berikut ini:

43. EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PSAK No.55

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the implementation of PSAK 55 (Note 2f) resulted to the following adjustments:

30 Juni 2016 / <i>June 30, 2016</i>						
Saldo sebelum Saldo setelah						
Efek PSAK 55/		Efek PSAK 55/				
Balance before	Efek PSAK 55/	Balance after				
Effect of PSAK 55	Effect of PSAK 55	Effect of PSAK 55				

	Balance before	Efek PSAK 55/	Balance after	
	Effect of PSAK 55	Effect of PSAK 55	Effect of PSAK 55	
				CONSOLIDATED
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN				STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
Beban masih harus dibayar	(45.483)	36.823	(8.660)	Accrued expenses
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - neto	(22.260)	2.248	(20.012)	Deferred tax li abilities - net
Pinjaman jangka panjang	(169.254)	(9.155)	(178.409)	Long-term loans
Wesel bayar	(752.124)	(38.909)	(791.033)	Notes payable
				CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN				PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN				COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Beban bunga	(22.903)	5.661	(17.242)	Interest expense
Laba selisih kurs - neto	(25.869)	(242)	(26.111)	Gain on foreign exchange - net
Taksiran manfaat pajak tangguhan	(2.618)	(1.084)	(3.702)	Estimated deferred tax benefit
		nber 2015 / <i>Decemb</i> e		
	Saldo sebelum		Saldo setelah	
	Efek PSAK 55/		Efek PSAK 55/	
	Balance before Effect of PSAK 55	Efek PSAK 55/ Effect of PSAK 55	Balance after Effect of PSAK 55	
				CONSOLIDATED
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN				STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL
KONSOLIDASIAN				POSITION
Beban masih harus dibayar	(37.285)	27.674	(9.611)	Accrued expenses
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - neto	(19.773)	3.332	(16.441)	-
Pinjaman jangka panjang	(163.323)	(7.968)	(171.291)	
Wesel bayar	(781.051)	(36.365)	(817.416)	_
				CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN	I			PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN				COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Beban bunga	(46.249)	6.063	(40.186)	Interest expense
Laba selisih kurs - neto	21.144	259	21.403	Gain on foreign exchange - net
Laba belum direalisasi atas				Uhrealized gain on fair value
perubahan nilai wajar piutang				changes of non-current

3.370

(1.938)

15.049

3.370

13.111

trade receivables Deferred tax benefit

44. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN

Manajemen Risiko Keuangan

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

a. Risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terkena risiko perubahan nilai tukar mata uang asing terutama dalam Rupiah Indonesia, Euro Eropa, Yen Jepang dan Yuan Cina atas biaya, aset dan liabilitas tertentu yang timbul karena aktivitas pendanaan dan kegiatan operasional sehari-hari. Informasi mengenai aset dan liabilitas moneter Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dalam mata uang asing disajikan pada Catatan 36.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memonitor dan mengelola risiko ini dengan menyepadankan kewajiban keuangan dalam mata uang asing dengan aset keuangan dalam mata uang asing terkait dan melakukan pembelian atau penjualan mata uang asing saat diperlukan.

Jika pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 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 neto interim konsolidasi untuk periode enam bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016 akan berupa peningkatan/penurunan USD20,6 juta.

b. Risiko tingkat suku bunga

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak didanai dengan berbagai pinjaman bank dan surat utang yang dikenakan bunga. Oleh karena itu, eksposur Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terhadap risiko pasar sehubungan dengan perubahan tingkat suku bunga terutama atas liabilitas jangka panjang serta aset dan liabilitas yang dikenakan bunga. Kebijakan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah untuk memperoleh tingkat suku bunga yang paling menguntungkan tanpa meningkatkan eksposur terhadap mata uang asing dengan mengelola biaya pinjamannya menggunakan kombinasi antara utang dan liabilitas jangka panjang dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap dan mengambang.

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44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial Risk Management

The Company and Subsidiaries are influenced by a various financial risk, along with market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price fluctuation risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company and Subsidiaries overall risk management objectives are to effectively manage these risks and minimize potential adverse effects on their financial performance.

a. Foreign exchange risk

The Company and Subsidiaries are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate movements primarily in Indonesian Rupiah, European Euro, Japanese Yen and Chinese Yuan on certain expenses, assets and liability that arise from financing activities and daily operations. Information about monetary assets and liabilities of the Company and its Subsidiaries in foreign currencies are disclosed in Note 36.

The Company and Subsidiaries monitor and manage the risk by matching the foreign currency financial obligation with relevant foreign currency financial assets and buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rate when necessary.

If as of June 30, 2016, US Dollar had weakened/strengthened by 5% against Indonesian Rupiah, European Euro, Japanese Yen and Chinese Yuan with all other variables held constant, interim consolidated net income for the six months period ended June 30, 2016 would have been a increase/decrease of approximately USD20.6 million.

b. Interest rate risk

The Company and Subsidiaries are financed through interest-bearing bank loans and notes. Therefore, the Company and Subsidiaries' exposures to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to their long-term borrowing liabilities and interest-bearing assets and liabilities. The Company and Subsidiaries' policies are to obtain the most favorable interest rates available without increasing their foreign currency exposure by managing their interest cost using a mixture of fixed and floating rate debts and long-term borrowings.

44. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016, jika suku bunga lebih tinggi/rendah 50 basis poin dengan seluruh variabel lain tetap, maka laba tahun berjalan akan menjadi lebih rendah/tinggi USD1,1 juta yang terutama timbul sebagai akibat beban bunga yang lebih tinggi/rendah atas pinjaman dengan suku bunga mengambang.

c. Risiko kredit

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

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44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

As of June 30, 2016, if the interest rate had been 50 basis points higher/lower with all variables held constant, profit for the year would have been USD1.1 million lower/higher, 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:

	30 Jun 2016/ Jun 30, 2016	31 Des 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Kas dan setara kas	43.429	50.349	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	86.159	80.783	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2.491	2.525	Other receivable - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	129.758	260.538	Other current assets
Investasi pada reksadana Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi -	15.709	15.175	Investment in mutual funds Non-current trade receivables -
tid ak lancar	23.507	22.784	related p arties
Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current - other receivable -
tidak lancar	140.741	140.738	related parties
Total	441.794	572.892	Total

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki dan menerapkan kebijakan dan prosedur pemberian kredit untuk memastikan adanya evaluasi kredit yang hati-hati dan pengawasan akun piutang yang aktif.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengelola risiko kredit yang terkait dengan simpanan di bank dengan memonitor reputasi, peringkat kredit dan membatasi risiko agregat dari masing-masing pihak dalam kontrak. Tidak terdapat konsentrasi risiko kredit yang signifikan terkait dengan piutang usaha, hal ini disebabkan keragaman pelanggan.

Analisis umur aset keuangan yang belum jatuh tempo atau tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan yang lewat jatuh tempo pada akhir periode pelaporan tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut: The Company and Subsidiaries have in place credit policies and procedures to ensure prudent credit evaluation and active account monitoring.

The Company and Subsidiaries manage credit risk exposure from their deposits with banks by monitoring reputation, credit ratings and limiting the aggregate risk to any individual counterparty. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables due to their diverse customer base.

The analysis of the age of financial assets that were neither past due nor impaired and past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired was as follows:

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44. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

	Belum					
	Jatuh Tempo	Telah Jatuh	Tempo tetapi Tidak	Mengalami Penurun	an Nilai /	
	ataupun		Past Due but I	Not Impaired		
	mengalami	Kurang dari	3 bulan -	Lebih dari		
	Penurunan Nilai/	3 bulan/	12 bulan/	1 tahun/		
	Neither Past	Less than	3 months -	More than	Total/	
	Due nor Impaired	3 months	12 months	1 year	Total	
Kas dan setara kas	43.429	_	-	_	43.429	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	64.565	8.972	233	12.389	86.159	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2.491	-	-	-	2.491	Other receivable - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	129.758	-	-	-	129.758	Other current assets
Investasi pada reksa dana	15.709	-	-	-	15.709	Investment in mutual funds
Piutang usaha -						Non-current trade receivables -
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	23.507	-	-	-	23.507	related parties
Piutang lain-lain -						Non-current other receivable -
pihak berelasi - tidak lanca r	140.741		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	140.741	related parties
Total	420.200	8.972	233	12.389	441.794	Total

	31 Desember 2015 / December 31, 2015					
	Belum Jatuh Tempo ataupun	Telah Jatuh Tempo tetapi Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai / Past Due but Not Impaired				
	mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Neither Past Due or 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	50.349	-	-	-	50.349	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	53.096	15.244	416	12.027	80.783	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	2.525	-	-	-	2.525	Other receivable - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	260.538	-	-	-	260.538	Other current assets
Investasi pada reksadana Piutang usaha -	15.175	-	-	-	15.175	Investment in mutual funds Non-current trade receivables -
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar Piutang lain-lain -	22.784	-	-	-	22.784	related parties Non-current other reœivable -
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	140.738			<u> </u>	140.738	related parties
Total	545.205	15.244	416	12.027	572.892	Total

d. Risiko likuiditas

Manajemen risiko likuiditas yang hati-hati berimplikasi menyiapkan kas dan setara kas yang cukup untuk mendukung aktivitas usaha secara tepat waktu. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menjaga keseimbangan antara kontinuitas penerimaan piutang dan fleksibilitas dengan menggunakan utang bank dan pinjaman lainnya.

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan analisis jatuh tempo liabilitas keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dalam rentang waktu yang menunjukkan jatuh tempo kontraktual untuk semua liabilitas keuangan non-derivatif yang diperlukan dalam pemahaman jatuh tempo kebutuhan arus kas. Jumlah yang diungkapkan dalam tabel adalah arus kas kontraktual yang tidak terdiskonto (tidak termasuk beban bunga pinjaman):

d. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to support business activities on timely basis. The Company and Subsidiaries maintain a balance between continuity of accounts receivable collectibility and flexibility through the use of bank loans and other borrowings.

The following 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):

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44. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

	30 Juni 2016 / June 30, 2016					_
	Nilai arus kas kontraktual yang tidak terdiskonto /					
	Contractual undiscounted cash flows amounts					_
	Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai 5 tahun/ Lebih dari					
	Nilai Tercatat Carying Amount	Total/ Total/	Sampai dengan 1 tahun/ Within 1 year	After 1 year but not more than 5 years	5 tahun/ More than 5 years	
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	231.333	231.333	231.333	-	-	Short-term bank loans
Utang murabahah	22.762	22.762	22.762	-	-	Murabahah payable
Pembiayaan musyarakah	9.863	9.863	9.863	-	-	Musyarakah financing
Utang usaha	146.331	146.331	146.331	-	-	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga Beban masih harus dibayar	6.618	6.618	6.618	-	-	Other payables - third parties Accrued expenses
pada nilai nominal	45.483	45.483	44.757	726	-	at nominal value
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi	6.329	6.329	6.329	-	-	Due to related parties
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	500	500	500	-	-	Lease liability
Pinjaman bank jangka panjang -						Long-term bank loans -
pihak ketiga	191.704	191.704	34.034	152.278	5.392	third party
Pembiayaan musyarakah-						Musyarakah financing
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	7.587	7.587	-	7.587	-	long-term - third party
Pinjaman jangka panjang						Long-term loans
pada nilai nominal	169.254	169.254	7.410	41.584	120.260	at nominal value
Wesel bayar pada						Notes payable
nilai nominal	752.124	752.124	33.342	187.168	531.614	at nominal value
Total	1.589.888	1.589.888	543.279	389.343	657.266	Total

	Nilai arus kas kontraktual yang tidak terdi skonto /					
	Contractual undiscounted cash flows amounts					
	Nilai Tercatat Carying Amount	Total/ Total/	Sampai dengan 1 tahun Within 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun sampai 5 tahun/ After 1 year but not more than 5 years	Lebih dari 5 tahun More than 5 years	
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	345.557	345.557	345.557	-	-	Short-term bank loans
Utang murabahah	21.745	21.745	21.745	-	-	Murabahah payable
Pembiayaan musyarakah	9.424	9.424	9.424	-	-	Musyarakah financing
Utang usaha	87.053	87.053	87.053	-	-	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	7.134	7.134	7.134	-	-	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar						Accrued expenses
pada nilai nominal	37.285	37.285	36.559	726	-	at nominal value
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi	4.739	4.739	4.739	-	-	Due to related parties
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	804	804	604	200	-	Lease liability
Pinjaman bank jangka panjang -						Long-term bank loans -
pihak ketiga	163.598	163.598	33.900	116.805	12.893	third party
Pembiayaan musyarakah-						Musyarakah financing
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	7.249	7.249	-	7.249	-	long-term-third party
Pinjaman jangka panjang pada						Long-term loans
nilai nominal	163.323	163.323	6.863	50.666	105.794	at nominal value
Wesel bayar pada						Notes payable
nilai nominal	781.051	781.051	33.427	247.579	500.045	at nominal value
Total	1.628.962	1.628.962	587.005	423.225	618.732	Total

31 Desember 2015 / December 31, 2015

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 dari pemegang saham. Perusahaan Entitas Anak mengelola struktur modalnya membuat penyesuaian-penyesuaian sehubungan dengan perubahan kondisi ekonomi dan karakteristik dari risiko usahanya. Tidak ada perubahan dalam tujuan, kebijakan dan proses dan sama seperti penerapan tahun-tahun sebelumnya.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memonitor struktur modalnya dengan menggunakan rasio utang terhadap ekuitas dimana total utang dibagi dengan total ekuitas. Total utang ini adalah utang pokok dari pinjaman yang berbunga dan total ekuitas adalah total ekuitas yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk dan kepentingan nonpengendali.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2015 (AUDITED) AND FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015 (UNAUDITED) (Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND **POLICIES** (Continued)

Capital Management

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

The Company monitors its use of capital structure using a debt-to-equity ratio which is total debt divided by total equity. Total debt represents interest bearing borrowing, while equity represents total equity attributable to owners of the parent and non-controlling interest.

	30 Jun 2016/ <i>Jun 30, 2016</i>	31 Dec 2015/ Dec 31, 2015	
Pinjaman berbunga Ekuitas	1.341.222 914.425	1.413.298 956.119	Interest bearing borrowings Equity
Rasio Utang terhadap Ekuitas	1,5	1,5	Debt to Equity Ratio

45. INFORMASI TAMBAHAN ARUS KAS

45. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

Aktivitas yang tidak mempengaruhi arus kas:

Activities not affecting cash flows:

	30 Jun 2016/	30 Jun 2015/	
	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015	
Reklasifikasi aset dalam			Reclassification asset
penyelesaian	14.750	16.284	under construction

20 1.... 2045/

46. PERNYATAAN DAN INTEREPRETASI AKUNTASI YANG BELUM DITERAPKAN

Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (IAI) telah menerbitkan pernyataan dan interpretasi baru, penyesuaian dan revisi atas standar akuntansi yang belum berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang dimulai pada tanggal 1 Januari 2015.

Pernyataan dan interpretasi akuntansi baru, penyesuaian dan revisi yang telah diterbitkan dan berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

46. ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) has issued new, adjustment and revised statements and interpretations of accounting standards which are not yet effective for the financial year beginning January 1, 2015.

The new, adjustment and revised accounting statements and interpretations issued and effective for the vear commencing on or after January 1, 2016 are as follows:

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

- PSAK No. 4 (Revisi 2015), "Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri"
- PSAK No. 5 (Penyesuaian 2015), "Segmen Operasi"
- PSAK No. 7 (Penyesuaian 2015), "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi"
- PSAK No. 13 (Penyesuaian 2015), "Properti Investasi"
- PSAK No. 15 (Revisi 2015), "Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama"
- PSAK No. 19 (Revisi 2015), "Aset Tak Berwujud"
- PSAK No. 22 (Penyesuaian 2015), "Kombinasi Bisnis"
- PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2015), "Imbalan Kerja"
- PSAK No. 25 (Penyesuaian 2015), "Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi, dan Kesalahan"
- PSAK No. 53 (Penyesuaian 2015), "Pembayaran Berbasis Saham"
- PSAK No. 65 (Revisi 2015), "Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian"
- PSAK No. 66 (Revisi 2015), "Pengaturan Bersama"
- PSAK No. 67 (Revisi 2015), "Pengungkapan Kepentingan dalam Entitas Lain"
- PSAK No. 68 (Penyesuaian 2015), "Pengukuran Nilai Wajar"
- ISAK No. 30 (Revisi 2015), "Pungutan"

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

- PSAK No. 1 (Revisi 2015), "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan"
- ISAK No. 31 (Revisi 2015), "Interpretasi atas Ruang Lingkup PSAK No. 13: Properti Investasi"

Pernyataan akuntansi baru dan revisi yang telah diterbitkan dan berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

- PSAK No. 16 (Revisi 2015), "Aset Tetap"
- PSAK No. 69, "Agrikultur"

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 (Continued)

- PSAK No. 4 (Revised 2015), "Separate Financial Statements"
- PSAK No. 5 (Adjustment 2015), "Operating Segment"
- PSAK No. 7 (Adjustment 2015), "Related Party Disclosures"
- PSAK No. 13 (Adjustment 2015), " Investment Property"
- PSAK No. 15 (Revised 2015), "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"
- PSAK No. 19 (Revised 2015), "Intangible Assets"
- PSAK No. 22 (Adjustment 2015), "Business Combinations"
- PSAK No. 24 (Revised 2015), "Employee Benefits"
- PSAK No. 25 (Adjustment 2015), "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors"
- PSAK No. 53 (Adjustment 2015), "Share-based Payment"
- PSAK No. 65 (Revised 2015), "Consolidated Financial Statements"
- PSAK No. 66 (Revised 2015), "Joint Arrangements"
- PSAK No. 67 (Revised 2015), "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"
- PSAK No. 68 (Adjustment 2015), "Fair Value Measurement"
- ISAK No. 30 (Revised 2015), "Collection"

The revised accounting statement and interpretation issued and effective for the year commencing on or after January 1, 2017 are as follows:

- PSAK No. 1 (Revised 2015), "Presentation of Financial Statements"
- ISAK No. 31 (Revised 2015), "Interpretation of PSAK No. 13: Investment Property"

The new and revised accounting statements issued and effective for the year commencing on or after January 1, 2018 are as follows:

- PSAK No. 16 (Revised 2015), "Fixed Assets"
- PSAK No. 69, "Agriculture"

The Company and Subsidiaries is evaluating the potential impact on the consolidated financial statements as a result of the adoption of such new, adjustment and revised statements and interpretations.