Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian Interim 31 Maret 2019 (Tidak Diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2018 (Diaudit) dan untuk Periode Tiga Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (Tidak Diaudit) Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2019 (Unaudited) and
December 31, 2018 (Audited) and
For the Three-Month Periods Ended
March 31, 2019 and 2018
(Unaudited)

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

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PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN INTERIM
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(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
ASET				ASSETS
ASET LANCAR				CURRENT ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas				Cash and cash equivalents
Pihak ketiga	3d,3t,3u,6,44	143.866	152.017	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	3d,3f,3t,3u,6,41,44	2.254	1.276	Related party
Piutang usaha				
Pihak ketiga - setelah				Trade receivables
dikurangi penyisihan kerugian				Third parties - net of
atas penurunan nilai	3t,3u,7,44	108.511	110.194	allowance for impairment loss
Pihak berelasi	3f,3t,3u,7,41,44	9.433	12.932	Related parties
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,8,44	523	609	Other receivables - third parties
Persediaan	3g,9	305.724	330.968	Inventories
Uang muka dan beban				Advances and prepaid
dibayar dimuka	3h,10	31.311	36.182	expenses
Pajak dibayar dimuka	3r,37a	13.729	30.550	Prepaid taxes
Aset lancar lainnya				Other current assets
Pihak ketiga	3e,3t,3u,11,44	261.489	256.682	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	3e,3f,3t,3u,11,41,44	11.286	10.269	Related parties
Total Aset Lancar		888.126	941.679	Total Current Assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR				NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Piutang lain-lain -				Other receivables -
pihak berelasi	3f,3t,3u,12,41,44	136.197	136.012	related parties
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	3r,37d	1.678	1.389	Deferred tax asset - net
Investasi pada entitas asosiasi	3i,13	864.713	809.134	Investment in an associate
Aset biologis	3j,14	41.348	41.397	Biological assets
Aset tetap - setelah dikurangi				Fixed assets - net of
akumulasi penyusutan	3k,3l,3m,15	1.016.554	1.033.444	accumulated depreciation
Aset tidak lancar lainnya		2.105	2.081	Other non-current assets
Total Aset Tidak Lancar		2.062.595	2.023.457	Total Non-Current Assets
TOTAL ASET		2.950.721	2.965.136	TOTAL ASSETS

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ <i>Notes</i>	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK				CURRENT LIABILITIES
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	3t,3u,16,44	329.623	377.010	Short-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah -				Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	3t,3u,18,44	12.637	12.430	third parties
Utang usaha				Trade payables
Pihak ketiga	3t,3u,19,44	23.681	32.919	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	3f,3t,3u,19,41,44	56.855	32.362	Related parties
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,20,44	5.518	4.692	Other payables - third parties
Uang muka pelanggan	47	40.005	44 557	Advances from customers
Pihak ketiga	17	12.335	11.557	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	3f,17,41	8.455	6.878 9.810	Related parties
Beban masih harus dibayar	3t,3u,21,44 3r,37b	10.087 1.571	9.810 2.126	Accrued expenses Taxes payable
Utang pajak Liabilitas jangka panjang	31,370	1.571	2.120	raxes payable
yang jatuh tempo dalam				Current maturities of
waktu satu tahun:				long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	3l,3t,3u,22,44	18	24	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,23,44	23.870	22.616	Bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -	01,00,20,11	20.070	22.010	Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	3t,3u,24,44	4.344	3.885	third parties
Utang murabahah - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,25,44	677	648	Murabahah payables - third parties
Pinjaman dan wesel bayar	3t,3u,26,27,44	35.344	34.977	Loans and notes payable
Utang obligasi	3t,3u,28,44	6.250	3.125	Bonds payable
Total Liabilitas Jangka Pendek		531.265	555.059	Total Current Liabilities
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG				NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - neto	3r,37d	22.071	19.870	Deferred tax liability - net
Utang lain - lain - pihak berelasi	3f,3t,3u,41,44	10.586	8.535	Other payables - related parties
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	3p,29	38.381	38.055	Employee benefits liability
Liabilitas jangka panjang:				Long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	3l,3t,3u,22,44	18	24	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,23,44	258.809	279.056	Bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -				Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	3t,3u,24,44	36.243	36.427	third parties
Utang murabahah - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,25,44	23.545	23.315	Murabahah payables - third parties
Pinjaman	3t,3u,26,44	142.239	145.644	Loans
Wesel bayar	3t,3u,27,44	651.236	664.241	Notes payable
Utang obligasi	3t,3u,28,44	25.000	25.000	Bonds payable
Dikurang liabilitas jangka panjang				
yang jatuh tempo dalam				Less current maturities of
waktu satu tahun:	01010 0011	(10)	(5.1)	long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	3l,3t,3u,22,44	(18)	(24)	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	3t,3u,23,44	(23.870)	(22.616)	Bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -	0+ 0+ 04 44	(4.044)	(0.005)	Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	3t,3u,24,44	(4.344)	(3.885)	third parties Murabahah payables - third parties
Utang murabahah - pihak ketiga Pinjaman dan wesel bayar	3t,3u,25,44 3t,3u,26,27,44	(677) (35.344)	(648) (34.977)	Nurabarian payables - Inira parties Loans and notes payable
Utang obligasi	3t,3u,28,44 3t,3u,28,44	(6.250)	(34.977)	Loans and notes payable Bonds payable
	01,00,20,77	, ,		
Total Liabilitas Jangka Panjang		1.137.625	1.174.892	Total Non-Current Liabilities
Total Liabilitas		1.668.890	1.729.951	Total Liabilities

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

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

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States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ <i>Notes</i>	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
EKUITAS				EQUITY
Modal saham - nilai nominal				Share capital - par value of
Rp1.000 per saham				Rp1,000 per share
Modal dasar -				Authorized capital -
5.000.000.000 saham				5,000,000,000 shares
Ditempatkan dan disetor penuh -				Issued and fully paid -
3.113.223.570 saham biasa				3,113,223,570 shares on
pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019				March 31, 2019 and
dan 31 Desember 2018	30	684.810	684.810	December 31, 2018
Tambahan modal disetor	31	29.215	29.215	Additional paid-in capital
Selisih transaksi dengan				Difference arising from transaction
kepentingan nonpengendali	3b,5	(1.986)	(1.986)	with non-controlling interest
Selisih kurs penjabaran				Translation adjustments on
laporan keuangan dalam				financial statements in
mata uang asing	3q	12.391	12.745	foreign currency
Akumulasi pengukuran kembali				Cumulative remeasurements on
dari liabilitas imbalan kerja	3р	(10.495)	(9.570)	employee benefits liability
Akumulasi bagian atas rugi				Accumulated share on other
komprehensif lain dari				comprehensive loss of
entitas asosiasi	3i	(307)	(307)	associate
Saldo laba	32			Retained earnings
Telah ditentukan penggunaannya		9.100	9.100	Appropriated
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya		559.103	511.178	Unappropriated
Ekuitas - Neto		1.281.831	1.235.185	Equity - Net
TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		2.950.721	2.965.136	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN INTERIM
UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL-TANGGAL 31 MARET 2019 DAN 2018
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(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

		Tiga bulan yang bera	akhir pada tanggal/	
		Three-month p	eriods ended	
	Catatan/ Notes	31 Mar 2019/ Mar 31, 2019	31 Mar 2018/ <i>Mar 31, 2018</i>	
PENJUALAN NETO	3f,3o,3v,33,40,41	306.971	275.906	NET SALES
BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN	3f,3o,3v,34,40,41	274.272	246.585	COST OF GOODS SOLD
LABA BRUTO		32.699	29.321	GROSS PROFIT
BEBAN USAHA Penjualan Umum dan administrasi	3f,3o,3v,35,40	10.877 7.769	9.921 8.478	OPERATING EXPENSES Selling General and administrative
Total Beban Usaha		18.646	18.399	Total Operating Expenses
LABA USAHA	3v,40	14.053	10.922	OPERATING PROFIT
PENGHASILAN (BEBAN) LAIN-LAIN Bagian atas laba neto dari entitas asosiasi	3i,13	55.579	50.501	OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES) Share on net profit of associate
Penghasilan bunga Beban bunga Kerugian selisih kurs - neto Beban bagi hasil musyarakah Beban murabahah Lain-lain - neto	30 3t,3u,36 3q,3t,3u 18,24 25	592 (13.927) (6.555) (1.197) (423) 2.798	276 (12.036) (248) (526) (586) 1.534	Interest income Interest expense Loss on foreign exchange - net Musyarakah sharing expense Murabahah expense Others - net
Penghasilan Lain-lain - Neto		36.867	38.915	Other Income - Net
LABA SEBELUM TAKSIRAN BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN		50.920	49.837	PROFIT BEFORE ESTIMATED INCOME TAX EXPENSE
TAKSIRAN BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN - NETO	3r,37c	(2.995)	(2.414)	ESTIMATED INCOME TAX EXPENSE - NET
LABA NETO		47.925	47.423	NET PROFIT
PENGHASILAN (RUGI) KOMPREHENSIF LAIN Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi lebih lanjut ke laba rugi: Pengukuran kembali dari liabilitas imbalan kerja Pajak penghasilan terkait	3p,29 3r,37d	(974) 49	31 (6)	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 keuangan dalam mata uang asing		(354)	<u>265</u>	Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Translation adjustments on financial statements in foreign currency
Penghasilan (Rugi) Komprehensif Lain - Setelah Pajak		(1.279)	290	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) - Net of Tax
PENGHASILAN				NET COMPREHENSIVE

46.646

KOMPREHENSIF NETO

47.713

INCOME

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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(Saldo dalam tabel disajikan dalam ribuan Dolar Amerika

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

		Tiga bulan yang bera	akhir pada tanggal/	
		Three-month p	eriods ended	
	Catatan/	31 Mar 2019/	31 Mar 2018/	
	Notes	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018	
LABA NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: Pemilik entitas induk Kepentingan nonpengendali		47.925 	47.423 	NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Owners of the parent Non-controlling interest
TOTAL		47.925	47.423	TOTAL
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF NETO YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:				NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:
Pemilik entitas induk Kepentingan nonpengendali		46.646	47.713 	Owners of the parent Non-controlling interest
TOTAL		46.646	47.713	TOTAL
LABA PER SAHAM DASAR YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK	000	0.0454	0.0450	BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE PARENT
(dalam satuan penuh)	3w,38	0,0154	0,0152	(in full amount)

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS KONSOLIDASIAN INTERIM
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FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
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(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ <i>Notes</i>	Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh/ Issued and Fully Paid Shares	Tambahan Modal Disetor/ Additional Paid-in Capital	Selisih Transaksi dengan Kepentingan Nonpengendali/ Difference arising from Transaction with Non-controlling Interest	Selisih Kurs Penjabaran Laporan Keuangan Dalam Mata Uang Asing/ Translation Adjustments on Financial Statements In Foreign Currency	Akumulasi Pengukuran Kembali dari Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja/ Cummulative Remeasurements on Employee Benefits Liability	Bagian atas Rugi Komprehensif Lain dari Entitas Asosiasi/ Cummulative Share on Other Comprehensive Loss of Associate		Laba/ <u>Earnings</u> Belum Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Unappropriated	Ekuitas - Neto/ Equity - Net	
Saldo 1 Januari 2018		684.810	29.215	(1.986)	11.525	(6.559)	(362)	8.100	273.164	997.907	Balance as of January 1, 2018
Laba neto periode berjalan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.423	47.423	Net profit for the period
Penghasilan komprehensif lain											Other comprehensive income
periode berjalan					265	25				290	for the period
Saldo 31 Maret 2018		684.810	29.215	(1.986)	11.790	(6.534)	(362)	8.100	320.587	1.045.620	Balance as of March 31, 2018
Saldo 1 Januari 2019		684.810	29.215	(1.986)	12.745	(9.570)	(307)	9.100	511.178	1.235.185	Balance as of January 1, 2019
Laba neto periode berjalan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.925	47.925	Net profit for the period
Rugi komprehensif											Other comprehensive
lain periode berjalan					(354)	(925)				(1.279)	loss for the period
Saldo 31 Maret 2019		684.810	29.215	(1.986)	12.391	(10.495)	(307)	9.100	559.103	1.281.831	Balance as of March 31, 2019

Akumulasi

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN INTERIM UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL-TANGGAL 31 MARET 2019 DAN 2018 (TIDAK DIAUDIT)

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

Tiga bulan	yang berakhir	pada	tanggal/
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	Three-month pe	eriods ended	
	31 Mar 2019/ Mar 31, 2019	31 Mar 2018/ <i>Mar 31, 2018</i>	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI		<u>, </u>	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan dari pelanggan Pembayaran kepada pemasok, karyawan dan untuk aktivitas	314.508	306.281	Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers, employees and for other
operasi lainnya	(227.965)	(242.414)	operating activities
Kas yang diperoleh dari			Cash provided by
aktivitas operasi	86.543	63.867	operating activities
Penerimaan penghasilan bunga	601	180	Receipts of interest income
Penerimaan pajak - neto Pembayaran bunga dan	15.232	9.618	Receipts of taxes - net Payments of interest and
beban keuangan lainnya	(12.352)	(9.722)	other financial charges
Kas Neto yang Diperoleh dari			Net Cash Provided by
Aktivitas Operasi	90.024	63.943	Operating Activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Kenaikan aset lancar lainnya	(637)	(594)	Increase in other current assets
Kenaikan piutang	,	, ,	Increase in other
lain-lain - pihak berelasi	(185)	(132)	receivables - related parties
Penerimaan penjualan aset tetap	` 2 [']	-	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets
Penambahan investasi			Additional of investment
pada reksadana	(1.060)	(100.208)	in mutual fund
Perolehan aset tetap	(5.670)	(2.038)	Acquisition of fixed assets
Penurunan (penambahan) aset biologis	49	(637)	Deduction (addition) biological assets
Kas Neto yang Digunakan untuk			Net Cash Used in
Aktivitas Investasi	(7.501)	(103.609)	Investing Activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Kenaikan (penurunan) neto			Net increase (decrease)
pinjaman bank jangka pendek			in short-term bank loans
dan pembiayaan musyarakah	(47.180)	19.406	and musyarakah financing
Pembayaran liabilitas jangka panjang	(42.392)	(21.538)	Payments of long-term liabilities
Pembayaran dividen kas	-	(270)	Payment of cash dividends
Pembayaran liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	(6)	(6)	Payments of finance lease liabilities
Kas Neto yang Digunakan untuk			Net Cash Used in
Aktivitas Pendanaan	(89.578)	(2.408)	Financing Activities

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN INTERIM UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL-TANGGAL 31 MARET 2019 DAN 2018 (TIDAK DIAUDIT)

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(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
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Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Three-month p	eriods ended	
	31 Mar 2019/	31 Mar 2018/	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018	
PENURUNAN NETO KAS			NET DECREASE IN
DAN SETARA KAS	(7.055)	(42.074)	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
PENGARUH PERUBAHAN			NET EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN
KURS MATA UANG PADA KAS DAN			EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND
SETARA KAS	(118)	(148)	CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS			CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
AWAL PERIODE	153.293	124.834	AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD
KAS DAN SETARA KAS			CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
AKHIR PERIODE	146.120	82.612	AT END OF PERIOD

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

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

1. UMUM

a. Pendirian Perusahaan

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

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

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 dari Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah PT Purinusa Ekapersada, didirikan di Republik Indonesia, yang merupakan bagian dari Kelompok Usaha Sinarmas. PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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1. GENERAL

a. Company's Establishment

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

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

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.

1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

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

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

Total saham Perusahaan yang telah dicatatkan di Bursa Efek Indonesia pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, sebanyak 3.113.223.570 lembar saham.

Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, Komite Audit, serta Karyawan

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut: PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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1. GENERAL (Continued)

b. Public Offering of the Company's Shares

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

The Company offered several right issue whereby the shares were also listed on the same stock exchanges.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there were 3,113,223,570 of the Company's shares listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange.

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

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors was as follows:

31 Mar 2019 dan 31 Des 2018/ Mar 31, 2019 and Dec 31, 2018

Dewan Komisaris		Board of Commissioners
Komisaris Utama	Saleh Husin, SE. MSI	President Commissioner
Komisaris	Arthur Tahya (Arthur Tahija)	Commissioner
Komisaris	Hendra Jaya Kosasih	Commissioner
Komisaris	Sukirta Mangku Djaja	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 **Board of Directors** Direkur Utama Suhendra Wiriadinata President Director Anton Mailoa Direktur Director Direktur Suresh Kilam Director Direktur Agustian R. Partawidjaja Director Direktur & Sekretaris Director & Corporate Perusahaan Arman Sutedja Secretary Direktur Independen Baharudin Independent Director

Manajemen kunci terdiri dari Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.

Key management consists of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

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1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, susunan Komite Audit Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut: As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the composition of the Company's Audit Committee was

as follows:

1. GENERAL (Continued)

Ketua Anggota Anggota Drs. Ramelan S.H., M.H. Dr. Ir. Deddy Saleh Aditiawan Chandra, Ph.D Chairman Member Member

Total karyawan tetap Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sekitar 7,0 ribu.

The Company and Subsidiaries' permanent employees as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were approximately 7.0 thousand.

d. Struktur Entitas Anak

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Perusahaan memiliki Entitas Anak dengan kepemilikan sebagai berikut:

d. Structures of the Subsidiaries

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had ownership interests in Subsidiaries as follows:

	Ruang Lingkup	Tanggal	Domisili, Tahun Usaha Komersial Dimulai/ <i>Domicile, Year</i>	Kepe Perce	sentase milikan/ entage of nership	Total Aset Entitas Anak (Sebelum Eliminasi)/ Total Subsidiary's Assets (Before Elimination)	
Entitas Anak/ Subsidiaries	Usaha/ Scope of Activities	Pendirian/ Date of Establishment	Commercial Operations Started	31 Mar 2019/ Mar 31, 2019 (%)	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018 (%)	31 Mar 2019/ Mar 31, 2019 (USD)	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018 (USD)
PT Mega Kertas Pratama	Distributor/ Distributor	4 Januari/ <i>January 4,</i> 1996	Tangerang, 1996	99,20	99,20	7	7
Tjiwi Kimia Trading III (BVI) Limited	Distributor/ Distributor	8 Agustus/ August 8, 1996	British Virgin Islands, 1996	100,00	100,00	37.464	37.464
Tjiwi Kimia Finance Mauritius Limited	Bidang Keuangan/ Financing Company	11 Juli / <i>July 11,</i> 1997	Mauritus, 1997	100,00	100,00	38.469	38.469
TK Trading Limited	Distributor/ Distributor	29 September/ September 29, 1997	Cayman Islands, 1997	100,00	100,00	0,001	0,001
Tjiwi Kimia Trading (II) Limited	Distributor/ Distributor	31 Agustus/ <i>August 31</i> , 1998	Cayman Islands, 1998	100,00	100,00	40.233	40.233
TK Import & Export Ltd	Distributor/ Distributor	23 Maret/ <i>March 23,</i> 2000	British Virgin Islands, 2001	100,00	100,00	5.682	5.682
Marshall Enterprise Ltd	Investasi/ Investment	10 Mei / <i>May 10,</i> 2004	Malaysia, 2004	100,00	100,00	172.660	172.286
PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya	Kehutanan/ Forestry	1 April / <i>April 1,</i> 1992	Jakarta, 1992	99,99	99,99	40.260	39.928

1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

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

e. Penyelesaian Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian

Manajemen Perusahaan bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, yang telah disetujui oleh Direksi untuk diterbitkan pada tanggal 30 April 2019.

2. PERNYATAAN KEPATUHAN

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN

a. Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian

Kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini adalah selaras dengan kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018.

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2018, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan Amandemen PSAK No. 2, "Laporan Arus Kas", tentang Prakarsa Pengungkapan. Amandemen ini mensyaratkan entitas untuk menyediakan pengungkapan yang memungkinkan pengguna laporan keuangan untuk mengevaluasi perubahan pada liabilitas yang timbul dari aktivitas pendanaan, termasuk perubahan yang timbul dari arus kas maupun perubahan nonkas.

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1. GENERAL (Continued)

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

e. Completion of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The management of the Company is responsible of the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, which have been authorized for issued by the Board of Directors on April 30, 2019.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

a. Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with the accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company and Subsidiaries applied Amendment to PSAK No. 2, "Statement of Cash Flows," on Disclosure Initiatives. This amendment requires an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes to liabilities arising from financing activities, including the changes arising from cash flows or non-cash changes.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Pengungkapan tambahan terkait dengan mutasi liabilitas yang diklasifikasikan dibawah aktifitas pendanaan dalam laporan aus kas konsolidasian diungkapkan dalam Catatan 42 atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

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

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

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

b. Prinsip-prinsip Konsolidasian

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2018, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 67 (Penyesuaian 2017), "Pengungkapan Kepentingan dalam Entitas Lain", yang mengklarifikasi bahwa persyaratan pengungkapan dalam PSAK ini juga diterapkan pada setiap kepentingan dalam entitas yang diklasifikasikan sesuai dengan PSAK 58: Aset Tidak Lancar yang Dikuasai untuk Dijual dan Operasi yang Dihentikan. Penerapan penyesuaian ini tidak berdampak terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

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

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

- (a) kekuasaan atas investee;
- (b) eksposur atau hak atas imbalan hasil variabel dari keterlibatannya dengan *investee*; dan

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

Additional disclosure related to movement of liabilities classified under financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows was dislosed in Note 42 to the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

b. Principles of Consolidation

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 67 (Improvement 2017), "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities," which clarifies that the disclosures requirements of this PSAK are also applied to any interest in an entity classified in accordance with PSAK 58: Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. The adoption of this improvement had no impact on the Company and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements.

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

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

- (a) power over the investee;
- (b) exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

(c) kemampuan untuk menggunakan kekuasaannya atas *investee* untuk memengaruhi jumlah imbalan hasil investor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

(c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Perubahan bagian kepemilikan

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

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

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

c. Kombinasi Bisnis

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

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (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.

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

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

c. Business Combinations

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

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

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

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

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

d. Kas dan Setara Kas

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

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

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

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

d. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

e. Aset Lancar Lainnya

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

f. Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi

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

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

g. Persediaan

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

h. Beban Dibayar Dimuka

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

i. Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2018, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 15 (Penyesuaian 2017), "Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama", yang mengklarifikasi bahwa pada saat pengakuan awal, entitas dapat memilih untuk mengukur investee-nya pada nilai wajar atas dasar investasi-per-investasi. Penerapan penyesuaian ini tidak berdampak terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

e. Other Current Assets

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

f. Transactions with Related Parties

The Company and Subsidiaries disclose transactions with related parties.

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

g. Inventories

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

h. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized over the periods benefited.

i. Investment in an Associate

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 15 (Improvement 2017), "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures," which clarifies that at initial recognition, an entity may choose to measure its investee at fair value on an investment-per-investment basis. The adoption of this improvement had no impact on the Company and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements.

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

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

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

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

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

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

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

Subsequently, the Company and Subsidiaries' share of the profit or loss of the associate, after any adjustments necessary to give effect to uniform accounting policies and elimination of profits or losses resulting from transactions between the Company and Subsidiaries and the associate, increases or decreases its carrying amount and is recognized in the Company and Subsidiaries' profit or loss. Distributions received from the associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for changes in the Company and Subsidiaries' proportionate interest in the associate arising from changes in the associate other comprehensive income. The Company 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. Goodwill is no longer amortized but annually assessed for impairment.

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

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

j. Aset Biologis

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2018, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan PSAK No. 69, "Agrikultur", yang mengatur bahwa aset biologis atau produk agrikultur diakui saat memenuhi beberapa kriteria yang sama dengan kriteria pengakuan aset. Aset tersebut diukur pada saat pengakuan awal dan pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan keuangan pada nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual. Selisih yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar aset diakui dalam laba rugi pada periode terjadinya. Pengecualian diberikan apabila nilai wajar secara jelas tidak dapat diukur secara andal. PSAK ini memberikan pengecualian untuk aset produktif yang dikecualikan dari ruang lingkup, dimana pengaturan akuntansi aset produktif tersebut mengacu ke PSAK No. 16. PSAK No. 69 tidak mengatur tentang pemrosesan produk agrikultur setelah masa panen.

Entitas Anak telah menerapkan pernyataan yang baru secara retrospektif sesuai dengan ketentuan transisi. Aset biologis Entitas Anak merupakan hutan tanaman industri (HTI).

k. Aset Tetap

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2018, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan Amandemen PSAK No. 16, "Aset Tetap", tentang Agrikultur: Tanaman Produktif, yang mengklarifikasi bahwa aset biologis yang memenuhi definisi tanaman produktif (bearer plants) masuk dalam ruang lingkup PSAK 16. Definisi, pengakuan dan pengukuran tanaman produktif mengikuti persyaratan yang ada dalam PSAK 16.

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

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

j. Biological Assets

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company and Subsidiaries applied PSAK No. 69, "Agriculture," which provides that biological assets or agricultural products are recognized when meeting certain criteria equivalent to the asset recognition criteria. The assets are measured at initial recognition and at the end of each financial reporting period at fair value less cost to sell. Any difference arising from changes in the fair value of an asset is recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Exceptions are granted when fair values are clearly cannot be measured reliably. This PSAK provides an exception for productive assets which are excluded from the scope, the accounting treatment for such assets referring to PSAK No. 16. PSAK No. 69 does not regulate the processing of agricultural products after harvest.

The Subsidiary has applied the new statement retrospectively in accordance with the transitional provisions. Biological asset of the Subsidiary is industrial timber estate (HTI).

k. Fixed Assets

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company and Subsidiaries applied Amendment to PSAK No. 16, "Fixed Assets," on Agriculture: Bearer Plants, which clarifies that biological assets meet the definition of bearer plants included in the scope of PSAK 16. The definition, recognition and measurement of bearer plants follow the requirements of PSAK 16.

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

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

Tahun/	Years
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Bangunan dan prasarana20Mesin dan peralatan pabrik20-25Alat pengangkutan5Perabot dan peralatan kantor5

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

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

Tanah dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan dan tidak disusutkan.

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

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

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

I. Sewa

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

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

Land is stated at cost and is not depreciated.

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

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

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

I. Leases

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

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

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

m. Penurunan Nilai Aset Nonkeuangan

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

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

n. Biaya Pinjaman

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

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

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

m. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

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

n. Borrowing Costs

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

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

o. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban

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

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

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

p. Imbalan Kerja

Imbalan Kerja Jangka Pendek

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

Imbalan Pascakerja

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

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

Entitas mengakui komponen biaya imbalan pasti, kecuali SAK mensyaratkan atau mengizinkan biaya tersebut sebagai biaya perolehan aset, sebagai berikut: PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

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

o. Revenue and Expense Recognition

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

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

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

p. Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits

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

Post-employment Benefits

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

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

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

- (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.

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

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

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

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

- (a) actuarial gains and losses;
- 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 at the earlier of when the amendments or curtailment of program occurs and when the entity recognizes related restructuring costs or severances.

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

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

q. Transaksi dan Saldo dalam Mata Uang Asing

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

Kurs penutup yang digunakan pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut (dalam satuan penuh): PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

q. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

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

The closing exchange rates used as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were as follows (in full amounts):

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Dolar AS/Rupiah Indonesia	14.244,00	14.481,00	US Dollar/Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS/Yen Jepang	110,79	110,44	US Dollar/Japanese Yen
Dolar AS/Yuan Cina	6,73	6,86	US Dollar/Chinese Yuan
Dolar AS/Dolar Australia	1,41	1,42	US Dollar/Australian Dollar
Dolar AS/Dolar Singapura	1,36	1,37	US Dollar/Singapore Dollar
Dolar AS/Euro Eropa	0,89	0,87	US Dollar/European Euro

r. Perpajakan

1. Pajak Penghasilan

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2018, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menerapkan Amandemen PSAK No. 46, "Pajak Penghasilan", tentang Pengakuan Aset Pajak Tangguhan untuk Rugi yang Belum Direalisasi. Amandemen ini:

- (a) menambahkan contoh ilustrasi untuk mengklarifikasi bahwa perbedaan temporer dapat dikurangkan timbul ketika jumlah tercatat aset instrumen utang yang diukur pada nilai wajar dan nilai wajar tersebut lebih kecil dari dasar pengenaan pajaknya, tanpa mempertimbangkan apakah entitas memperkirakan untuk memulihkan jumlah tercatat instrumen utang melalui penjualan atau penggunaan, misalnya dengan memiliki dan menerima arus kas kontraktual, atau gabungan keduanya.
- (b) mengklarifikasi bahwa untuk menentukan apakah laba kena pajak akan tersedia sehingga perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan dapat dimanfaatkan, maka penilaian perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan tersebut dilakukan sesuai dengan peraturan pajak.

r. Taxation

1. Income Taxes

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company and Subsidiries applied Amendment to PSAK No. 46, "Income Taxes," on Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses. This amendment:

- (a) adds an illustrative example to clarify that temporary differences can be deducted arising when the carrying amount of the debt instrument assets measured at fair value and such fair value is less than its tax base, regardless of whether the entity expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument through sales or use, for example by owning and receiving a contractual cash flow, or a combination of both.
- (b) clarifies that to determine if the taxable profit will be available, the deductible temporary differences can be utilized, therefore the valuation of such deductible temporary differences is made in accordance with the tax regulations.

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

- (c) menambahkan bahwa pengurangan pajak yang berasal dari pembalikan aset pajak tangguhan dikecualikan dari estimasi laba kena pajak masa depan. Lalu entitas membandingkan perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan dengan estimasi laba pajak masa depan yang tidak pengurangan mencakup pajak yang dihasilkan dari pembalikan aset pajak tangguhan tersebut untuk menilai apakah entitas memiliki laba kena pajak masa depan yang memadai.
- (d) menambahkan bahwa estimasi atas kemungkinan besar laba kena pajak masa depan dapat mencakup pemulihan beberapa aset entitas melebihi jumlah tercatatnya jika terdapat bukti yang memadai bahwa kemungkinan besar entitas akan mencapai hal tersebut.

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

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

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

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

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

- (c) adds that tax deductions arising from the reversal of deferred tax assets are exempt from future estimated taxable profit. The entity then compares the temporary differences that can be deducted by the estimated future taxable profit that does not include tax deductions resulting from the reversal of the deferred tax assets to assess whether the entity has sufficient future taxable profit.
- (d) adds that the estimate of the likelihood of future taxable profits may include the recovery of some of the entity's assets beyond their carrying amount if there is sufficient evidence that the entity will likely achieve this.

The adoption of this improvement had no impact on the Company and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (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 akhir periode pelaporan.

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

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

2. Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak

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

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

Pengukuran saat Pengakuan Awal

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

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

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

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

2. Assets and Liabilities under Tax Amnesty

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

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

Measurement at Initial Recognition

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

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

Pengukuran setelah Pengakuan Awal

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

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

Penghentian Pengakuan

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

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

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

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

Entitas Anak tidak melakukan saling hapus aset dan liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak.

s. Provisi dan Kontinjensi

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

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

Measurement after Initial Recognition

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

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

Derecognition

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

Subsidiaries reclassify the assets and liabilities under Tax Amnesty to the item of similar assets and liabilities, when:

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

Subsidiaries restate their previous closest financial statements, only if the date of such financial statements is after the date of the Certificate.

Subsidiaries do not offset Tax Amnesty assets and liabilities against each other.

s. Provisions and Contingencies

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

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

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

t. Instrumen Keuangan

1. Aset Keuangan

Pengakuan awal

Aset keuangan pada awalnya diakui sebesar nilai wajarnya ditambah biaya transaksi, kecuali untuk aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui laba 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 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, aset keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terdiri dari aset keuangan pada FVTPL, dan pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang (Catatan 44). PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

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

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

t. Financial Instruments

1. Financial Assets

Initial recognition

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

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company and Subsidiaries' financial assets consisted of financial assets at FVTPL, and loans and receivables (Note 44).

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Pengukuran selanjutnya

Aset keuangan FVTPL

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

· Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang

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

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengevaluasi apakah aset keuangannya mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat bukti obyektif penurunan nilai, maka jumlah kerugian tersebut, yang diukur sebagai selisih antara jumlah 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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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at 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 sale or repurchase in the near term. Financial assets at FVTPL are carried on the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. The gains or losses recognized in profit or loss include any dividend or interest earned from the financial assets.

Loans and receivables

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

Penghentian pengakuan aset keuangan

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

2. Liabilitas Keuangan dan Instrumen Ekuitas

Pengakuan awal

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

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

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

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

2. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Initial recognition

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

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

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

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

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, liabilitas keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (Catatan 44).

Pengukuran selanjutnya

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

Penghentian pengakuan liabilitas keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menghentikan pengakuan liabilitas keuangan jika, dan hanya jika, kewajiban Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dilepaskan, dibatalkan atau kedaluwarsa.

3. Saling hapus instrumen keuangan

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

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

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company and Subsidiaries' financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (Note 44).

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

4. Instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi

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

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

u. Pengukuran Nilai Wajar

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

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

v. Informasi Segmen

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

4. Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

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

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

u. Fair Value Measurement

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

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

v. Segment Information

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

3. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN YANG DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

w. Laba atau Rugi per Saham

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

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

x. Beban Emisi Saham

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

4. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING

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

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

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED (Continued)

w. Earnings or Loss Per Share

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

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

x. Stock Issuance Costs

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

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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

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

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

4. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (Lanjutan)

Menentukan mata uang fungsional

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

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

Menentukan klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan

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

Menentukan nilai wajar dan perhitungan amortisasi biaya perolehan dari instrumen keuangan

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

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

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

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

The Company and Subsidiaries recorded 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 assumptions. Such changes would directly affect the Company and Subsidiaries' profit or loss. Further details are disclosed in Note 44.

4. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (Lanjutan)

Menilai jumlah terpulihkan dari aset keuangan

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

Menilai penyisihan penurunan nilai pasar dan keusangan persediaan

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

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menilai bahwa tidak ada indikasi penurunan nilai pasar dan keusangan persediaan.

Menilai penurunan nilai aset nonkeuangan tertentu

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

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

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

Assessing recoverable amounts of financial assets

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

Assessing allowance for decline in market value and obsolescence of inventories

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

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company and Subsidiaries assessed that there was no indication of decline in market value and obsolescence of their inventories.

Assessing impairment of certain non-financial assets

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

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

4. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (Lanjutan)

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

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menilai bahwa tidak ada indikasi penurunan nilai aset tetap, investasi pada entitas asosiasi dan aset tidak lancar lainnya.

<u>Menentukan metode penyusutan dan estimasi masa</u> <u>manfaat aset tetap</u>

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

Menilai pengendalian atau pengaruh signifikan pada entitas lain

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

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

Alokasi harga beli dalam suatu kombinasi bisnis

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

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I. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

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

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company and Subsidiaries assessed that there was no indication of impairment on their fixed assets, investment in associates and other non-current assets.

<u>Determining 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 up to twenty-five (25) years. These are common life expectancies applied in the industries in which the Company and Subsidiaries conduct their business. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact on the useful lives and the residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. Further details are disclosed in Note 15.

Assessing control or significant influence on other entities

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

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

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.

4. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (Lanjutan)

Estimasi biaya dan liabilitas imbalan pascakerja

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

Menentukan pajak penghasilan

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

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

Mengevaluasi provisi dan kontinjensi

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

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

Estimate of post-employment benefits expense and liability

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

Determining income taxes

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

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

Evaluating provisions and contingencies

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

4. ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (Lanjutan)

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

Menentukan nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dari aset biologis

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

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

5. AKUISISI KEPENTINGAN NONPENGENDALI

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

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

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

5. ACQUISITION OF NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

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

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.

5. AKUISISI KEPENTINGAN NONPENGENDALI (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, jumlah penyertaan Perusahaan di PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya adalah sebesar 99,99% dan saldo selisih transaksi dengan kepentingan nonpengendali adalah sebesar USD2,0 juta.

6. KAS DAN SETARA KAS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

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5. ACQUISITION OF NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST (Continued)

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the percentage of ownership of the Company in PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya is 99.99% and the difference arising from transactions with non-controlling interest amounting to USD2.0 million.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2019/	31 Des 2018/	
Pihak ketiga	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018	Third parties
Kas	19	12	Cash on hand
Kas di bank			Cash in banks
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	15.926	22,223	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	3.675	4.238	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	2.382	539	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
Ningbo Commerce Bank	1.530	1.152	Ningbo Commerce Bank
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	657	2.745	(Persero) Tbk
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD1 juta)	2.543	2.324	USD1 million)
Total kas di bank	26.713	33.221	Total cash in banks
Setara Kas			<u>Cash equivalents</u>
Deposito berjangka			<u>Time deposits</u>
Rupiah Indonesia			<u>Indonesian Rupiah</u>
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	4.634	5.179	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk	-	1.105	PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk
<u>Dolar AS</u>			<u>US Dollar</u>
Ningbo Commerce Bank	112.500	112.500	Ningbo Commerce Bank
Total deposito berjangka	117.134	118.784	Total time deposit
Total kas dan setara kas -			Total cash and cash equivalents -
pihak ketiga	143.866	152.017	third parties
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 41f)			Related party (Note 41f)
Kas di bank			<u>Cash in bank</u>
PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	1.464	1.276	PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk
<u>Setara kas</u>			<u>Cash equivalent</u>
Deposito berjangka			<u>Time deposit</u>
<u>Dolar AS</u>			<u>US Dollar</u>
PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	790		PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk
Total kas di bank dan			Total cash in bank and
setara kas - pihak berelasi	2.254	1.276	cash equivalent - related party
Total	146.120	153.293	Total

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6. KAS DAN SETARA KAS (Lanjutan)

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

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

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

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Dolar AS	135.256	131.359	US Dollar
Rupiah Indonesia	7.328	17.950	Indonesian Rupiah
Yuan Cina	2.189	2.666	Chinese Yuan
Euro Eropa	697	766	European Euro
Yen Jepang	530	432	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	85	86	Hong Kong Dollar
Dolar Singapura	34	33	Singaporean Dollar
Dirham Uni Emirat Arab	1	1	United Arab Emirates Dirham
Total	146.120	153.293	Total

Kisaran bunga tahunan deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

Annual interest rates of time deposits ranged as follows:

	31 Mar 2019/	31 Des 2018/	
	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018	
	(%)	(%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	5,50 - 7,00	7,20 - 8,75	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	1,50 - 2,00	1,50	US Dollar

Kas dan setara kas kepada pihak berelasi adalah sebesar 0,08% dan 0,04% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

Cash and cash equivalents to related parties represent 0.08% and 0.04% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

7. PIUTANG USAHA

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Ekspor	124.718	126.423	Export
Lokal	23	1	Local
Total pihak ketiga Dikurangi penyisihan kerugian	124.741	126.424	Total third parties
penurunan nilai	(16.230)	(16.230)	Less allowance for impairment loss
Piutang usaha - pihak ketiga - neto	108.511	110.194	Trade receivables - third parties - net
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 41a)			Related parties (Note 41a)
<u>Lokal</u>			<u>Local</u>
PT Arara Abadi	547	629	PT Arara Abadi
PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills	49	59	PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills
PT Ekamas Fortuna		1.929	PT Ekamas Fortuna
Subtotal	596	2.617	Subtotal

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7. PIUTANG USAHA (Lanjutan)

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Ekspor			<u>Export</u>
Cabang-cabang APP	5.720	5.702	APP Branches
Lain-lain	3.117	4.613	Others
Subtotal	8.837	10.315	Subtotal
Piutang usaha - pihak berelasi	9.433	12.932	Trade receivables - related parties
Total	117.944	123.126	Total

Rincian umur piutang usaha berdasarkan tanggal jatuh temponya pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of the aging based on the credit terms of trade receivables as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Belum jatuh tempo	96.662	99.323	Current
Sudah jatuh tempo:			Overdue:
< 1 bulan	12.559	14.898	< 1 month
> 1 bulan - 2 bulan	295	97	> 1 month - 2 months
> 2 bulan - 3 bulan	43	50	> 2 months - 3 months
> 3 bulan - 4 bulan	43	10	> 3 months - 4 months
> 4 bulan	8.342	8.748	> 4 months
Total	117.944	123.126	Total

Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of trade receivables based on currencies were as follows:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Dolar AS	105.467	97.085	US Dollar
Euro Eropa	4.912	4.436	European Euro
Yuan Cina	3.294	13.844	Chinese Yuan
Poundsterling Inggris	3.251	3.786	British Poundsterling
Rupiah Indonesia	620	2.619	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	400	1.338	Japanese Yen
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD1 juta)		18	USD1 million)
Total	117.944	123.126	Total

7. PIUTANG USAHA (Lanjutan)

Berdasarkan penelaahan terhadap kondisi piutang masing-masing pelanggan pada akhir tahun, manajemen Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak berkeyakinan bahwa penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian dari tidak tertagihnya piutang usaha.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, piutang usaha tertentu digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek Perusahaan (Catatan 16).

Piutang usaha dari pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar 0.32% dan 0.44% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

8. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN - PIHAK KETIGA

Piutang lain-lain terdiri dari akrual penghasilan bunga deposito dan lain-lain, yang bersaldo masing-masing sebesar USD0,5 juta dan USD0,6 juta pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

9. PERSEDIAAN

Aku

ın ini terdiri dari:	This accou

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Barang jadi	137.321	165.534	Finished goods
Barang dalam proses	22.359	22.913	Work-in-process
Bahan baku	90.369	81.121	Raw materials
Bahan pembantu, suku cadang			Indirect materials, spare parts
dan lainnya	55.675	61.400	and others
Total	305.724	330.968	Total

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, tidak ada penyisihan persediaan usang yang diakui karena manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak ada kerugian yang timbul dari persediaan usang.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Perusahaan telah mengasuransikan persediaan dan aset tetap secara all risk (Catatan 15). Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian yang timbul dari risiko-risiko tersebut.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, persediaan tertentu digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek (Catatan 16 dan 18) dan pinjaman bank jangka panjang Perusahaan (Catatan 23).

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7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)

Based on a review of the status of the individual receivable accounts at the end of each year, the managements of the Company and Subsidiaries believed that the allowance for impairment loss on trade receivables as of March 31. 2019 December 31, 2018 were adequate to cover possible losses on uncollectible trade receivables.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, certain trade receivables were pledged as collateral for the Company's short-term bank loans (Note 16).

Trade receivables from related parties represent 0.32% and 0.44% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

OTHER RECEIVABLES - THIRD PARTIES

Other receivables consists of accrual of interest income from time deposit and others, with the outstanding balances of USD0.5 million and USD0.6 million as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

9. INVENTORIES

ount consists of:

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, no allowance for inventories obsolescence was recognized since management believed that there were no possible losses arising from obsolete inventories.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had insured the inventories and fixed assets by all risk (Note 15). The management believed that the insurance coverage was adequate to cover any possible losses arising from such risks.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, certain inventories were pledged as collateral for the Company's short-term bank loans (Notes 16 and 18) and long-term bank loans (Note 23).

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10. UANG MUKA DAN BEBAN DIBAYAR DIMUKA

. UANG MUKA DAN BEBAN DIBAYAK DIMUKA

This account consists of:

10. ADVANCES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Uang Muka Pemasok Karyawan Lain-lain	19.869 1.481	27.374 335	Advances Suppliers Employees Others
Total uang muka	6.860 28.210	3.929	Total advances
Beban dibayar dimuka Asuransi Sewa (Catatan 41d) Lain-lain	2.501 107 493	3.731 310 503	Prepaid expenses Insurance Rent (Note 41d) Others
Total beban dibayar dimuka Total	3.101 31.311	4.544 36.182	Total prepaid expenses Total

11. ASET LANCAR LAINNYA

11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Kas di bank			Cash in bank
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	19	15	(Persero) Tbk
Deposito berjangka			<u>Time deposits</u>
Dolar AS			<u>US Dollar</u>
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	16.000	16.000	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	10.600	9.600	(Persero)Tbk
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	9.000	9.000	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	3.750	3.750	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	2.200	2.200	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
Bank of China Limited	2.003	2.003	Bank of China Limited
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	2.000	2.000	(Persero) Tbk
Subtotal	45.553	44.553	Subtotal
Investasi jangka pendek			Short-term investment
Dolar AS			<u>US Dollar</u>
Venture Capital Investment Fund	215.917	212.114	Venture Capital Investment Fund
Total aset lancar lainnya - pihak ketiga	261.489	256.682	Total other current assets - third parties

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11. ASET LANCAR LAINNYA (Lanjutan)

11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (Continued)

- () /			()
	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 41f)			Related parties (Note 41f)
Kas di bank PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk	324	691	<u>Cash in bank</u> PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk
Investasi jangka pendek			Short-term investment
Rupiah Indonesia Danamas Stabil	10.962	9.578	<u>Indonesian Rupiah</u> Danamas Stabil
Total aset lancar lainnya - pihak - pihak berelasi	11.286	10.269	Total other current assets - related parties
Total	272.775	266.951	Total
Rincian aset lancar lainnya berdasarka adalah sebagai berikut:	n mata uang	Details of other co	urrent assets based on currencies
	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Dolar AS	261.813	257.373	US Dollar
Rupiah Indonesia	10.962	9.578	Indonesian Rupiah
Total	272.775	266.951	Total
Kisaran bunga tahunan deposito berja	angka adalah	Annual interest rate	s of time deposits ranged as follows:

Kisaran bunga tahunan deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i> (%)	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018 (%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	7,79	7,81	Indonesian Rupial
Dolar AS	0,75 - 1,75	0,25 - 1,50	US Dolla

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

Investasi jangka pendek Danamas Stabil pada PT Sinarmas Asset Management merupakan penyertaan reksadana. Perusahaan mengklasifikasikan investasi pada reksadana sebagai aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi. Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, jumlah penyertaan reksadana tersebut sebesar Rp156,1 miliar (setara dengan USD11,0 juta), dengan 46,5 juta unit penyertaan dan Nilai Aset Neto per unit sebesar Rp3.358 (dalam angka penuh). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018, jumlah penyertaan reksadana tersebut sebesar Rp138.7 miliar (setara dengan USD9,6 juta), dengan 42,0 juta unit penyertaan dan Nilai Aset Neto per unit sebesar Rp3.300 (dalam angka penuh).

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

Short-term investment Danamas Stabil in PT Sinarmas Asset Management consist of investment in mutual fund. The Company classifies investment in mutual fund as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss. As of March 31, 2019, the balance of this investment amounted to Rp156.1 billion (equivalent to USD11.0 million), with 46.5 million units and Net Asset Value per unit of Rp3,358 (in full amount). As of December 31, 2018, the balance of this investment amounted to Rp138.7 billion (equivalent USD9.6 million), with 42.0 million units and Net Asset Value per unit of Rp3,300 (in full amount).

11. ASET LANCAR LAINNYA (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, jumlah penyertaan investasi jangka pendek Venture Capital Investment Fund adalah sebesar USD215,9 juta dengan 196,2 ribu unit penyertaan dan Nilai Aset Neto per unit sebesar USD1.100,35 (dalam angka penuh). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018, jumlah penyertaan investasi jangka pendek Venture Capital Investment Fund adalah sebesar USD212,1 juta dengan 196,2 ribu unit penyertaan dan Nilai Aset Neto per unit sebesar USD1.080,96 (dalam angka penuh).

Aset lancar lainnya kepada pihak berelasi masingmasing sebesar 0,38% dan 0,35% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

12. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN PIHAK BERELASI - TIDAK LANCAR

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Mar 2019/	31 Des 2018/	
	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018	
APP International Finance (BVI) III Ltd.,			APP International Finance (BVI) III Ltd.,
British Virgin Islands (APP IF)	77.697	77.697	British Virgin Islands (APP IF)
PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Purinusa)	57.220	57.220	PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Purinusa)
PT Ekamas Fortuna	394	331	PT Ekamas Fortuna
PT Sindopex Perotama	284	210	PT Sindopex Perotama
APP International Trading (VI) Ltd.,			APP International Trading (VI) Ltd.,
Cayman Islands	247	247	Cayman Islands
PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills	246	249	PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah			Others (each below
USD100.000)	109	58	USD100,000)
Total	136.197	136.012	Total

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

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

Piutang dari Purinusa terutama merupakan utang Marshall Enterprise Limited, Entitas Anak, yang di alihkan ke Purinusa, Entitas Induk, dengan persyaratan dan kondisi dalam perjanjian restrukturisasi utang.

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11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (Continued)

As of March 31, 2019, the balance of short-term investment in Venture Capital Investment Fund amounted to USD215.9 million with 196.2 thousand units and Net Asset Value per unit of USD1,100.35 (in full amount). As of December 31, 2018, the balance of short-term investment in Venture Capital Investment Fund amounted to USD212.1 million with 196.2 thousand units and Net Asset Value per unit of USD1,080.96 (in full amount).

Other current assets to related parties represent 0.38% and 0.35% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

12. NON-CURRENT OTHER RECEIVABLES - RELATED PARTIES

This account consists of:

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

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

Receivables from Purinusa mainly pertain to the payable amount of Marshall Enterprise Limited, a Subsidiary, transferred to Purinusa, Parent Entity, under the terms and conditions of the debt restructuring agreement.

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

Piutang lain-lain tidak lancar dari pihak berelasi masingmasing sebesar 4,62% dan 4,59% dari total aset konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

13. INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, rincian akun ini adalah sebagai berikut:

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

Non-current other receivables from related parties represent 4.62% and 4.59% of the total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

13. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the details of this account were as follows:

			31 Mar 2019/Mar 31, 20	19		
Perusahaan	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	Jumlah tercatat awal tahun/ Carrying Value at Beginning Balance	Bagian atas Laba Neto dari Entitas Asosiasi/ Share on Net Profit of Associate	Bagian atas Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Share on other Comprehensive income of Associate	Jumlah Tercatat Akhir Tahun/ Carrying Amount at End of Year	Investee
PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills	49,08%	809.134	55.579		864.713	PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills
			31 Des 2018/Dec 31, 20	118		
<u>Perusahaan</u>	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	Jumlah tercatat awal tahun/ Carrying Value at Beginning Balance	Bagian atas Laba Neto dari Entitas Asosiasi/ Share on Net Profit of Associate	Bagian atas Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Share on other Comprehensive income of Associate	Jumlah Tercatat Akhir Tahun/ Carrying Amount at End of Year	<u>Investee</u>
PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills	49,08%	578.886	230.193	55	809.134	PT OKI Pulp & Paper Mills

Informasi keuangan entitas asosiasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Financial information of an associate was as follows:

	31 Mar 2019/	31 Des 2018/	
	<u>Mar 31, 2019</u>	Dec 31, 2018	
Total aset	4.889.463	4.660.453	Total assets
Total liabilitas	2.607.120	2.491.351	Total liabilities
Laba neto	113.241	469.016	Net profit

14. ASET BIOLOGIS

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

Saldo dan mutasi asset biologis selama periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

14. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

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

Balances and movements of biological assets during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 as follows:

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14. ASET BIOLOGIS (Lanjutan)

4. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (Continued)

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Saldo awal Mutasi periode berjalan	41.397 (49)	40.616 781	Beginning balance Movement for the period
Saldo akhir	41.348	41.397	Ending balance

15. ASET TETAP

15. FIXED ASSETS

Saldo dan mutasi aset tetap selama periode yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut: Balances and movements of fixed assets during the period ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar31, 2019</i>					
	Saldo Awal/				Saldo Akhir/	
	Beginning	Penambahan/	Pengurangan/	Reklasifikasi/	Ending	
	Balance	Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications	Balance	
Biaya Perolehan						Acquisition Costs
Pemilikan Langsung						<u>Direct Ownership</u>
Hak atas tanah	36.524	-	-	-	36.524	Land rights
Bangunan dan prasarana	227.215	-	-	-	227.215	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	2.420.542	-	-	-	2.420.542	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	10.718	2	6	-	10.714	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	31.808	10			31.818	Furniture and office equipment
Subtotal	2.726.807	12	6	-	2.726.813	Subtotal
Aset dalam Pengerjaan	70.843	5.658	-	-	76.501	Asset Under Construction
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung						Indirect Ownership
Aset Sewaan						<u>Leased Assets</u>
Alat pengangkutan	80				80	Transportation equipment
Total Biaya Perolehan	2.797.730	5.670	6		2.803.394	Total Acquisition Costs
Akumulasi Penyusutan						Accumulated Depreciation
Pemilikan Langsung						<u>Direct Ownership</u>
Bangunan dan prasarana	157.174	1.426	-	-	158.600	Building and installation
Mesin dan peralatan pabrik	1.572.186	21.066	-	-	1.593.252	Machinery and factory equipment
Alat pengangkutan	10.363	35	6	-	10.392	Transportation equipment
Perabot dan peralatan kantor	24.543	31			24.574	Furniture and office equipment
Subtotal	1.764.266	22.558	6	-	1.786.818	Subtotal
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung						<u>Indirect Ownership</u>
Aset Sewaan						<u>Leased Assets</u>
Alat pengangkutan	20	2			22	Transportation equipment
Total Akumulasi Penyusutan	1.764.286	22.560	6		1.786.840	Total Accumulated Depreciation
Jumlah Tercatat	1.033.444				1.016.554	Carrying Amounts

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15. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

15. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

		31	Des 2018/ <i>Dec 31,</i>	2018		
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassifications	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	
Biaya Perolehan Pemilikan Langsung Hak atas tanah	36.524	-	-	-	36.524	Acquisition Costs <u>Direct Ownership</u> Land rights
Bangunan dan prasarana Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Alat pengangkutan Perabot dan peralatan kantor	226.961 2.412.917 10.809 31.747	66 21 88 61	53 179	188 7.657 - 	227.215 2.420.542 10.718 31.808	Building and installation Machinery and factory equipment Transportation equipment Furniture and office equipment
Subtotal	2.718.958	236	232	7.845	2.726.807	Subtotal
Aset dalam Pengerjaan	53.255	25.433	-	(7.845)	70.843	Asset Under Construction
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan Alat pengangkutan	80				80	<u>Indirect Ownership</u> <u>Leased Assets</u> Transportation equipment
Total Biaya Perolehan	2.772.293	25.669	232		2.797.730	Total Acquisition Costs
Akumulasi Penyusutan Pemilikan Langsung						Accumulated Depreciation <u>Direct Ownership</u>
Bangunan dan prasarana Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Alat pengangkutan Perabot dan peralatan kantor	150.773 1.486.952 10.392 24.382	6.401 85.279 150 161	45 179	- - -	157.174 1.572.186 10.363 24.543	Building and installation Machinery and factory equipment Transportation equipment Furniture and office equipment
Subtotal	1.672.499	91.991	224	-	1.764.266	Subtotal
Pemilikan Tidak Langsung Aset Sewaan Alat pengangkutan	11_	9			20	<u>Indirect Ownership</u> <u>Leased Assets</u> Transportation equipment
Total Akumulasi Penyusutan	1.672.510	92.000	224		1.764.286	Total Accumulated Depreciation
Jumlah Tercatat	1.099.783				1.033.444	Carrying Amounts

Pembebanan penyusutan adalah sebagai berikut:

Depreciation expenses were charged as follows:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Mar 2018/ <i>Mar 31, 2018</i>	
Beban pabrikasi	22.344	22.918	Manufacturing overhead
Beban umum dan administrasi			General and administrative
(Catatan 35b)	188	214	(Note 35b)
Beban penjualan (Catatan 35a)	1	2	Selling expenses (Note 35a)
Aset biologis (Catatan 14)	27	27	Biological assets (Note 14)
Total	22.560	23.161	Total

Rincian aset tetap dalam pembangunan pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of asset under construction as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was as follows:

31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 20</i>	119
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Persentase Penyelesaian	Bangunan/ <i>Buildings</i>	Mesin/ <i>Machinery</i>	Total	Estimasi Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion	Percentage of Completion
0% - 50%	1.132	47.038	48.170	Desember/December 2022	0% - 50%
51% - 65%	294	1.855	2.149	Desember/December 2021	51% - 65%
66% - 80%	975	2.204	3.179	Juli/ <i>July</i> 2021	66% - 80%
81% -100%	2.001	21.002	23.003	Desember/December 2020	81% -100%
Total	4.402	72.099	76.501		Total

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15. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

15. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

31 Des 2018/Dec 31, 2018	31	Des	201	18/ <i>E</i>	Эес	31.	, <i>20</i> 1	18
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Persentase Penyelesaian	Bangunan/ Buildings	Mesin/ <i>Machinery</i>	Total	Estimasi Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion	Percentage of Completion
0% - 50%	491	44.969	45.460	Desember/December 2021	0% - 50%
51% - 65%	270	499	769	Desember/December 2020	51% - 65%
66% - 80%	975	671	1.646	Juli/ <i>July</i> 2020	66% - 80%
81% -100%	2.001	20.967	22.968	Desember/December 2019	81% -100%
Total	3.737	67.106	70.843		Total

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

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, aset tetap sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam jaminan atas pinjaman bank jangka pendek (Catatan 16) dan pinjaman bank jangka panjang Perusahaan (Catatan 23).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, jumlah tercatat bruto aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan masing-masing sebesar USD477,6 juta dan USD465,0 juta.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Perusahaan telah mengasuransikan aset tetap (tidak termasuk hak atas tanah) dan persediaan secara all risk dengan nilai pertanggungan masing-masing sekitar USD3,0 miliar dan USD2,9 miliar. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian yang timbul dari risiko-risiko tersebut.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai atas aset tetap.

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

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, certain fixed assets were pledged as collateral for the Company's short-term bank loans (Note 16) and long-term bank loans (Note 23).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the gross carrying amount of fixed assets that have been fully depreciated and still in use amounted to USD477.6 million and USD465.0 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company has insured its fixed assets (excluding land rights) and inventories by all risks with the insurance coverage of amounting to USD3.0 billion and USD2.9 billion, repectively. Management believed that the insurance coverage was sufficient to cover any possible losses arising from such risks.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the management believed that there was no indication of impairment on its fixed assets.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK

16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	45.860	61.055	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	35.323	35.485	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Mega Tbk	35.102	34.528	PT Bank Mega Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	32.637	27.111	(Persero) Tbk

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16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	30.921	35.474	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank China Construction			PT Bank China Construction
Bank Indonesia Tbk	28.000	28.000	Bank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia	24.958	59.326	PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	24.485	29.499	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
Agroniaga Tbk	14.041	13.811	Agroniaga Tbk
PT Bank Ganesha Tbk	13.339	13.120	PT Bank Ganesha Tbk
PT Bank Victoria International Tbk	10.531	10.358	PT Bank Victoria International Tbk
Bank of China Limited	8.552	-	Bank of China Limited
PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk	7.020	6.906	PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk	7.020	6.906	PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk
PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk	6.966	6.837	PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	4.868	3.579	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	-	5.015	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
Total	329.623	377.010	Total

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

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

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Rupiah Indonesia	244.219	312.123	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	84.896	64.300	US Dollar
Euro Eropa	284	306	European Euro
Yen Jepang	224	281	Japanese Yen
Total	329.623	377.010	Total

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas *Non-Cash Loan* dari PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk ("Bank Mandiri") berupa fasilitas *Sight* dan *Usance L/C Import* dengan jumlah tidak melebihi USD80,0 juta. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan persediaan, piutang usaha, deposito berjangka dan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan serta *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 7, 9, 11 dan 15) dan berlaku sampai dengan 10 September 2019.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Mandiri masing-masing sebesar USD45,9 juta dan USD61,1 juta.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has a Non- Cash Loan facility from PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk ("Bank Mandiri") in the form of Sight and Usance L/C Import at a total amount not exceeding USD80.0 million. This facility was secured by the Company's inventories, trade receivables, time deposits and certain machinery, as well as a Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Notes 7, 9, 11 and 15) and valid until September 10, 2019.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank Mandiri amounted to USD45.9 million and USD61.1 million, respectively.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit dari PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BNI") berupa fasilitas *Letter of Credit* (Fasilitas L/C) sebesar USD20,0 juta atau setara dengan Rp200,0 miliar dan fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja sebesar Rp300,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 25 Maret 2019 dan masih dalam proses perpanjangan.

Fasilitas pembukaan *L/C Import* dan/atau SKBDN dijamin dengan hak atas tanah, mesin dan bangunan tertentu milik Perusahaan, persediaan bahan baku tertentu (Catatan 9 dan 15) (*cross collateral* dengan fasilitas lain yang diberikan oleh BNI) (Catatan 23), *cash margin* dari Perusahaan dan *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada. Fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja dijamin dengan seluruh jaminan yang telah dijaminkan oleh Perusahaan kepada BNI serta *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari BNI masing-masing sebesar USD35,3 juta dan USD35,5 juta.

PT Bank Mega Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas *Demand Loan Sublimit LC*/SKBDN dari PT Bank Mega Tbk (Bank Mega) sebesar Rp500,0 miliar (*LC*/SKBDN maksimal Rp200,0 miliar) yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 29 Agustus 2019. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin tertentu dan tanah tertentu milik Perusahaan serta *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Mega masing-masing sebesar USD35,1 juta dan USD34,5 juta.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki beberapa fasilitas dari PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BRI") berupa Fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja Impor/Penangguhan Jaminan Impor (KMKI/PJI) dengan total fasilitas PJI tidak melebihi USD45,0 juta, dan fasilitas KMKI tidak melebihi USD45,0 juta (sublimit dengan fasilitas PJI), fasilitas Foreign Exchange Line sebesar USD40,0 juta, dan fasilitas Bank Garansi sebesar USD20,0 juta, dan fasilitas Stand By Letter of USD45,0 juta Credit sebesar bersifat yang interchangeable dengan fasilitas KMKI/PJI, fasilitas Trade Line sebesar USD41,0 juta dan fasilitas Commercial Line sebesar USD40,0 juta. Fasilitas-Fasilitas tersebut berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 12 April 2019 dan masih dalam proses perpanjangan. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan jaminan yang sama dengan jaminan yang telah diserahkan oleh Perusahaan untuk menjamin fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja (untuk fasilitas Foreign Exchange Line bersifat clean basis).

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has a credit facility from PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BNI") in the form of Letter of Credit facility (L/C facility) amounting to USD20.0 million or equivalent to Rp200.0 billion and Working Capital Credit facility amounting to Rp300.0 billion which is valid until March 25, 2019 and still in the process of extension.

The opening L/C Import and/or SKBDN facility was secured with certain land right, machinery and buildings owned by the Company, certain raw materials inventory (Notes 9 and 15) (cross collateral with other facilities given by BNI) (Note 23), cash margin from the Company and Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada. The Working Capital Credit facility was also secured by the collaterals which all guarantees have been pledged by the Company to BNI, as well as the Corporate Guarantee of PT Purinusa Ekapersada.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loans from BNI amounted to USD35.3 million and USD35.5 million, respectively.

PT Bank Mega Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has Demand Loan Sublimit LC/SKBDN facility from PT Bank Mega Tbk (Bank Mega) amounted to Rp500,0 billion (LC/SKBDN maximum amounted to Rp200,0 billion) which is valid until August 29, 2019. This facility was secured by certain machine and certain land owned by the Company and Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Notes 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank Mega amounted to USD35.1 million and USD34.5 million, respectively.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

As of March 31, 2019 the Company has facilities from PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk ("BRI") in the form of Import Working Capital/Import Suspension (KMKI/PJI) Credit with total PJI facility not exceeding USD45.0 million and KMKI facilities does not exceed USD45.0 million (sublimit with PJI facility), Foreign Exchange Line facility of USD40.0 million, and Bank Guarantee facility of USD20.0 million, and Stand By Letter of Credit facility of USD45.0 million which is interchangeable with KMKI/PJI facilities, Trade Line facility amounted to USSD41.0 million and Commercial Line facility amounted to USD40.0 million. The facilities are valid until April 12, 2019 and still in the process of extention. This facility was secured by the same collateral as the collateral which has been submitted by the Company for the Working Capital Credit facility (Clean basis for Foreign Exchange Line Facility).

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari BRI masing-masing sebesar USD32,6 juta dan USD27,1 juta.

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki beberapa fasilitas dari PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk ("Maybank") berupa fasilitas *Demand Loan* sebesar USD25,0 juta, fasilitas *L/C/SKBDN* sebesar USD15,0 juta, dan *Forex Line* dengan jumlah maksimal yang diperkirakan (*notional amount*) sebesar USD10,0 juta. Seluruh fasilitas tersebut dijamin dengan hak atas tanah, mesin, persediaan, *cash margin* atau *security deposit* tertentu dan *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (untuk fasilitas *Forex Line* bersifat *clean basis*). Fasilitas ini berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 22 Februari 2020 (Catatan 9, 11 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari Maybank masing-masing sebesar USD30,9 juta dan USD35,5 juta.

PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit dari PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk ("CCB") berupa *Demand Loan* sebesar USD28,0 juta yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 24 November 2019. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan dan *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari CCB adalah sebesar USD28,0 juta.

PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki Fasilitas Wesel Diskonto (*Bills Discounted Facility*) dan Fasilitas Garansi Akseptasi (*Acceptance Guarantee Facility*) dari PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia ("Mizuho"), untuk mendukung kegiatan usaha Perusahaan dan digunakan bersama dengan PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills dan PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industri dengan jumlah maksimum sebesar USD165,0 juta. Fasilitas - fasilitas ini berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 30 September 2019.

Fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loans from BRI amounted to USD32.6 million and USD27.1 million, respectively.

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has several facilities from PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk ("Maybank") in the form of Demand Loan facility of USD25.0 million, L/C/SKBDN facility at the amount of USD15.0 million, and Forex Line facility with a notional amount of USD10.0 million. These facilities were secured by land right, machinery, inventories, cash margin or security deposit and Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (for Forex Line Facility is clean basis). These facilities are valid until February 22, 2020 (Notes 9, 11 and 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loans from Maybank amounted to USD30.9 million and USD35.5 million, respectively.

PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company obtained a credit facility from PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk ("CCB") in the form of Demand Loan amounting to USD28.0 million which is valid until November 24, 2019. This facility was secured by certain machinery of the Company and also Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loans from CCB amounted to USD28.0 million.

PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has Bills Discounted Facility and Acceptance Guarantee Facility from PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia, ("Mizuho") in order to support the Company's operations and can be used together with PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills, and PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry with maximum amount of USD165.0 million. These facilities are valid until September 30, 2019.

Details of available facilities were as follows:

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16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

Fasilitas Maksimum
(dalam ribuan Dolar AS)/
Maximum Facility
(in thousand of US Dollar)
31 Mar 2019 dan 31 Des 2018/

Mar 31, 2019 and Dec 31, 2018 **Facilities Fasilitas** Fasilitas Akseptasi 65.000 Acceptance Facility Fasilitas Wesel Diskonto Bills Discounted Facility (tanpa letters of credit) 50.000 (without letters of credit base) Fasilitas Wesel Diskonto Bills Discounted Facility (dengan letters of credit) 30.000 (with letters of credit base)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari Mizuho masing-masing sebesar USD25,0 juta dan USD59,3 juta.

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk

Exchange

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, 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 berlaku dengan tanggal sampai 30 November 2019. Fasilitas L/C tersebut dijamin dengan deposito berjangka milik Perusahaan (Catatan 11).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Panin masing-masing sebesar USD24.5 juta dan USD29.5 juta.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of the loans from Bank Panin amounted to USD24.5 million and USD29.5 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the

outstanding balances of loan from Mizuho amounted to

As of March 31, 2019, 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

USD10.0 million. All those facilities are valid until

November 30, 2019. The L/C Facility is secured by time

facility

amounted

USD25.0 million and USD59.3 million, respectively.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit dari PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk ("BRI Agro") berupa kredit modal kerja sebesar Rp200,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 27 Oktober 2019. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan piutang, persediaan dan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 7, 9, dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari BRI Agro masing-masing sebesar USD14,0 juta dan USD13,8 juta.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk

Transaction

deposit owned by the Company (Note 11).

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has a credit facility from PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk ("BRI Agro") in the form of working capital credit of Rp200.0 billion valid until October 27, 2019. This facility was secured by receivables, inventories and certain machinery property of the Company (Notes 7, 9, and 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loans from BRI Agro amounted to USD14.0 million and USD13.8 million, respectively.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas kredit berupa fasilitas STL dari PT Bank Ganesha Tbk ("Bank Ganesha") sebesar Rp190,0 miliar, dan berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 30 September 2019. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin dan peralatan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman kepada Bank Ganesha masing-masing sebesar USD13,3 juta dan USD13,1 juta.

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas *Demand Loan* dari PT Bank Victoria International Tbk ("Bank Victoria") sebesar Rp150,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 28 Januari 2020. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Victoria masing-masing sebesar USD10,5 juta dan USD10,4 juta.

Bank of China Limited

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, 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 yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 31 Oktober 2019. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin dan deposito tertentu milik Perusahaan serta Corporate Guarantee dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 11 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari BOC masing-masing sebesar USD8,6 juta dan nihil.

PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas *Demand Loan* dari PT Bank QNB Indonesia ("Bank QNB") sebesar Rp100,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 22 Agustus 2019. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan tanah dan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari Bank QNB masing-masing sebesar USD7,0 juta dan USD6,9 juta.

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has STL credit facility from PT Bank Ganesha Tbk ("Bank Ganesha") at the amount of Rp190.0 billion and valid until September 30, 2019. This facility was secured by certain machineries and equipment owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loan to Bank Ganesha amounted to USD13.3 million and USD13.1 million, respectively.

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has Demand Loan facility from PT Bank Victoria International Tbk ("Bank Victoria") amounting to Rp150.0 billion, which is valid until January 28, 2020. This facility was secured by certain machinery owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank Victoria amounted to USD10.5 million and USD10.4 million, respectively.

Bank of China Limited

As of March 31, 2019, 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, which is valid until October 31, 2019. This facility was secured by certain machinery and time deposits owned by the Company and also Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Notes 11 and 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loan from BOC amounted to USD8.6 million and nil, respectively.

PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has Demand Loan facility from PT Bank QNB Indonesia ("Bank QNB") at the amount Rp100.0 billion which is valid until August 22, 2019. This facility was secured by certain land and building owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank QNB amounted to USD7.0 million and USD6.9 million, respectively.

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap sebesar Rp100,0 miliar dari PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk ("Bank MNC") yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 7 Juli 2019. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin, hak atas tanah dan bangunan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari Bank MNC masing-masing sebesar USD7,0 juta dan USD6,9 juta.

PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas Modal Kerja *Revolving (interchange facility)* sebesar maksimum Rp160,0 miliar dengan *sublimit* fasilitas Pinjaman Rekening koran (PRK), *Time Loan* 3 dan *Trust Receipt* dengan jumlah maksimum Rp100,0 miliar dari PT Maspion Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Maspion") yang berlaku sampai dengan 30 July 2019. Fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut dijamin dengan mesin dan peralatan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Maspion masing-masing sebesar USD7,0 juta dan USD6,8 juta.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki beberapa fasilitas dari PT Bank Central Asia Tbk ("BCA") berupa Sight L/C, Usance L/C dan SKBDN dengan jumlah tidak melebihi USD10,0 juta serta fasilitas kredit berupa Letter of Guarantee (L/G) dengan jumlah tidak melebihi USD30,0 juta. Fasilitas L/G ini dapat digunakan bersama-sama dengan PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Pindo Deli Pulp And Paper Mills, PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 28 Mei 2019. Fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut dijamin dengan persediaan barang, hak atas tanah dan bangunan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 9 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari BCA masing-masing sebesar USD4,9 juta dan USD3,6 juta.

PT Bank ICBC Indonesia

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki fasilitas *Letter of Credit (L/C) Revolving* dalam bentuk LC/SKBDN sebesar USD7,0 juta dari PT Bank ICBC Indonesia ("Bank ICBC") yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 7 Februari 2019 dan masih dalam proses perpanjangan. Fasilitas L/C tersebut dijamin dengan mesin dan peralatan tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has Fixed Loan facility at the amount of Rp100.0 billion from PT Bank MNC Internasional Tbk ("Bank MNC") which is valid until July 7, 2019. This facility was secured by certain machinery, land right and building owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank MNC amounted to USD7.0 million and USD6.9 million, respectively.

PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has Working Capital Facility Revolving (interchange facility) amounting to maximum Rp160.0 billion with sublimit with overdraft facility, Time Loan 3 and Trust Receipt with maximum amount of Rp100.0 billion from PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Maspion") until July 30, 2019. The facilities was secured by certain machinery and equipment own by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank Maspion amounted to USD7.0 million and USD6.8 million, respectively.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has some facilities from PT Bank Central Asia Tbk ("BCA") in the form of Sight L/C, Usance L/C and SKBDN of facilities up to an amount of USD10.0 million and Letter of Guarantee (L/G) facility of up to USD30.0 million. These facilities can be used together with PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk, PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills, PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry which is valid until May 28, 2019. The facilities were secured by certain inventories, land right, and building owned by the Company (Note 9 and 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loans from BCA amounted to USD4.9 million and USD3.6 million, respectively.

PT Bank ICBC Indonesia

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has Letter of Credit (L/C)-Revolving facility in the form of LC/SKBDN at the amount of USD7.0 million from PT Bank ICBC Indonesia ("Bank ICBC") which valid until February 7, 2019 and still in the process of extension. This L/C facility was secured by certain machinery and equipment owned by the Company (Note 15).

16. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari Bank ICBC masing-masing sebesar nihil dan USD5,0 juta.

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

	31 Wai 2019/
	Mar 31, 2019
	(%)
Rupiah Indonesia	10,00 - 12,00
Dolar AS	5,25 - 6,52

24 Mar 2010/

31 Mar 2019/

Mar 31, 2019

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, manajemen berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian pinjaman.

17. UANG MUKA PELANGGAN

Akun ini merupakan uang muka yang diterima dari pelanggan masing-masing sebesar USD20,8 juta dan USD18,4 juta pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

18. PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH JANGKA PENDEK

Akun ini terdiri dari:

Pihak Ketiga Rupiah Indonesia

Total

PT Bank BCA Syariah

PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk

PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki Line Facility Al-Musyarakah (Revolving) dan Line Facility Al-Kafalah Bil Uiroh dari PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Muamalat") dengan total fasilitas sebesar Rp130,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 31 Maret 2020. Fasilitas-fasilitas ini digunakan untuk pembelian bahan baku Perusahaan dan dijamin dengan mesin tertentu dan persediaan barang milik Perusahaan (Catatan 9 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pembiayaan musyarakah kepada Bank Muamalat masing-masing sebesar USD9,1 juta dan USD9,0 juta.

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16. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank ICBC amounted to nil and USD5.0 million, respectively.

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

71 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018 (%)	
9,50 - 11,50	Indonesian Rupiah
5,25 - 6,10	US Dollar

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the management believed it has fulfilled its obligations under the loan agreements.

17. ADVANCES FROM CUSTOMERS

This account represents advance payments from customers amounting to USD20.8 million and USD18.4 million as of March 31, 2019 December 31, 2018, respectively.

18. SHORT-TERM MUSYARAKAH FINANCING

This account consists of:

31 Des 2018/

	Dec 31, 2018	1, 2019
Third Parties		
<u>Indonesian Rupiah</u>		
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk	8.977	9.127
PT Bank BCA Syariah	3.453	3.510
Total	12.430	12.637

PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has Line Facility Al-Musyarakah (Revolving) and Line Facility Al Kafalah Bil Uiroh from PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Muamalat") with a total facility amounting to Rp130.0 billion which are valid until March 31, 2020. These facilities were used for purchase of raw materials and were secured by certain machinery and inventories owned by the Company (Notes 9 and 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of the musyarakah financing to Bank Muamalat amounted to USD9.1 million and USD9.0 million, respectively.

18. PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH JANGKA PENDEK (Lanjutan)

PT Bank BCA Syariah

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki *Line Facility* Musyarakah (*Revolving*) dari PT Bank BCA Syariah dengan total *limit* fasilitas sebesar Rp50,0 miliar yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 19 Juni 2019. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan tanah dan mesin tertentu milik perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo utang pembiayaan musyarakah kepada PT Bank BCA Syariah adalah sebesar USD3,5 juta.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, manajemen berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian.

19. UTANG USAHA

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18. SHORT-TERM MUSYARAKAH FINANCING (Continued)

PT Bank BCA Syariah

As of March 31, 2019, the company has Line Facility Musyarakah (Revolving) from PT Bank BCA Syariah with a total facility limit amounting to Rp50.0 billion which is valid until June 19, 2019. This facility was secured by certain land and machine owned by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balance of the musyarakah financing to PT Bank BCA Syariah amounted to USD3.5 million.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the management believed it has fulfilled its obligations under the agreements.

19. TRADE PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Lokal	19.313	20.548	Local
Impor	4.368	12.371	Import
Total utang usaha - pihak ketiga	23.681	32.919	Total trade payables - third parties
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 41b) Lokal			Related parties (Catatan 41b) Local
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah	49.862	23.397	PT Cakrawala Mega Indah
PT Sinar Syno Kimia	3.326	3.634	PT Sinar Syno Kimia
PT Berau Coal	1.176	3.370	PT Berau Coal
PT Asia Trade Logistic Lain-lain (masing-masing	1.116	662	PT Asia Trade Logistic
dibawah USD1 juta)	1.166	1.044	Others (each below USD1 million)
Subtotal	56.646	32.107	Subtotal
<u>Impor</u>			<u>Import</u>
Gold Hua Sheng Paper Co, Ltd. Lain-lain (masing-masing	170	162	Gold Hua Sheng Paper Co, Ltd. Others (each below
dibawah USD100.000)	39	93	USD100,000)
Subtotal	209	255	Subtotal
Total utang usaha - pihak berelasi	56.855	32.362	Total trade payables - related parties
Total	80.536	65.281	Total

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19. UTANG USAHA (Lanjutan)

Rincian utang usaha berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

19. TRADE PAYABLES (Continued)

Details of trade payables based on currencies were as follows:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ 	
Rupiah Indonesia	75.792	56.556	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	3.597	7.392	US Dollar
Euro Eropa	703	759	European Euro
Dolar Singapura	172	167	Singaporean Dollar
Yen Jepang	152	253	Japanese Yen
Poundsterling Inggris	111	140	British Poundsterling
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD100.000)	9	14	USD100,000)
Total	80.536	65.281	Total

Utang usaha kepada pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar 3,41% dan 1,87% dari total liabilitas konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

Trade payables to related parties represent 3.41% and 1.87% of the total consolidated liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

20. UTANG LAIN-LAIN - PIHAK KETIGA

Akun ini terdiri dari utang atas ongkos angkut pembelian barang dan lain-lain masing-masing sebesar USD5,5 juta dan USD4,7 juta pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

20. OTHER PAYABLES - THIRD PARTIES

This account consists of freight payable on purchased goods and others amounting to USD5.5 million and USD4.7 million as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

21. BEBAN MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR

Akun ini terdiri dari:

21. ACCRUED EXPENSES

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Beban restrukturisasi	80.876	76.638	Restructuring fee
Ongkos angkut	4.082	3.435	Freight
Bunga	2.898	2.962	Interest
Listrik, air dan gas	2.231	2.301	Electricity, water and gas
Lain-lain (masing-masing			Others (each below
dibawah USD100.000)	876	1.112	USD100,000)
Total pada nilai nominal	90.963	86.448	Total at nominal value
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjustment on the implementation
PSAK No. 55	(80.876)	(76.638)	of PSAK No. 55
Neto pada Biaya Perolehan			
Diamortisasi	10.087	9.810	Net at Amortized Cost

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

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

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22. LIABILITAS SEWA PEMBIAYAAN

PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya (Sumalindo), Entitas Anak, mengadakan perjanjian sewa pembiayaan dengan PT ORIX Indonesia Finance ("ORIX") untuk membiayai pembelian alat pengangkutan selama tiga (3) tahun.

Saldo atas liabilitas sewa pembiayaan pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

22. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

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

The balances of finance lease liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam	18	24	Lease liabilities
waktu satu tahun	(18)	(24)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang			Long-term Portion

Pembayaran sewa minimum masa datang dalam perjanjian sewa pembiayaan pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut: Future minimum lease payments in the finance lease agreements as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Kurang dari satu tahun Dikurangi: Bagian bunga	19 (1)	25 (1)	Less than one year Less: Interest portion
Neto Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam	18	24	Net
waktu satu tahun	(18)	(24)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang			Long-term Portion

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

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

23. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PANJANG

23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2019/	31 Des 2018/	
	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	116.081	115.872	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	64.116	84.616	(Persero) Tbk
The Export-Import Bank of China	45.850	45.850	The Export-Import Bank of China
PT Bank Bukopin Tbk	21.062	20.717	PT Bank Bukopin Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
Agroniaga Tbk	11.310	11.513	Agroniaga Tbk
PT Bank Ganesha Tbk	390	488	PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

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23. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Total	258.809	279.056	Total
Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	(23.870)	(22.616)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	234.939	256.440	Long-term Portions
Rincian pinjaman jangka panjang	berdasarkan mata	The details of long-to	erm bank loan based on currencie

uang adalah sebagai berikut:

ies were as follows:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Dolar AS	130.258	150.779	US Dollar
Rupiah Indonesia	128.551	128.277	Indonesian Rupiah
Total	258.809	279.056	Total

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) tahun.

Selain itu, Perusahaan juga memiliki fasilitas Kredit Lokal sebesar USD20,4 juta yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 28 Mei 2019.

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

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

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang dari BCA masingmasing sebesar USD116,1 juta dan USD115,9 juta.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki Fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja (KMK) dari PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BRI") sebesar USD85,0 juta yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 12 April 2019. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan persediaan barang, mesin, dan hak atas tanah tertentu atas nama Perusahaan (Catatan 9 dan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018. saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang dari BRI masingmasing sebesar USD64,1 juta dan USD84,6 juta.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

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

In addition, the Company also has a Local Credit facility amounting to USD20.4 million which is valid until May 28, 2019.

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

The facilities were secured by certain inventories, land right and building owened by the Company (Note 9 and 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loans from BCA amounted to USD116.1 million and USD115.9 million. respectively.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has Working Capital Credit (KMK) Facility amounting to USD85.0 million from PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk ("BRI") in the form of which is valid until April 12, 2019. This facility was secured by certain inventories, machinery and land rights of the Company (Notes 9 and 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loans from BRI amounted to USD64.1 million and USD84.6 million, respectively.

23. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

The Export-Import Bank of China

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

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang dari China Eximbank adalah sebesar USD45,9 juta.

PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Perusahaan memiliki Fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja dari PT Bank Bukopin Tbk ("Bank Bukopin") sebesar Rp300,0 miliar, yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 31 Maret 2020. Fasilitas ini dijamin oleh hak atas tanah, bangunan, dan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan serta *Corporate Guarantee* dari PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman dari Bank Bukopin masing-masing sebesar USD21,1 juta dan USD20,7 juta.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk

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

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

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

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang dari Bank Agro masing-masing sebesar USD11,3 juta dan USD11,5 juta.

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23. LONG-TERM BANK LOANS (Continued)

The Export-Import Bank of China

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

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loan from China Eximbank amounted to USD45.9 million.

PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has Working Capital facility from PT Bank Bukopin Tbk ("Bank Bukopin") at the amount of Rp300.0 billion, which is valid until March 31, 2020. This facility was secured by certain land right, building, and machineries owned by the Company also Corporate Guarantee from PT Purinusa Ekapersada (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loan from Bank Bukopin amounted to USD21.1 million and USD20.7 million, respectively.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk

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

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

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

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of long-term bank loans from Bank Agro amounted to USD11.3 million and USD11.5 million, respectively.

23. PINJAMAN BANK JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

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

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pinjaman bank jangka panjang dari Bank Ganesha masing-masing sebesar USD0,4 juta dan USD0,5 juta.

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

PT Bank Ganesha Tbk

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

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of the long-term bank loan from Bank Ganesha amounted to USD0.4 million and USD0.5 million, respectively.

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

	31 Mar 2019/	31 Des 2018/	
	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018	
	(%)	(%)	
Rupiah Indonesia	9,50 - 11,50	9,50 - 11,50	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar AS	5,25 - 6,68	4,53 - 6,37	US Dollar

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, manajemen berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian pinjaman.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the management believed it has fulfilled its obligations under the loan agreements.

24. PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH JANGKA PANJANG

Akun ini terdiri dari:

24. LONG-TERM MUSYARAKAH FINANCING

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
Rupiah Indonesia			<u>Indonesian Rupiah</u>
PT Bank Syariah Mandiri	29.222	29.521	PT Bank Syariah Mandiri
PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk	7.021	6.906	PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk
Total	36.243	36.427	Total
Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	(4.344)	(3.885)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	31.899	32.542	Long-term Portion

PT Bank Syariah Mandiri

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

PT Bank Syariah Mandiri

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

24. PEMBIAYAAN MUSYARAKAH JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pembiayaan musyarakah dari BSM masing-masing sebesar USD29,2 juta dan USD29,5 juta.

PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk

Pada tanggal 29 Juni 2015, PT Bank Panin Dubai Tbk ("Bank Panin") menyetujui memberikan fasilitas berupa line facility Musyarakah sebesar Rp100,0 miliar kepada Perusahaan untuk jangka waktu dua puluh empat (24) bulan. Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15). Fasilitas ini telah diperpanjang sampai dengan tanggal 16 Juni 2019.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo pembiayaan musyarakah dari Bank Panin masingmasing sebesar USD7,0 juta dan USD6,9 juta.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, manajemen berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian.

25. UTANG MURABAHAH JANGKA PANJANG

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
Rupiah Indonesia			<u>Indonesian Rupiah</u>
PT Bank Syariah Mandiri	21.061	20.716	PT Bank Syariah Mandiri
PT Bank BCA Syariah	2.484	2.599	PT Bank BCA Syariah
Total	23.545	23.315	Total
Bagian yang jatuh tempo			
dalam waktu satu tahun	(677)	(648)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	22.868	22.667	Long-term Portions

PT Bank Svariah Mandiri

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.

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24. LONG-TERM MUSYARAKAH FINANCING (Continued)

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of musyarakah financing to BSM amounted to USD29.2 million and USD29.5 million, respectively.

PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk

On June 29, 2015, PT Bank Panin Dubai Svariah 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 was secured by certain machinery owned by the Company (Note 15). This facility has been extended up to June 16, 2019.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of musyarakah financing from Bank Panin amounted to USD7.0 million and USD6.9 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the management believed it has fulfilled its obligations under the agreements.

25. LONG-TERM MURABAHAH PAYABLES

PT Bank Svariah Mandiri

On the facility 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.

25. UTANG MURABAHAH JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

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 Rp100,0 miliar, sehingga total limit fasilitas ini menjadi Rp300,0 miliar. Jangka waktu addendum pembiayaan Line Facility ini disepakati 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. Fasilitas ini telah diperpanjang sampai dengan tanggal 30 Nopember 2020 dan ini dijamin dengan mesin tertentu milik Perusahaan (Catatan 15).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo utang murabahah kepada BSM masing-masing sebesar USD21,1 juta dan USD20,7 juta.

PT Bank BCA Syariah

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

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo utang *murabahah* kepada PT Bank BCA Syariah masing-masing sebesar USD2,5 juta dan USD2,6 juta.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, manajemen berkeyakinan telah memenuhi kewajibannya sesuai dengan perjanjian.

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25. LONG-TERM MURABAHAH PAYABLES (Continued)

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 Rp100.0 billion, and total limit of these facilities became Rp300.0 billion. The term of this addendum financing Line Facility agreed. 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. This facility has been extended up to November 30, 2020 and was secured by certain machine own by the Company (Note 15).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of the murabahah payable to BSM amounted to USD21.1 million and USD20.7 million, respectively.

PT Bank BCA Syariah

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

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balance of the murabahah payable to PT Bank BCA Syariah amounted to USD2.5 million and USD2.6 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the management believed it has fulfilled its obligations under the agreements.

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26. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG

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

26. LONG-TERM LOANS

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

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Pihak yang Berpartisipasi			Participants
Tranche B	11.870	15.277	Tranche B
Tranche C	102.665	103.152	Tranche C
Subtotal	114.535	118.429	Subtotal
Pihak yang Belum Berpartisipasi	13.179	13.179	Non-Participants
Total pada nilai nominal Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan	127.714	131.608	Total at nominal value Net adjusment on the implemetation
PSAK No. 55	14.525	14.036	of PSAK No. 55
Total pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi	142.239	145.644	Total at amortized cost
Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam			
waktu satu tahun	(6.212)	(6.172)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	136.027	139.472	Long-Term Portion

Pihak yang Berpartisipasi

Participants

Rincian pinjaman jangka panjang pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of long-term loans as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were as follow:

		31 Mar 201	9/Mar 31, 2019		
Dalam Satuan Penuh / In Full Amount					
	USD	Euro	JPY	Rp	
Fasilitas					Facilities
Tranche B	1.344.695	3.354.560	554.025.307	25.045.979.181	Tranche B
Tranche C	11.617.039	29.191.609	4.760.748.172	217.952.170.200	Tranche C
Total Nilai Nominal	12.961.734	32.546.169	5.314.773.479	242.998.149.381	Total at Nominal
		31 Des 201	8/Dec 31, 2018		
		Dalam Satuan Pe	nuh / In Full Amount		
	USD	Euro	JPY	Rp	
Fasilitas					Facilities
Tranche B	1.722.445	4.296.921	709.661.707	32.081.879.181	Tranche B
Tranche C	11.617.039	29.191.609	4.760.748.172	217.952.170.200	Tranche C
Total Nilai Nominal	13.339.484	33.488.530	5.470.409.879	250.034.049.381	Total at Nominal

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

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

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

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

26. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

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

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

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

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

Fasilitas *Tranche* A, 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.

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26. LONG-TERM LOANS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

The Tranche A Facility, 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.

26. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (Lanjutan)

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

Pihak yang Belum Berpartisipasi

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

27. WESEL BAYAR

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

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26. LONG-TERM LOANS (Continued)

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

Non-Participants

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

27. NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable are part of the Company's restructured liabilities. The following are the details of the restructured notes payable:

	31 Mar 2019/	31 Des 2018/	
	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018	
Pihak yang Berpartisipasi:			Participants:
Secured Company Global Notes	548.191	563.830	Secured Company Global Notes
Pihak yang Belum Berpartisipasi	38.450	38.450	Non-Participants
Total pada nilai nominal	586.641	602.280	Total at nominal value
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjustment on the implementation of
PSAK No. 55	64.595	61.961	PSAK No. 55
Total pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi	651.236	664.241	Total at amortized cost
Bagian yang jatuh tempo			
dalam waktu satu tahun	(29.132)	(28.805)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	622.104	635.436	Long-Term Portion

Pihak yang Berpartisipasi

Berikut ini adalah syarat dan ketentuan penting dalam perjanjian tersebut:

Wesel Tranche A

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

Participants

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

Tranche A Notes

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

27. WESEL BAYAR (Lanjutan)

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

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

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

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27. NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

These Tranche A Notes bear annual interest rates as follows:

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

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

Tranche B Notes

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

27. WESEL BAYAR (Lanjutan)

Wesel Tranche C

Sesuai dengan perjanjian restrukturisasi Perusahaan menerbitkan Secured Company Global Notes sebesar USD64,6 juta TKFBV Menerbitkan Guaranteed Secured Company Global Notes sebesar (keduanya USD381.2 juta disebut sebagai "Wesel Tranche C"). Pada tanggal 25 Juni 2014, Wesel yang diterbitkan oleh TKFBV ditukarkan dengan Wesel yang diterbitkan oleh Perusahaan dengan syarat dan ketentuan yang sama sehingga Wesel yang diterbitkan oleh TKFBV sudah tidak berlaku lagi. Wesel Tranche C akan jatuh tempo pada bulan April 2029, kecuali diunasi, dibeli atau dibatalkan sebelum tanggal jatuh tempo atau diperpanjang sesuai dengan persyaratan sampai dengan bulan April 2031. Prasyarat Wesel Tranche C sama dengan Wesel Tranche A dan Wesel Tranche B, kecuali Wesel Tranche C memiliki tingkat bunga tahunan sebagai berikut:

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

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

Pihak yang Belum Berpartisipasi

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

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27. NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

Tranche C Notes

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

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

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

Non-Participants

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

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28. UTANG OBLIGASI

Akun ini terdiri dari:

28. BONDS PAYABLE

This account consists of:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
Shinhan Investment Corporation			Shinhan Investment Corporation
& Hana Financial Investment	25.000	25.000	& Hana Financial Investment
Total	25.000	25.000	Total
Bagian yang jatuh tempo			
dalam waktu satu tahun	(6.250)	(3.125)	Current maturities
Bagian Jangka Panjang	18.750	21.875	Long-term Portions

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

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo utang obligasi dari Shinhan adalah sebesar USD25,0 juta.

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

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loan to Shinhan amounted to USD25.0 million.

29. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA

Liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan untuk tanggal 31 Maret 2019 adalah estimasi manajemen, sedangkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018 telah dihitung oleh Biro Pusat Aktuaria, aktuaris independen, dalam laporannya masing-masing tertanggal 6 Maret 2019, dengan menggunakan metode "*Projected Unit Credit*" dan asumsi-asumsi sebagai berikut:

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY

Employee benefits liability as of March 31, 2019 was estimated by management, while as of December 31, 2018 was calculated by Biro Pusat Aktuaria, an independent actuary, in its reports dated March 6, 2019, using the "Projected Unit Credit" method and the following assumptions:

Tingkat diskonto 8,17% per tahun/8.17% per annum Discount rate 5% per tahun/5% per annum Tingkat kenaikan gaji Salary increment rate Tingkat pengunduran diri 8% untuk karyawan berumur dibawah 30 tahun Voluntary resignation rate secara sukarela dan akan secara sukarela terus berkurang sampai 0% pada usia 53 tahun/ 8 % for employees below the age of 30 years and will linearly decrease until 0% at the age of 53 years Tingkat mortalitas Tabel Mortalita Indonesia 2011 (TMI'11)/ Mortality rate Indonesian Mortality Table 2011 (TMI'11) 55 tahun/55 years Usia pensiun normal Normal retirement age Tingkat kecacatan 10% dari tingkat kematian/ Disability rate 10% of the mortality rate

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29. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (Lanjutan)

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

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY (Continued)

Analyses of employee benefits liability recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position were as follows:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti Nilai wajar atas aset program	38.381 	38.055	Present value of defined benefit obligation Fair value of plan assets
Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja	38.381	38.055	Employee Benefits Liability

Mutasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements of employee benefits liability were as follows:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Saldo awal	38.055	42.007	Beginning balance
Beban yang			Expense recognized
diakui dalam laba rugi	1.146	4.558	in profit or loss
Pengukuran kembali yang diakui dalam			Remeasurements recognized in
penghasilan komprehensif lain	974	3.760	other comprehensive income
Pembayaran manfaat	(2.426)	(9.564)	Benefits paid
Penyesuaian selisih kurs	632	(2.706)	Foreign exchange adjustment
Saldo Akhir Tahun	38.381	38.055	Ending Balance

30. MODAL SAHAM

Susunan pemegang saham Perusahaan dan total kepemilikan saham pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, berdasarkan catatan Biro Administrasi Efek (BAE) Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) adalah sebagai berikut:

30. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's shareholders and their respective shareholdings as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, based on the Securities Administration Agency's (BAE) and Central Custodian Stock Indonesian (KSEI) records were as follows:

		[•] 2019 dan 31 Des 201 , <i>2019 and Dec 31</i> , <i>20</i>		
Pemegang Saham	Jumlah Saham Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh (dalam satuan penuh)/ Number of Shares Issued and Fully Paid (in full amounts)	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership (%)	Jumlah/ Amounts (USD)	Shareholders
PT Purinusa Ekapersada Masyarakat (masing-masing	1.857.744.987	60	408.645	PT Purinusa Ekapersada
dibawah 5%)	1.255.478.583	40	276.165	Public (each below 5%)
Total	3.113.223.570	100	684.810	Total

31. TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR

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

pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebesar USD29,2 juta.

32. SALDO LABA DAN DIVIDEN

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan pada tanggal 27 Juni 2018, pemegang saham setuju untuk membagikan dividen tunai tahun 2017 sebesar USD6,7 juta (setara dengan Rp93,4 miliar) atau setara dengan Rp30 per lembar saham. Dividen tersebut dibagikan kepada pemegang saham yang terdaftar pada tanggal 9 Juli 2018. Dividen kas ini dibayarkan pada tanggal 27 Juli 2018.

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

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31. ADDITIONAL PAID - IN CAPITAL

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

Balance as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 amounted to USD29.2 million.

32. RETAINED EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

Based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated June 27, 2018, the shareholders approved the distribution of cash dividends for the year 2017 to USD6.7 million (equivalent to amounting Rp93.4 billion) or equivalent to Rp30 per share. The dividends were distributed to all of its registered shareholders as of July 9, 2018. These cash dividends were paid on July 27, 2018.

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

33. PENJUALAN NETO

Rincian penjualan neto diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut:

33. NET SALES

The details of net sales were classified as follows:

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Three-month periods ended		
	31 Mar 2019/	31 Mar 2018/	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018	
Produk kertas	278.734	250.354	Paper products
Kertas industri, produk			Industrial paper, packaging
pengemas dan lainnya	28.237	25.552	products and others
Penjualan Neto (Catatan 40)	306.971	275.906	Net Sales (Note 40)

Rincian penjualan berdasarkan pelanggan adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of sales based on customers were as follows:

	Tiga bulan yang bera	akhir pada tanggal/	
	Three-month p	eriods ended	
	31 Mar 2019/	31 Mar 2018/	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018	
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
(masing-masing dibawah 10% dari			(each below 10% of
penjualan neto)	166.335	137.230	net)
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 41a)			Related parties (Note 41a)
<u>Lokal</u>			<u>Local</u>
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah	140.581	133.584	PT Cakrawala Mega Indah

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33. PENJUALAN NETO (Lanjutan)

33. NET SALES (Continued)

	Tiga bulan yang bera	akhir pada tanggal/	
	Three-month periods ended		
	31 Mar 2019/ 31 Mar 2018/		
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018	
<u>Ekspor</u>			<u>Export</u>
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah			Others (each below 10% of
10% dari penjualan neto)	55	5.092	net sales)
Total penjualan - pihak berelasi	140.636	138.676	Total sales - related parties

306.971

34. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN

Beban Pokok Penjualan

Penjualan Neto

34. COST OF GOODS SOLD

246.585

275.906

Komponen beban pokok penjualan adalah sebagai berikut:

The components of cost of goods sold were as follows:

Net Sales

	Three-month periods ended		
	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Mar 2018/ <i>Mar 31, 2018</i>	
Bahan baku	<u> </u>		Raw materials
Saldo awal periode	81.121	35.184	At beginning of period
Pembelian	148.079	150.393	Purchases
Bahan baku tersedia	000 000	105 577	Raw materials
untuk diproduksi	229.200	185.577	available for manufacturing
Bahan baku pada akhir periode	(90.369)	(48.531)	Raw materials at end of period
Pemakaian bahan baku	138.831	137.046	Raw materials used
Tenaga kerja langsung	5.734	6.730	Direct labor
Beban pabrikasi	100.940	104.751	Manufacturing overhead
Total beban produksi	245.505	248.527	Total production costs
Persediaan barang dalam proses			Work-in-process inventory
Saldo awal periode	22.913	28.360	At beginning of period
Saldo akhir periode	(22.359)	(27.445)	At end of period
Beban pokok produksi	246.059	249.442	Cost of goods manufactured
Persediaan barang jadi			Finished goods inventory
Saldo awal periode	165.534	125.146	At beginning of period
Saldo akhir periode	(137.321)	(128.003)	At end of period

274.272

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

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

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

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

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

Cost of Goods Sold

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34. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN (Lanjutan)

34. COST OF GOODS SOLD (Continued)

	Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/ Three-month periods ended		
	31 Mar 2019/	31 Mar 2018/	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018	
<u>Pemasok</u>			<u>Suppliers</u>
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
(masing-masing dibawah			(each below 10% of
10% dari penjualan neto)	85.038	75.505	net sales)
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 41b)			Related parties (Note 41b)
PT Cakrawala Mega Indah	133.005	123.555	PT Cakrawala Mega Indah
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah			Others (each below
10% dari penjualan neto)	2.812	8.403	10% of net sales)
Subtotal	135.817	131.958	Subtotal
Total pembelian	220.855	207.463	Total purchases
Pembelian bahan pembantu			Purchases of indirect material
dan suku cadang	(72.776)	(57.070)	and spare parts
Total Pembelian Bahan Baku	148.079	150.393	Total Purchases of Raw Materials

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

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

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Three-month p	Three-month periods ended		
	31 Mar 2019/	31 Mar 2018/		
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018		
Cakrawala Mega Indah	133.005	123.555		

PT Cakrawala Mega Indah

35. BEBAN USAHA

PT

35. OPERATING EXPENSES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

The account consists of:

a. Beban Penjualan

a. Selling Expenses

	i iga bulan yang beraknir pada tanggal/		
	Three-month p	eriods ended	
	31 Mar 2019/ 31 Mar 2018/		
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018	
Ongkos angkut	7.525	7.090	Freight
Komisi	816	369	Commission
Gaji dan upah	735	785	Salaries and wages
Beban kantor (Catatan 41d)	277	331	Office expenses (Note 41d)
Administrasi bank	241	224	Bank charges
Perjalanan dinas	107	117	Traveling
Penyusutan (Catatan 15)	1	2	Depreciation (Note 15)
Lain-lain	1.175	1.003	Others
Total	10.877	9.921	Total

Tiga hulan yang berakhir nada tanggal/

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35. BEBAN USAHA (Lanjutan)

b. Beban Umum dan Administrasi

35. OPERATING EXPENSES (Continued)

b. General and Administrative Expenses

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada ta

	Three-month periods ended		
	31 Mar 2019/	31 Mar 2018/	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018	
Gaji dan upah	2.879	3.771	Salaries and wages
Jasa manajemen dan			Management and
profesional (Catatan 41c)	2.561	2.323	professional fees (Note 41c)
Asuransi	409	295	Insurance
Beban kantor (Catatan 41d)	297	329	Office expenses (Note 41d)
Penyusutan (Catatan 15)	188	214	Depreciation (Note 15)
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	136	318	Repairs and maintenance
Perjalanan dinas	83	70	Traveling
Lain-lain	1.216	1.158	Others
Total	7.769	8.478	Total

36. BEBAN BUNGA

36. INTEREST EXPENSE

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

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

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	riga balan jang bere	min pada tanggan	
	Three-month p	eriods ended	
	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Mar 2018/ <i>Mar 31, 2018</i>	
	01, 2010	61, 2616	
Beban bunga kontraktual	15.038	12.963	Contractual interest expense
Penyesuaian neto atas penerapan			Net adjustment on implementation
PSAK No. 55	(1.111)	(927)	of PSAK No. 55
Beban Bunga Efektif	13.927	12.036	Effective Interest Expense

37. PERPAJAKAN

37. TAXATION

a. Pajak Dibayar Dimuka

a. Prepaid Taxes

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai Pajak penghasilan	3.776 9.953	17.983 12.567	Value-Added Tax Income taxes
Total	13.729	30.550	Total

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37. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

b. Utang Pajak

37. TAXATION (Continued)

b. Taxes Payable

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Pajak penghasilan			Income taxes
Pasal 21	232	454	Article 21
Pasal 22	102	50	Article 22
Pasal 23/26	203	1.622	Article 23/26
Pasal 29	1.034		Article 29
Total	1.571	2.126	Total

c. Taksiran Beban Pajak Penghasilan

c. Estimated Income Tax Expense

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

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

Tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal/

	Three-month pe	eriods ended	
	31 Mar 2019/	31 Mar 2018/	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018	
Kini			Current
Perusahaan	(1.034)	<u>-</u> _	Company
Tangguhan			Deferred
Perusahaan	(2.250)	(2.419)	Company
Entitas Anak	289	5_	Subsidiaries
Subtotal	(1.961)	(2.414)	Subtotal
Beban Pajak Penghasilan - Neto	(2.995)	(2.414)	Income Tax Expense - Net

Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum beban pajak penghasilan dan estimasi laba (rugi) fiskal untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, berdasarkan laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dalam Rupiah Indonesia, adalah sebagai berikut:

Reconciliation between profit before income tax expense and estimated fiscal profit (loss) for the period ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, based on the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in Indonesian Rupiah, was as follows:

	2019	2018	
	(Dalam ribuan Rupiah/	(Dalam ribuan Rupiah/	
	In thousands of Rupiah)	In thousands of Rupiah)	
Laba (Rugi) Perusahaan			Profit (Loss) before income tax
sebelum beban			expense attributable
pajak penghasilan			to the Company
Januari-Maret	269.150	(26.225)	January-March
April-Desember (taksiran)	252.394	317.375	April-December (estimated)
Beda waktu:			Temporary differences:
Penyusutan aset tetap	38.292	(35.010)	Depreciation of fixed assets
Beban imbalan kerja	(72.929)	16.368	Employee benefit expense
Lain-lain	(62.855)	(46.125)	Others
Beda tetap:			Permanent differences:
Penghasilan bunga final	(14.747)	(10.416)	Final interest income

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37. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

	2019 (Dalam ribuan Rupiah/ In thousands of Rupiah)	2018 (Dalam ribuan Rupiah/ In thousands of Rupiah)	
Penghasilan sewa final	(4.237)	(3.179)	Final rental income
Lain-lain	(1.053)	(14.621)	Others
Estimasi Akumulasi Laba Fiskal - Akhir Tahun	404.015	198.167	Estimated Fiscal Profit Carry-forward - at End of Year

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

Temporary differences consist mainly of depreciation of fixed assets, net adjustment on adoption of PSAK No. 55 and provision for employee benefits. Permanent differences consist mainly of interest income already subjected to final tax.

d. Pajak Tangguhan

Mutasi aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan - neto dan manfaat (beban) pajak yang terkait pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

d. Deferred Taxes

Dikreditkan

37. TAXATION (Continued)

Movements of deferred tax assets (liabilities) net and the related tax benefit (expense) as of March 31, 2019 were as follows:

		(Dihahankan) ka		
		,		
		Komprehensif		
		Lain/		
	Dibebankan	Charged to		
31 Desember/	ke Laba Rugi/	Other	31 Maret/	
December 31,	Charged to	Comprehensive	March 31,	
2018	Profit or Loss	Income	2019	
				Company
				Deferred tax assets
6.353	(1.587)	-	4.766	Accumulated fiscal loss
				Revaluation of fixed assets -
838	4	=	842	net of depreciation
7.552	(225)	49	7.376	Employee benefits
				Net unrealized loss
				on fair value changes of
				financial assets
(128)	(56)		(184)	and liabilities
14.615	(1.864)	49	12.800	Total
				Deferred tax liability
34.485	386	-	34.871	Fixed assets
				Deferred Tax
(19.870)	(2.250)	49	(22.071)	Liability - Net
				Subsidiaries
				Deferred Tax
1.389	289		1 670	Assets - Net
	0.353 838 7.552 (128) 14.615 34.485 (19.870)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018 ke Laba Rugi/ Charged to Profit or Loss 6.353 (1.587) 838 7.552 (225) (128) (56) 14.615 (1.864) 34.485 386 (19.870) (2.250)	Dibebankan ke Laba Rugi/ Charged to Other Comprehensive Income Comprehensive Income	Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain Charged to Other Comprehensive Income March 31, 2018 Penghasilan Charged to Other Comprehensive March 31, 2019 Penghasilan Charged to March 31, 2019 Penghasilan Charged to Other Comprehensive March 31, 2019 Penghasilan Charged to Penghasilan Charged to Penghasilan Charged to Other Comprehensive March 31, 2019 Penghasilan Charged to Penghasilan Charged to Penghasilan Penghasilan

37. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

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

e. Surat Ketetapan Pajak

Pada tanggal 18 Desember 2018, Perusahaan menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar (SKPLB) No. 00002/406/17/092/18 atas Pajak Penghasilan Badan tahun pajak 2017 sebesar Rp48,7 miliar dan laba fiskal untuk tahun pajak 2017 ditetapkan sebesar Rp515,0 miliar.

Pada tanggal 21 Februari 2018, Perusahaan menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar (SKPLB) No. 00004/406/16/092/18 atas Pajak Penghasilan Badan tahun pajak 2016 sebesar Rp51,5 miliar dan laba fiskal Perusahaan untuk tahun pajak 2016 ditetapkan sebesar Rp619,6 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 tahun 2019 dan 2018, Perusahaan telah memenuhi ketentuan dalam Peraturan Pemerintah No. 56 Tahun 2015 dan Undang-undang No. 36 Tahun 2008, dan oleh karena itu, telah menggunakan pengurangan tarif pajak sebesar 5% dalam penghitungan pajak penghasilan badan.

Pada tahun 2019 dan 2018, pajak penghasilan tangguhan telah dihitung dengan menggunakan tariftarif 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. Direktorat Jendral Pajak dapat menetapkan dan mengubah liabilitas pajak dalam batas waktu lima (5) tahun sejak tanggal terutang pajak.

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37. TAXATION (Continued)

Accumulated fiscal loss recorded as deferred tax assets represent amounts that management believes can be compensated against taxable profit within a period of five (5) years from when the fiscal loss was incurred.

e. Tax Assessment

On December 18, 2018, the Company received Tax Overpayment Assessment Letter (SKPLB) No. 00002/406/17/092/18 on Corporate Income Tax for the fiscal year 2017 amounting to Rp48.7 billion and taxable income for the fiscal year 2017 settled at Rp515.0 billion.

On February 21, 2018, the Company received Tax Overpayment Assessment Letter (SKPLB) No.00004/406/16/092/18 of 2016 corporate income tax amounting to Rp51.5 billion and taxable income settled at Rp619.6 billion.

f. Government Regulation

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

In 2019 and 2018, the Company has complied with the requirements of the Government Regulation No. 56 Year 2015 and Law No. 36 Year 2008, and therefore, has effected the 5% tax rate reduction in its corporate income tax computation.

In 2019 and 2018, 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. The Directorate General of Taxation may assess or amend taxes within five (5) years from the date the tax became due.

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

Perhitungan laba neto per saham dasar adalah sebagai berikut:

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

Laba per Saham

The following presents the computation of basic earnings per share:

		Dasar/	
Laba Neto	Total Rata-rata Tertimbang Saham	yang dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik	
yang Dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk / Net Profit Attributable to Owners of	Biasa yang Beredar (Dalam Satuan Penuh)/ Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding	Entitas Induk (USD) (Dalam Satuan Penuh)/ Basic/ Earnings Per Share Attributable to Owners of the Parent (USD)	
the Parent	(In Full Amount)	(In Full Amount)	
47.925	3.113.223.570	0,0154	January - March 2019
47.423	3.113.223.570	0,0152	January - March 2018

Perusahaan tidak menghitung laba per saham dilusian karena Perusahaan tidak memiliki saham yang mempunyai efek dilutif potensial pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018.

The Company did not calculate diluted earnings per share since the Company has no shares that have a potential dilutive effect as of March 31, 2019 and 2018.

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

Januari - Maret 2019

Januari - Maret 2018

Saldo aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang selain Dolar Amerika Serikat pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

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

The outstanding monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than United States Dollar as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	_	31 Mar 2019//		
	•	Mata Uang		
		Selain Dolar AS		
		(dalam ribuan)/		
		Currency	Setara dalam	
		Other than	Dolar AS/	
		US Dollar	Equivalent in	
		(in thousands)	US Dollar	
ASET				ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas				Cash and cash equivalents
dan aset lancar lainnya				and other current assets
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	104.382.417	7.328	Indonesian Rupiah
Yuan Cina	CNY	14.743	2.189	Chinese Yuan
Euro Eropa	EUR	621	697	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	58.718	530	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	670	85	Hong Kong Dollar
Dolar Singapura	SGD	46	34	Singaporean Dollar
Dirham Uni Emirat Arab	AED	3	1	United Arab Emirates Dirham

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

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

		31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>		
		Mata Uang Selain Dolar AS (dalam ribuan)/ Currency Other than US Dollar (in thousands)	Setara dalam Dolar AS/ Equivalent in US Dollar	
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	156.135.799	10.962	Investment in Danamas Stabil Indonesian Rupiah
•	ıτρ	100.100.700	10.002	Trade and other receivables
Piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain Euro Eropa	EUR	4.374	4.912	European Euro
Yuan Cina	CNY	22.184	3.294	Chinese Yuan
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	2.489	3.251	British Poundsterling
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	14.510.228	1.019	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	44.291	400	Japanese Yen
Dolar Singapura	SGD	2	1	Singaporean Dollar
Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi				Other receivables - related parties
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	14.539.160	1.020	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	2.304	21	Japanese Yen
Ringgit Malaysia	MYR	7	2	Malaysian Ringgit
Uang jaminan				Refundable deposits
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	17.044.129	1.197	Indonesian Rupiah
Total Aset			36.943	Total Assets
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek dan				Short-term bank loans and
pembiayaan musyarakah				musyarakah financing
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	3.658.662.225	256.856	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	253	284	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	24.798	224	Japanese Yen
Utang usaha dan				Trade payables
utang lain-lain				and other payables
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	1.104.448.524	77.537	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	660	740	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	28.605	258	Japanese Yen
Dolar Singapura	SGD	233	172	Singaporean Dollar
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	85	111	British Poundsterling
Franc Swiss	CHF	9	9	Swiss Franc

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

	,	31 Mar 2019// Mata Uang	Mar 31, 2019	
	,	Selain Dolar AS (dalam ribuan)/ Currency Other than US Dollar (in thousands)	Setara dalam Dolar AS/ Equivalent in US Dollar	
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi				Other payables - related parties
Yen Jepang	JPY	24.555	222	Japanese Yen
Indonesian Rupiah	Rp	30.431	2	Indonesian Rupiah
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas imbalan kerja				Accrued expenses and employee benefits liabilities
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	632.627.728	44.414	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	14.897	135	Japanese Yen
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	63	82	British Poundsterling
Euro Eropa	EUR	55	61	European Euro
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	40	5	Hong Kong Dollar
Dolar Singapura	SGD	3	2	Singaporean Dollar
Liabilitas jangka panjang, pembiayaan musyarakah dan utang murabahah				Long term liabilities, musyarakah financing and murabahah payable
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	2.958.250.901	207.683	Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	5.946.664	53.669	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUR	36.953	41.496	European Euro
Total Liabilitas			683.962	Total Liabilities
Liabilitas Neto			(647.019)	Net Liabilities
		31 Des 2018/ <i>L</i>	Dec 31, 2018	
	•	Mata Uang		
		Selain Dolar AS		
		(dalam ribuan)/	Catava dalam	
		Currency Other than	Setara dalam Dolar AS/	
		US Dollar	Equivalent in	
		(in thousands)	US Dollar	
ASET	,			ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas dan aset lancar lainnya Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	259.935.730	17.950	Cash and cash equivalents and other current assets Indonesian Rupiah
Yuan Cina	CNY	18.299	2.666	Chinese Yuan
Euro Eropa	EUR	670	766	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	47.745	432	Japanese Yen

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

		31 Des 2018/L	Dec 31, 2018	
		Mata Uang Selain Dolar AS (dalam ribuan)/ Currency Other than US Dollar (in thousands)	Setara dalam Dolar AS/ Equivalent in US Dollar	
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	670	86	Hong Kong Dollar
Dolar Singapura Dirham Uni Emirat Arab	SGD AED	46 3	33 1	Singaporean Dollar United Arab Emirates Dirham
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil				Investment in Danamas Stabil
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	138.692.187	9.578	Indonesian Rupiah
Piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain				Trade and other receivables
Yuan Cina -	CNY	95.013	13.844	Chinese Yuan
Euro Eropa	EUR	3.879	4.436	European Euro
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	2.984	3.786	British Poundsterling
Rupiah Indonesia Yen Jepang	Rp JPY	44.861.106 147.827	3.098 1.338	Indonesian Rupiah Japanese Yen
Dolar Australia	AUD	147.627	1.336	Australian Dollar
Dolar Singapura	SGD	2	1	Singaporean Dollar
Piutang lain-lain - pihak berelasi Rupiah Indonesia Yen Jepang Ringgit Malaysia	Rp JPY MYR	12.100.553 2.304 7	835 21 2	Other receivables - related parties Indonesian Rupiah Japanese Yen Malaysian Ringgit
Uang jaminan				Refundable deposits
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	17.044.129	1.177	Indonesian Rupiah
Total Aset			60.068	Total Assets
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek dan pembiayaan musyarakah				Short-term bank loans and musyarakah financing
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	4.699.859.540	324.553	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	267	306	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	31.081	281	Japanese Yen
Utang usaha dan utang lain-lain				Trade payables and other payables
Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	840.366.802	58.032	Indonesian Rupiah
Euro Eropa	EUR	751	858	European Euro
Yen Jepang	JPY	44.169	400	Japanese Yen
Dolar Singapura	SGD	228	167	Singaporean Dollar
Poundsterling Inggris	GBP	123	156	British Poundsterling
Franc Swiss	CHF	9	9	Swiss Franc
Yuan Cina	CNY	32	5	Chinese Yuan

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

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

	_	31 Des 2018/L	Dec 31, 2018	
		Mata Uang Selain Dolar AS (dalam ribuan)/ Currency Other than US Dollar (in thousands)	Setara dalam Dolar AS/ Equivalent in US Dollar	
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi				Other payables - related parties
Yen Jepang	JPY	40.504	367	Japanese Yen
Indonesian Rupiah	Rp	44.252	3	Indonesian Rupiah
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas imbalan kerja Rupiah Indonesia Poundsterling Inggris Yen Jepang	Rp GBP JPY	633.620.038 180 18.472	43.755 228 168	Accrued expenses and employee benefits liabilities Indonesian Rupiah British Poundsterling Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUR	78	89	European Euro
Dolar Hong Kong	HKD	40	5	Hong Kong Dollar
Liabilitas jangka panjang, pembiayaan musyarakah dan utang murabahah Rupiah Indonesia	Rp	3.004.175.133	207.456	Long term liabilities, musyarakah financing and murabahah payable Indonesian Rupiah
Yen Jepang	JPY	6.076.823	55.018	Japanese Yen
Euro Eropa	EUR	37.734	43.151	European Euro
Total Liabilitas			735.007	Total Liabilities
Liabilitas Neto			(674.939)	Net Liabilities

40. INFORMASI SEGMEN

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

Informasi atas segmen usaha Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

40. SEGMENT INFORMATION

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

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

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40. INFORMASI SEGMEN (Lanjutan)

40. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

	Tiga bulan yang bera	ıkhir pada tanggal/	
	Three-month p		
	31 Mar 2019/	31 Mar 2018/	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018	
Informasi Berdasarkan			Information Based on
Wilayah Geografis:			Geographical Area:
<u>Ekspor</u>			<u>Export</u>
Asia	85.689	82.117	Asia
Afrika	38.699	21.591	Africa
Amerika	14.247	6.268	America
Timur tengah	9.842	10.562	Middle east
Eropa Lainnya	9.750 7.331	12.465 8.982	Europe Others
•			
Total Penjualan Ekspor Lokal	165.558 141.413	141.985 133.921	Total Export Sales Local
		275.906	
Total Penjualan Neto	306.971	275.900	Total Net Sales
Informasi Berdasarkan Jenis Produk:			Information Based on Type of Product:
Penjualan Neto	070 704	050.054	<u>Net Sales</u>
Produk kertas	278.734	250.354	Paper products
Kertas industri, produk pengemas dan lainnya	28.237	25.552	Industrial paper, packaging product and other
•		275.906	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Penjualan Neto Konsolidasian	306.971	275.900	Consolidated Net Sales
Beban Pokok Penjualan	252 522		Cost of Goods Sold
Produk kertas	253.536	227.338	Paper products
Kertas industri, produk	20.736	10.047	Industrial paper, packaging product and other
pengemas dan lainnya		19.247	7 0 07
Beban Pokok Penjualan Konsolidasian	274.272	246.585	Consolidated Cost of Goods Sold
Laba Bruto			<u>Gross Profit</u>
Produk kertas	25.198	23.016	Paper products
Kertas industri, produk	7 501	6 205	Industrial paper, packaging product and other
pengemas dan lainnya	7.501	6.305	, , ,
Laba Bruto Konsolidasian	32.699	29.321	Consolidated Gross Profit
Beban Usaha			Operating Expenses
Produk kertas	16.931	16.695	Paper products
Kertas industri, produk			Industrial paper,
pengemas dan lainnya	1.715	1.704	packaging product and other
Total Beban Usaha Konsolidasian	18.646	18.399	Total Consolidated Operating Expenses
Laba Usaha			Operating Profit
Produk kertas	8.267	6.321	Paper products
Kertas industri, produk			Industrial paper,
pengemas dan lainnya	5.786	4.601	packaging product and other
Laba Usaha Konsolidasian	14.053	10.922	Consolidated Operating Profit
Persentase dari total aset			Percentage of total assets
dan liabilitas:			and liabilities:
Produk kertas	97%	97%	Paper products
Kertas industri, produk	00/	20/	Industrial paper,
pengemas dan lainnya	3%	3%	packaging product and other
Total	100%	100%	Total

41. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI

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

Transaksi usaha yang dilakukan dengan pihak berelasi terutama meliputi penjualan barang jadi dan pembelian bahan baku. Total penjualan barang jadi ke pihak berelasi sekitar 45,81% dan 50,26% dari total penjualan neto masing-masing untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018. Total pembelian bahan baku (pulp) dari pihak berelasi lebih kurang sebesar 88,95% dan 82,94% dari total pembelian pulp, masing-masing untuk tahun periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018.

Transaksi-transaksi signifikan dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

- a. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menjual kertas, kertas industri, pengemas dan lainnya di pasar lokal dan pasar internasional melalui pihak berelasi. Total penjualan ekspor melalui pihak berelasi adalah sebesar 0,03% dan 3,59% dari total penjualan ekspor masing-masing untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (Catatan 33). Total penjualan lokal melalui pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar 99,41% dan 99,75% dari total penjualan lokal untuk perjode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (Catatan 33). Saldo piutang dari pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 disajikan dalam "Piutang Usaha - Pihak Berelasi" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 7). Saldo uang muka pelanggan pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 disajikan dalam "Uang Muka Pelanggan" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 17).
- b. Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, Perusahaan membeli bahan baku, bahan pembantu dan suku cadang dari PT Cakrawala Mega Indah dan pihak masing-masing berelasi lainnya, sebesar USD135,8 juta dan USD132,0 juta untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 atau sekitar 44,24% dan 47,83% dari total penjualan neto (Catatan 34). Saldo sehubungan dengan transaksi ini pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 disajikan dalam "Uang muka Pemasok" (Catatan 10) dan "Utang Usaha - Pihak Berelasi" (Catatan 19) pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

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41. BALANCES AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

Trade transactions made with related parties consist primarily of sales of finished goods and purchases of raw materials. Sales to related parties represent approximately 45.81% and 50.26% of the Company's net sales for three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Total raw materials purchases (pulp) from related parties represent approximately 88.95% and 82.94% of the Company's total pulp purchases or three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Significant transactions with related parties were as follows:

- a. The Company and its Subsidiaries sell paper, industrial paper, packaging and others on the local and international market through related parties. Total export sales through related parties represents approximately 0.03% and 3.59% of the Company's export sales for three-month periods ended 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (Note 33). Total local sales through related parties represents approximately 99.41% and 99.75% of the total local sales for three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (Note 33). The related party receivables as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are presented as part of "Trade Receivables - Related Parties" in the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 7). The related party advances from customer as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are presented as part of "Advances from Customer" in the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 17).
- b. As of March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company purchased raw materials, indirect materials and spare-parts from PT Cakrawala Mega Indah and other related parties amounting to USD135.8 million and USD132.0 million for three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, representing approximately 44.24% and 47.83% of the net sales (Note 34). Balances related to these transactions as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are presented as part of "Advances to Suppliers" (Note 10) and "Trade Payables Related Parties" (Note 19) in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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

- c. APP menyediakan jasa manajemen tertentu kepada Perusahaan. Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, beban manajemen sehubungan dengan jasa-jasa tersebut masing-masing sebesar USD2,3 juta dan USD2,1 juta yang disajikan dalam "Beban Usaha -Umum dan Administrasi - Jasa Manajemen dan Profesional" (Catatan 35b). Saldo utang lain-lain kepada pihak berelasi pada tanngal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 disajikan dalam "Utang Lain-Lain Pihak Berelasi" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.
- d. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengadakan perjanjian sewa dengan PT Royal Oriental, pihak berelasi, meliputi sewa ruang kantor dengan total area seluas 1.966 m² pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, dengan uang sewa USD30 dan USD25 per bulan m². Total beban sewa dan jasa pelayanan yang dibebankan pada usaha masing-masing sebesar USD213,7 ribu dan USD232,7 ribu untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, dicatat dalam "Beban Usaha Penjualan Beban Kantor" dan "Beban Usaha Umum dan Administrasi Beban Kantor" (Catatan 35). Sewa dibayar dimuka disajikan dalam "Uang Muka dan Beban Dibayar Dimuka" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 10).
- e. Pada tanggal 20 Juni 2016, Perusahaan telah menandatangani perjanjian sewa menyewa dengan PT Paramitra Gunakarya Cemerlang, yang dimiliki secara tidak langsung oleh PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk atas sebidang tanah dan bangunan milik Perusahaan seluas 578,75 m² untuk jangka waktu sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2020, dengan harga sewa sebesar Rp700,6 juta per tahun. Total penghasilan sewa untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 adalah sebesar Rp700,6 juta (setara dengan USD48,4 ribu) dan Rp700,6 juta (setara dengan USD51,7 ribu).
- f. Perusahaan juga memiliki rekening bank dan deposito berjangka pada PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk dan investasi jangka pendek pada PT Sinarmas Asset Management, masing-masing bersaldo USD13,5 juta dan USD11,5 juta pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018. (Catatan 6 dan 11).
- g. Kompensasi manajemen kunci
 Total kompensasi imbalan kerja jangka pendek yang
 dibayar kepada personil manajemen kunci
 Perusahaan (Dewan komisaris dan Direksi) untuk
 periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggaltanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018
 adalah sebagai berikut:

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

- c. APP provides certain management services to the Company. The management fee in connection with these services was USD2.3 million and USD2.1 million as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which was presented under "Operating Expenses General and Administrative Management and Professional Fees" (Note 35b). The related party other payables as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are presented as part of "Other Payables-Related Parties" in the consolidated statement financial position.
- d. The Company and its Subsidiary entered into rental agreements with PT Royal Oriental, a related party, for office space with a total area of 1,966 m² as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, monthly rental fee of USD30 and USD25 per m². Total rental and service expense charged to operations amounting to USD213.7 thousand and USD232.7 thousand for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, were recorded under "Operating Expenses Selling Office Expenses" and "Operating Expenses General and Administrative Office Expenses" (Note 35). The prepaid rent is presented under "Advances and Prepaid Expenses" respectively, on the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 10).
- e. On June 20, 2016, the Company has signed rental agreement with PT Paramitra Gunakarya Cemerlang, who is indirectly owned by PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk in respect of 578.75 square meters of land and building owned by the Company in the term as of December 31, 2020, with the rental fee of Rp700.6 million per annum. Total rental income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted Rp700.6 million (equivalent to USD48.4 thousand) and Rp700.6 million (equivalent to USD51.7 thousand).
- f. The Company has bank accounts and time deposits in PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk and short-term investment in PT Sinarmas Asset Management amounting to USD13.5 million and USD11.5 million as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively (Notes 6 and 11).
- g. Key management compensation
 The total amounts of short-term employee benefits
 compensation paid to the Company's key
 management personnel (Boards of Commissioners
 and Directors) for the three-month periods ended
 March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were as
 follows:

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

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

	31 Mar 2019	Mar 31, 2019	31 Mar 2018/ <i>Mar 31, 2018</i>		
		Setara dalam			
	Dalam ribuan Rupiah/ In thousands Rupiah	ribuan Dolar AS/ Equivalent in thousands of US Dollar	Dalam ribuan Rupiah/ In thousands Rupiah	ribuan Dolar AS/ Equivalent in thousands of US Dollar	
Dewan Komisaris	699.579	49	227.347	17	Board of Commissioners
Direksi	2.030.664	143	2.014.510	146	Board of Directors
Total	2.730.244	192	2.241.857	163	Total

42. INFORMASI TAMBAHAN ARUS KAS

42. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

Aktivitas yang tidak memengaruhi arus kas adalah sebagai berikut:

Activities not affecting cash flows were as follows:

31 Mar 2019/ 31 Mar 2018/ Mar 31, 2019 Mar 31, 2018

Reklasifikasi aset dalam Reclassification asset under penyelesaian - 426 construction

Mutasi liabilitas yang diklasifikasikan dibawah aktivitas pendanaan dalam laporan arus kas konsolidasian adalah sebagai berikut: Movements of liabilities classified under financing activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows were as follows:

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

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43. KOMITMEN

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

43. COMMITMENTS

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

44. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN

Tabel berikut menyajikan jumlah tercatat dari instrumen keuangan yang dicatat di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dan taksiran nilai wajar pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018:

44. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table sets forth the carrying amounts of financial instruments that are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position and estimated fair values as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>		
Akun	Jumlah Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Accounts
Aset Keuangan			Financial Assets
Diukur pada nilai wajar			Measured at fair value
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL)			Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Investasi pada			Investment in
Venture Capital Investment Fund	215.917	215.917	Venture Capital Investment Fund
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil	10.962	10.962	Investment in Danamas Stabil
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi			Measured at amortized cost
Kas	19	19	Cash on hand
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang:			Loans and Receivables:
Kas di bank dan setara kas	146.101	146.101	Cash in banks and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi			
penyisihan kerugian			Trade receivables - net of
atas penurunan nilai	117.944	117.944	allowance for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	523	523	Other receivables - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	45.896	45.896	Other current assets
Piutang lain-lain -			Non-current
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	136.197	136.197	other receivables - related parties
Total Aset Keuangan	673.559	673.559	Total Financial Assets
Liabilitas Keuangan			Financial Liabilities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi			Measured at amortized cost
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	329.623	329.623	Short-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah -			Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	12.637	12.637	third parties
Utang usaha	80.536	80.536	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	5.518	5.518	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar	10.087	10.087	Accrued expenses
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current - other payables -
jangka panjang	10.586	10.586	related parties

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44. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

44. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	31 Mar 2019/	Mar 31, 2019	
Akun	Jumlah Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Values	Accounts
Liabilitas jangka panjang:	71111041110	74,400	Long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	18	18	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	258.809	258.809	Bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -	200.000	200.000	Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	36.243	36.243	third parties
Utang murabahah -			Murabahah payables -
pihak ketiga	23.545	23.545	third parties
Pinjaman	142.239	142.239	Loans
Wesel bayar	651.236	651.236	Notes payable
Utang obligasi	25.000	25.000	Bonds payable
Total Liabilitas Keuangan	1.586.077	1.586.077	Total Financial Liabilities
Alone	31 Des 2018// Jumlah Tercatat/ Carrying	Nilai Wajar/ <i>Fair</i>	
Akun	Amounts	Values	Accounts
Aset Keuangan			Financial Assets
Diukur pada nilai wajar			Measured at fair value
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL)			Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Investasi pada	212.114	212.114	Investment in
Venture Capital Investment Fund Investasi pada Danamas Stabil	9.578	9.578	Venture Capital Investment Fund Investment in Danamas Stabil
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi	3.370	3.570	Measured at amortized cost
Kas	12	12	<u>ivieasured at amortized cost</u> Cash on hand
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang:	12	12	Loans and Receivables:
Kas di bank dan setara kas	153.281	153.281	Cash in banks and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha - setelah dikurangi			
penyisihan kerugian			Trade receivables - net of
atas penurunan nilai	123.126	123.126	allowance for impairment loss
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	609	609	Other receivables - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	45.259	45.259	Other current assets
Piutang lain-lain -			Non-current
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	136.012	136.012	other receivables - related parties
Total Aset Keuangan	679.991	679.991	Total Financial Assets
Liabilitas Keuangan			Financial Liabilities
Diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi			Measured at amortized cost
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	377.010	377.010	Short-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah -	,		Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	12.430	12.430	third parties

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44. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

44. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

	31 Des 2018/D	ec 31, 2018	
Akun	Jumlah Tercatat/ Carrying Amounts	Nilai Wajar/ <i>Fair</i> Values	Accounts
Utang usaha	65.281	65.281	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	4.692	4.692	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar	9.810	9.810	Accrued expenses
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi -			Non-current - other payables -
jangka panjang	8.535	8.535	related parties
Liabilitas jangka panjang:			Long-term liabilities:
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	24	24	Finance lease liabilities
Pinjaman bank - pihak ketiga	279.056	279.056	Bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah -			Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	36.427	36.427	third parties
Utang murabahah -			Murabahah payables -
pihak ketiga	23.315	23.315	third parties
Pinjaman	145.644	145.644	Loans
Wesel bayar	664.241	664.241	Notes payable
Utang obligasi	25.000	25.000	Bonds payable
Total Liabilitas Keuangan	1.651.465	1.651.465	Total Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan jangka pendek:

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

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

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.

44. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan jangka panjang:

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

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

 Instrumen keuangan yang tidak dikuotasikan dalam pasar aktif.

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

 Aset dan liabilitas keuangan jangka panjang lainnya (wesel bayar dan pinjaman jangka panjang).

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

45. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN

Risiko-risiko Keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dipengaruhi oleh berbagai risiko keuangan, termasuk risiko pasar (termasuk risiko nilai tukar mata uang 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 PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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44. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

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).

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.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial Risks

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

45. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

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 39.

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

Jika pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 Dolar AS melemah/menguat 5% terhadap mata uang Rupiah Indonesia, Euro Eropa dan Yen Jepang dan Yuan Cina, dengan seluruh variabel lain tetap, maka laba rugi dan ekuitas untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 akan menjadi lebih rendah/tinggi sekitar USD32.5 juta.

b. Risiko tingkat suku bunga

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

Jika pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, suku bunga lebih tinggi/rendah 50 basis poin dengan semua variabel lain tetap, maka laba rugi dan ekuitas untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 akan menjadi lebih rendah/tinggi sekitar USD0,2 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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45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

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 39.

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

If as of March 31, 2019 US Dollar had weakened/strengthened by 5% against Indonesian Rupiah, European Euro, Japanese Yen and Chinese Yuan with all other variables held constant, profit or loss and equity for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 would has been decrease/increase of approximately USD32.5 million.

b. Interest rate risk

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

If as of March 31, 2019, the interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower with all variables held constant, profit or loss and equity for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 would have been lower/higher by approximately USD0.2 million, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate loans.

c. Credit risk

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

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45. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Kas di bank dan setara kas	146.101	153.281	Cash in banks and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	117.944	123.126	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	523	609	Other receivable - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	45.896	45.259	Other current assets
Investasi pada			Investment in
Venture Capital Investment Fund	215.917	212.114	Venture Capital Investment Fund
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil	10.962	9.578	Investment in Danamas Stabil
Piutang lain-lain pihak berelasi -			Non-current other receivables -
tidak lancar	136.197	136.012	related parties
Total	673.540	679.979	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:

	Belum Jatuh Tempo ataupun	Telah Jatuh Tempo tetapi Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Past Due but Not Impaired				
	mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Kurang dari 3 bulan/ Less than 3 months	3 bulan - 12 bulan/ 3 months - 12 months	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 1 year	Total/ <i>Total</i>	
Kas di bank						Cash in banks
dan setara kas	146.101	-	-	-	146.101	and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	96.662	12.897	43	8.342	117.944	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	523	-	-	-	523	Other receivables - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya	45.896	-	-	-	45.896	Other current assets
Investasi pada Venture Capital						Investment in Venture Capital
Investment Fund	215.917	=	-	-	215.917	Investment Fund
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil	10.962	-	-	-	10.962	Investment in Danamas Stabil
Piutang lain-lain -						Non-current other receivables -
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	136.197				136.197	related parties
Total	652.258	12.897	43	8.342	673.540	Total

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45. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

	Belum Jatuh Tempo ataupun	Telah Jatuh T	n Tempo tetapi Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Past Due but Not Impaired			
	mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Kurang dari 3 bulan/ Less than 3 months	3 bulan - 12 bulan/ 3 months - 12 months	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 1 year	Total/ <i>Total</i>	
Kas di bank						Cash in banks
dan setara kas	153.281	-	-	-	153.281	and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	99.323	15.045	10	8.748	123.126	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	609	-	-	-	609	Other receivables - third parties
Aset lancar lainnya Investasi pada Venture Capital	45.259	-	-	-	45.259	Other current assets Investment in Venture Capital
Investment Fund	212.114	-	-	-	212.114	Investment Fund
Investasi pada Danamas Stabil Piutang lain-lain -	9.578	-	-	-	9.578	Investment in Danamas Stabil Non-current other receivables -
pihak berelasi - tidak lancar	136.012				136.012	related parties
Total	656.176	15.045	10	8.748	679.979	Total

d. Risiko likuiditas

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

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

d. Liquidity risk

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

The following tables analyze the Company and Subsidiaries' financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities which are essential in understanding the timing of cash flows requirements. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows (excluding interest expense on loans).

	<u></u>					
	Jumlah Cont					
	Sampai dengan 1 tahun, Total/ Within Total/ 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	329.623	329.623	-	-	Short-term bank loans	
Pembiayaan musyarakah -					Musyarakah financing -	
pihak ketiga	12.637	12.637	-	-	third parties	
Utang usaha	80.536	80.536	-	-	Trade payables	
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	5.518	5.518	-	-	Other payables - third parties	
Beban masih harus dibayar					Accrued expenses	
pada nilai nominal	90.963	90.963	-	-	at nominal value	
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi	10.586	10.586	-	-	Due to related parties	
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	18	18	-	-	Finance lease liability	

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45. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

		31 Mar 2 Arus Kas Kon ractual Undisc	_		
	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 panjang - pihak ketiga	258.809	23.870	228.180	6.759	Long-term bank loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah	230.009	23.070	220.100	0.739	Long-term musyarakah
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	36.243	4.344	31.899	-	financing - third party
Utang murabahah-					Long-term murabahah
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	23.545	677	22.868	-	payables - third parties
Pinjaman jangka panjang					Long-term loans
pada nilai nominal	127.714	6.212	37.858	83.644	at nominal value
Wesel bayar pada nilai nominal	586.641	29.132	229.424	328.085	Notes payable at nominal value
Utang obligasi	25.000	6.250	18.750		Bonds payable
Total	1.587.833	600.366	568.979	418.488	Total

	31 Des 2018/Dec 31, 2018				
		Arus Kas Kon			
	Cont	ractual Undisc	<u> </u>		
	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	377.010	377.010	-	-	Short-term bank loans
Pembiayaan musyarakah -					Musyarakah financing -
pihak ketiga	12.430	12.430	-	-	third parties
Utang usaha	65.281	65.281	-	-	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga	4.692	4.692	-	-	Other payables - third parties
Beban masih harus dibayar					Accrued expenses
pada nilai nominal	86.448	86.448	-	-	at nominal value
Utang lain-lain - pihak berelasi	8.535	8.535	-	-	Due to related parties
Liabilitas sewa pembiayaan	24	24	-	-	Finance lease liability
Pinjaman bank jangka					Long-term bank
panjang - pihak ketiga	279.056	22.616	243.145	13.295	loans - third parties
Pembiayaan musyarakah					Long-term musyarakah
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	36.427	3.885	32.542	-	financing - third party
Utang murabahah-					Long-term murabahah
jangka panjang - pihak ketiga	23.315	648	22.667	-	payables - third parties
Pinjaman jangka panjang					Long-term loans
pada nilai nominal	131.608	6.172	37.974	87.462	at nominal value
Wesel bayar pada nilai nominal	602.280	28.805	229.617	343.858	Notes payable at nominal value
Utang obligasi	25.000	3.125	21.875		Bonds payable
Total	1.652.106	619.671	587.820	444.615	Total

45. TUJUAN DAN KEBIJAKAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (Lanjutan)

Pengelolaan Permodalan

Tujuan utama dari pengelolaan permodalan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah untuk memastikan bahwa dipertahankannya rasio modal yang sehat agar dapat mendukung kelancaran usahanya dan memaksimalkan nilai dari pemegang saham. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengelola struktur modalnya dan membuat penyesuaian-penyesuaian sehubungan dengan perubahan kondisi ekonomi dan karakteristik dari risiko usahanya. Tidak ada perubahan dalam tujuan, kebijakan dan proses dan sama seperti penerapan tahun-tahun sebelumnya.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memonitor struktur modalnya dengan menggunakan rasio utang terhadap ekuitas dimana total utang dibagi dengan total ekuitas. Total utang ini adalah utang pokok dari pinjaman yang berbunga dan total ekuitas adalah ekuitas seperti yang disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan kondolidasian.

Perhitungan rasio utang terhadap modal adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Mar 2019/ <i>Mar 31, 2019</i>	31 Des 2018/ Dec 31, 2018	
Pinjaman berbunga Ekuitas	1.317.808 1.281.831	1.352.320 1.235.185	Interest bearing borrowings Equity
Rasio Utang terhadap Ekuitas	1,0	1,1	Debt-to-Equity Ratio

46. STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN YANG BELUM DITERAPKAN

Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (IAI) telah menerbitkan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan yang belum berlaku efektif untuk periode tahun buku yang dimulai pada tanggal 1 Januari 2019. Namun, penerapan dini diperkenankan.

Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (ISAK) yang telah diterbitkan dan berlaku efektif untuk periode tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

- ISAK No. 33, "Transaksi Valuta Asing dan Imbalan Dimuka".
- ISAK No. 34, "Ketidakpastian dalam Pengakuan Pajak Penghasilan".

Pernyataan baru dan amandemen Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) yang telah diterbitkan dan berlaku efektif untuk periode tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

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45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Capital Management

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

The Company and Subsidiaries monitor their use of capital structure using a debt-to-equity ratio which is total debt divided by total equity. Total debt represents interest bearing borrowings, while equity represents equity as presented in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Calculation of debt-to-equity ratio were as follows:

46. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOT YET ADOPTED

The Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) has issued Financial Accounting Standards which are not yet effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2019. However, earlier application is permitted.

Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) issued and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 were as follows:

- ISAK No. 33, "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration."
- ISAK No. 34, "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments."

The new and amendments of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) issued and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020 were as follows:

46. STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN YANG BELUM DITERAPKAN (Lanjutan)

- Amandemen PSAK No. 15, "Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama", tentang Kepentingan Jangka Panjang pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama.
- Amendemen PSAK No. 62, "Kontrak Asuransi", tentang Penerapan PSAK No. 71: Instrumen Keuangan dengan PSAK No. 62.
- PSAK No. 71, "Instrumen Keuangan".
- PSAK No. 72, "Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan".
- PSAK No. 73, "Sewa".

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak sedang mempelajari dampak yang mungkin timbul dari penerapan PSAK tersebut terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

PT PABRIK KERTAS TJIWI KIMIA Tbk
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NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2019 (UNAUDITED) AND
DECEMBER 31, 2018 (AUDITED) AND
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in tables are expressed in thousands of United
States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

46. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOT YET ADOPTED (Continued)

- Amendment to PSAK No. 15, "Investment in Associate and Joint Venture," on Long-term Interest in Associate and Joint Venture.
- Amendment to PSAK No. 62, "Insurance Contract," on Application of PSAK No. 71: Financial Instruments with PSAK No. 62.
- PSAK No. 71, "Financial Instruments."
- PSAK No. 72, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers."
- PSAK No. 73, "Leases."

The Company and Subsidiaries are evaluating the potential impact on the consolidated financial statements as a result of the adoption of such PSAK.