Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk. and its subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2021 (unaudited) and for the six months period then ended (unaudited)

#### Statement of the Board of Directors regarding the Board of Director's Responsibility for

## Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2021 and for the six-months period ended (unaudited) Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk and its Subsidiaries

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we undersigned:

1. Name Business add Address Phone Position	ress : JI. Jap : JI. Kai Kelura : (022)	Adriansyah pati No.1 Bandung 40133 rang Tengah Raya Pertanian I/99 RT 05 RW 04 ahan Lebak Bulus, Kecamatan Cilandak, Jakarta Selatan 452 7101 lent Director
2. Name Business add Address Phone Position	: JI. Ra Kelura : (022)	Supriadi pati No.1 Bandung 40133 ncamayar No. 18 RT 001 RW 008 ahan Gumuruh Kecamatan Batununggal, Bandung 452 7201/ 021 520 9824 or of Finance and Risk Management

We hereby state as follows:

- 1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statement of PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk (the "Company") and its subsidiaries;
- 2. The Company and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statement have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian financial accounting standards;
- 3. All information has been fully and correctly disclosed in the Company and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statement;
- 4. The Company and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statement do not contain false material information or facts, nor do they omit any material information or facts;
- 5. We are responsible for the Company and its subsidiaries' internal control system.

This statement is considered to be true and correct.

Jakarta, August 31, 2021



Ririek Adriansyah President Director Heri Supriadi Director of Finance and Risk Management

## PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF JUNE 30, 2021 AND FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD THEN ENDED (UNAUDITED)

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## PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION of June 30, 2021 (unaudited) and December 31, 2020 (audited) (Amounts in the tables expressed in billions of Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents Other current financial assets	3,33,38 4,33,38	36,613 414	20,589 1,303
Trade receivables	4,50,50	- I - F	1,000
Related parties	5,33,38	1,446	1,644
Third parties Contract assets	5 6,33,38	9,753 1,055	9,695 1,036
Other receivables	38	166	214
Inventories Assets held for sale	7 12	985 1,076	983 39
Contract cost	9	443	454
Prepaid taxes	28a	1,862	3,170
Claim for tax refund Other current assets	28b 8,33	749 5,399	854 6,522
Total Current Assets	0,33	59,961	46,503
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Contract assets	6,33,38	196	203
Long-term investments in financial instruments Long-term investments in associate	10,38 11	9,877 142	4,045 192
Contract cost	9	1,485	1,254
Property and equipment	12,36	160,097	160,923
Right of use assets Intangible assets	13 15	16,744 7,218	18,566 6,846
Deferred tax assets - net	28f	3,467	3,578
Other non-current assets	14,28,33,38	4,790	4,833
Total Non-current Assets TOTAL ASSETS		204,016 263,977	200,440 <b>246,943</b>
		203,311	240,343
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
	10.00		
Trade payables Related parties	16,38 33	796	928
Third parties		12,538	16,071
Contract liabilities	18a,33	7,637	7,834
Other payables Taxes payable	38 28c	17,441 4,345	578 2,713
Accrued expenses	17,33,38	13,160	14,265
Customers deposits	33	2,496 16,776	2,024 9,934
Short-term bank loans Current maturities of long-term borrowings	19a,33,38 19b,33,38	9,938	9,934 9,350
Current maturities of lease liabilities	13,38	5,964	5,396
Total Current Liabilities		91,091	69,093
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Deferred tax liabilities - net	28f	589	561
Contract liabilities	18b,33	1,122	1,004
Long service award provisions	32	1,246	1,254
Pension benefits and other post-employment benefits obligations	31	13,341	12,976
Long-term loans and other borrowings	20,33,38	38,448	30,561
Lease liabilities	13,38	7,857	10,221
Other liabilities Total Non-current Liabilites		<u> </u>	<u>384</u> 56,961
TOTAL LIABILITIES		153,870	126,054
EQUITY			
Capital stock	22	4,953	4,953
Additional paid-in capital Other equity	23	2,711 447	2,711 374
Retained earnings	20	447	574
Appropriated	30	15,337	15,337
Unappropriated		74,960	79,152
Net equity attributable to: Owners of the parent company		98,408	102,527
Non-controlling interest	21	11,699	18,362
		110,107	120,889
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		263,977	246,943

## PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 (unaudited) (Amounts in the tables expressed in billions of Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2021	2020
REVENUES	24,33	69,480	66,856
COST AND EXPENSES			
Operation, maintenance, and telecommunication			
service expenses	26,33	(17,473)	(16,227)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	12,13,15	(14,698)	(13,927)
Personnel expenses	25	(7,370)	(7,016)
Interconnection expenses	33	(2,354)	(2,959)
General and administrative expenses	27,33	(2,995)	(3,121)
Marketing expenses	33	(1,529)	(1,456)
Gain (losses) on foreign exchange - net		79	(84)
Other income - net		475	187
OPERATING PROFIT		23,615	22,253
Finance income	33	337	483
Finance cost	33	(2,065)	(2,315)
Share of loss of associated companies - net	11	(93)	(64)
Impairment losses of investment	11		(342)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		21,794	20,015
INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) BENEFIT	28d		
Current	200	(4,734)	(5,051)
Deferred		(140)	(3,051) 469
Bolonou		(4,874)	(4,582)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		16,920	15,433
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit			
or loss in subsequent periods:			
Foreign currency translation	23	73	55
Share of other comprehensive income of associated companies	11	0	3
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit		C C	Ŭ
or loss in subsequent periods:			
Defined benefit actuarial losses - net	31	-	-
Other comprehensive income - net		73	58
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		16,993	15,491
Profit for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		12,451	10,989
Non-controlling interests	21	4,469	4,444
5		16,920	15,433
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:		40.504	44.047
Owners of the parent company		12,524	11,047
Non-controlling interests		4,469	4,444
		16,993	15,491
BASIC EARNING PER SHARE			
(in full amount)	29		440.00
Net income per share		125.69	110.93
Net income per ADS (100 Series B shares per ADS)		12,568.87	11,093.03

			Attributable to owners of the parent company						
			Retained earnings						
			Additional					Non-controlling	
Description	Notes	Capital stock	paid-in capital	Other equity	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Net	interests	Total equity
Balance, January 1, 2021		4,953	2,711	374	15,337	79,152	102,527	18,362	120,889
Adjustment of non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Cash dividends	30	-	-	-	-	(16,643)	(16,643)	(11,142)	(27,785)
Profit for the period	21	-	-	-	-	12,451	12,451	4,469	16,920
Other comprehensive income		-		73	-		73	-	73
Balance, June 30, 2021		4,953	2,711	447	15,337	74,960	98,408	11,699	110,107

			A						
					Retained	earnings			
			Additional					Non-controlling	
Description	Notes	Capital stock	paid-in capital	Other equity	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Net	interests	Total equity
Balance, December 31, 2019		4,953	2,711	408	15,337	76,152	99,561	17,689	117,250
The impact of applying new accounting standards		-	-	(48)		640	592	(17)	575
Balance, January 1, 2020		4,953	2,711	360	15,337	76,792	100,153	17,672	117,825
Adjustment of non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	(44)	(44)
Cash dividends	30	-	-	-	-	(15,262)	(15,262)	(7,725)	(22,987)
Profit for the period	21	-	-	-	-	10,989	10,989	4,444	15,433
Other comprehensive income				55		3	58		58
Balance, June 30, 2020		4,953	2,711	415	15,337	72,522	95,938	14,347	110,285

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements, form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

## PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Six Months Period Ended 30 Juni, 2021 and 2020 (unaudited)

(Amounts in the tables expressed in billions of Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from customers and other operators		68,847	61,059
Cash receipts for tax refund		2,023	2,292
Cash receipts (payments) for Value Added Taxes - net		444	(86)
Cash receipts from finance income		343	452
Cash payments for expenses		(22,356)	(14,137)
Cash payments to employees		(7,296)	(6,729)
Cash payments for corporate and final income taxes		(4,066)	(5,069)
Cash payments for short-term and low-value lease asset		(2,154)	(1,172)
Cash payments for finance costs		(2,125)	(2,353)
Cash payments for others - net		(575)	(86)
Net cash provided by operating activities		33,085	34,171
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from (placement in) other current financial assets - net		886	(317)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	12	377	69
Proceeds from insurance claims	12	94	129
Purchase of property and equipment	12,40	(13,582)	(14,248)
Purchase of long-term investment in financial instrument	10	(5,481)	(146)
Purchase of intangible assets	15,40	(1,190)	(1,385)
Additional contribution on long-term investments in associates	11	(42)	-
Dividen received from associated company	11	-	5
Increase in advances and other assets		(118)	(44)
Net cash used in investing activities		(19,056)	(15,937)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from loans and other borrowings	19,20	26,709	10,762
Repayments of loan and other borrowings	19,20	(11,411)	(9,245)
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries	21	(11,142)	(5,228)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	13	(2,269)	(4,593)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		1,887	(8,304)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		15,916	9,930
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND		400	~~
CASH EQUIVALENTS		108	66
EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES		(0)	(0)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	3	20,589	18,242
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	3	36,613	28,238

## 1. GENERAL

## a. Establishment and general information

Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk. (the "Company") was originally part of *"Post en Telegraafdienst"*, which was established and operated commercially in 1884 under the framework of Decree No. 7 dated March 27, 1884 of the Governor General of the Dutch Indies. which was published in State Gazette No. 52 dated April 3, 1884.

In 1991, the status of the Company was changed into a state-owned limited liability corporation ("Persero") based on Government Regulation No. 25/1991. The ultimate parent of the Company is the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (the "Government") (Notes 1c and 22).

The Company was established based on notarial deed No. 128 dated September 24, 1991 of Imas Fatimah, S.H. The deed of establishment was approved by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. C2-6870.HT.01.01.Th.1991 dated November 19, 1991 and was published in State Gazette No. 5 dated January 17, 1992, Supplement No. 210. The Company's Articles of Association have been amended several times, the latest amendments made is in relation to:

- i. The implementation of the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 15/POJK.04/2020 on The Planning and Holding of the General Meetings of Public Companies.
- ii. The implementation of the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 16/POJK.04/2020 on The Implementation of Public Companies' Shareholders' General Meetings Electronically and No. 14/POJK.04/2019 on Addition to Capital of Listed Companies by Granting Pre-emptive Rights.
- iii. The Company's need to make adjustments to its business activities in the Articles of Association with the Standard Classification of Indonesian Business Fields in 2020. Amendments to the Articles of Association as stated in the Notary Deed of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., MKn. No. 35 dated June 18, 2021.

The amendment has been received and approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia ("MoLHR") based on letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0426883 dated July 9, 2021, concerning Acceptance of Notification of Amendment to the Company's Articles of Association (Persero)) PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk. and the Decree of the MoLHR No. AHU-0038942.AH.01.02, 2021 dated July 9, 2021, concerning Approval of Amendment to the Articles of Association of the Limited Liability Company (Persero) PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association, the scope of its activities is to provide telecommunication network and telecommunication and information services, and to optimize the Company's resources to provide high quality and competitive goods and/or services to gain/pursue profit in order to increase the value of the Company by applying the Limited Liability Company principle. In regard to achieving its objectives, the Company is involved in the following activities:

i. Main business:

- (a) Planning, building, providing, developing, operating, marketing or selling or leasing, and maintaining telecommunications and information networks in a broad sense in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations.
- (b) Planning, developing, providing, marketing or selling, and improving telecommunications and information services in a broad sense in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations.
- (c) Investing including in the form of equity capital in other companies in line with and to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Company.

ii. Supporting business:

- (a) Providing payment transactions and money transfer services through telecommunications and information networks.
- (b) Performing other activities and undertakings in connection with the optimization of the Company's resources, which among others, include the utilization of the Company's property and equipment and movable assets, information systems, education and training, and repairs and maintenance facilities.
- (c) Collaborating with other parties in order to optimize the information, communication or technology resources owned by other parties as services provider in the information, communication and technology industry, to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Company.

## 1. **GENERAL** (continued)

## a. Establishment and general information (continued)

The Company's head office is located at Jalan Japati No. 1, Bandung, West Java.

The Company was granted several networks and/or services provision licenses by the Government which are valid for an unlimited period of time as long as the Company complies with prevailing laws and regulations, and fulfills the obligation stated in those licenses. For every license issued by the Ministry of Communication and Information ("MoCI"), an evaluation is performed annually and an overall evaluation is performed every five years. The Company is obliged to submit reports of networks and/or services annually to the Indonesian Directorate General of Post and Informatics ("DGPI"), which replaced the previous Indonesian Directorate General of Post and Telecommunications ("DGPT").

The reports comprise information such as network development progress, service quality standard achievement, numbers of customers, license payment, and universal service contribution, while for internet telephone services for public purpose, internet interconnection service, and internet access service, there is additional information required such as operational performance, customer segmentation, traffic, and gross revenue.

Grant date/latest

License	License No.	Type of services	renewal date
License of electronic money issuer	Bank Indonesia License No. 11/432/DASP	Electronic money	July 3, 2009
License of money remittance	Bank Indonesia License No. 11/23/bd/8	Money remittance service	August 5, 2009
License to operate internet telephone services for public purpose	127/KEP/DJPPI/ KOMINFO/3/2016	Internet telephone services for public purpose	March 30, 2016
License to operate fixed domestic long distance network	839/KEP/M.KOMINFO/ 05/2016	Fixed domestic long distance and basic telephone services network	May 16, 2016
License to operate fixed closed network	844/KEP/M.KOMINFO/ 05/2016	Fixed closed network	May 16, 2016
License to operate fixed international network	846/KEP/M.KOMINFO/ 05/2016	Fixed international and basic telephone services network	May 16, 2016
License to operate circuit switched based local fixed line network	948/KEP/M.KOMINFO/ 05/2016	Circuit switched based local fixed line network	May 31, 2016
License to operate data communication system services	191/KEP/DJPPI/ KOMINFO/10/2016	Data communication system services	October 31, 2016
License to operate internet service provider	2176/KEP/M.KOMINFO/ 12/2016	Internet service provider	December 30, 2016
License to operate content service provider	1040/KEP/M.KOMINFO/ 16/2017	Content service provider	May 16, 2017
License for the implementation of internet interconnection services	1004/KEP/M.KOMINFO/ 2018	Interconnection services	December 26, 2018

Details of these licenses are as follows:

## 1. **GENERAL** (continued)

## b. Company's Board of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee, Corporate Secretary, Internal Audit, and Employees

#### i. Board of Commissioners and Directors

Based on resolutions made at AGM of Stockholders of the Company as covered by notarial deed No. 34 and No. 12 of Ashoya Ratam., S.H., M.Kn., dated June 18, 2021 and July 10, 2020, the composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors as of June 30 2021, and December 31, 2020, respectively, were as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
President Commissioner/		
Independent Commissioner	Bambang Permadi Soemantri Brojonegoro	Rhenald Kasali
Commissioner	Arya Mahendra Sinulingga	Alex Denni
Commissioner	Rizal Mallarangeng	Rizal Mallarangeng
Commissioner	Isa Rachmatarwata	Ahmad Fikri Assegaf
Commissioner	Ismail	Ismail
Commissioner	Marcelino Rumambo Pandin	Marcelino Rumambo Pandin
Independent Commissioner	Bono Daru Adji	Marsudi Wahyu Kisworo
Independent Commissioner	Wawan Iriawan	Wawan Iriawan
Independent Commissioner	Abdi Negara Nurdin	Chandra Arie Setiawan
President Director	Ririek Adriansyah	Ririek Adriansyah
Director of Finance and		
Risk Management*	Heri Supriadi	Heri Supriadi
Director of Digital Business	Muhamad Fajrin Rasyid	Muhamad Fajrin Rasyid
Director of Strategic Portfolio	Budi Setyawan Wijaya	Budi Setyawan Wijaya
Director of Enterprise and Business Service		
Director of Wholesale and	Edi Witjara	Edi Witjara
International Services	Bogi Witjaksono	Dian Rachmawan
Director of Human Capital	Bogi Wijaksono	Diali Nacilillawali
Management	Afriwandi	Afriwandi
Director of Network,		
Information Technology,		
and Solution	Herlan Wijanarko	Herlan Wijanarko
Director of Consumer Service	FM Venusiana R	FM Venusiana R

\*The nomenclature of the Director of Finance and Risk Management was determined at the AGM for the year 2020, changing the previous nomenclature, the Director of Finance.

#### ii. Audit Committee, Corporate Secretary, and Internal Audit

The composition of the Company's Audit Committee, Corporate Secretary, and Internal Audit as of June 30 2021, and December 31, 2020, were as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Chairman	Bono Daru Adji	Chandra Arie Setiawan
Member	Bambang Permadi Soemantri Brojonegoro	Marsudi Wahyu Kisworo
Member	Wawan Iriawan	Wawan Iriawan
Member	Abdi Negara Nurdin	Marcelino Rumambo Pandin
Member	Emmanuel Bambang Suyitno	Emmanuel Bambang Suyitno
Member	-	Sarimin Mietra Sardi
Member	-	Ahmad Fikri Assegaf
Corporate Secretary	Andi Setiawan	Andi Setiawan
Internal Audit	Harry Suseno Hadisoebroto	Harry Suseno Hadisoebroto

#### iii. Employees

As of June 30 2021, and December 31, 2020, the Company and subsidiaries ("Group") had 21,114 employees and 25,348 employees, respectively.

## 1. **GENERAL** (continued)

#### c. Public offering of securities of the Company

The Company's number of shares prior to its Initial Public Offering ("IPO") totalled 8,400,000,000, consisting of 8,399,999,999 Series B shares and 1 Series A Dwiwarna share, and were whollyowned by the Government. On November 14, 1995, 933,333,000 new Series B shares and 233,334,000 Series B shares owned by the Government were offered to the public through an IPO and listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange ("IDX") and 700,000,000 Series B shares owned by the Government were offered to the public and listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and the London Stock Exchange ("LSE"), in the form of American Depositary Shares ("ADS"). There were 35,000,000 ADS and each ADS represented 20 Series B shares at that time.

In December 1996, the Government had a block sale of its 388,000,000 Series B shares, and in 1997, distributed 2,670,300 Series B shares as incentive to the Company's stockholders who did not sell their shares within one year from the date of the IPO. In May 1999, the Government further sold 898,000,000 Series B shares.

To comply with Law No. 1/1995 on Limited Liability Companies, at the AGM of Stockholders of the Company on April 16, 1999, the Company's stockholders resolved to increase the Company's issued share capital by the distribution of 746,666,640 bonus shares through the capitalization of certain additional paid-in capital, which was made to the Company's stockholders in August 1999. On August 16, 2007, Law No. 1/1995 on Limited Liability Companies was amended by the issuance of Law No. 40/2007 on Limited Liability Companies which became effective on the same date. Law No. 40/2007 has no effect on the public offering of shares of the Company. The Company has complied with Law No. 40/2007.

In December 2001, the Government had another block sale of 1,200,000,000 shares or 11.9% of the total outstanding Series B shares. In July 2002, the Government further sold a block of 312,000,000 shares or 3.1% of the total outstanding Series B shares.

At the AGM of Stockholders of the Company held on July 30, 2004, the minutes of which are covered by notarial deed No. 26 of A. Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM., the Company's stockholders approved the Company's 2-for-1 stock split for Series A Dwiwarna and Series B share. The Series A Dwiwarna share with par value of Rp500 per share was split into 1 Series A Dwiwarna share with par value of Rp250 per share and 1 Series B share with par value of Rp250 per share. The stock split resulted in an increase of the Company's authorized capital stock from 1 Series A Dwiwarna share and 39,999,999,999 Series B shares to 1 Series A Dwiwarna share and 79,999,999,999 Series B shares to 1 Series A Dwiwarna share and 10,079,999,639 Series B shares to 1 Series A Dwiwarna share and share and 20,159,999,279 Series B shares. After the stock split, each ADS represented 40 Series B shares.

During the Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") held on December 21, 2005 and the AGMs held on June 29, 2007, June 20, 2008, and May 19, 2011, the Company's stockholders approved phase I, II, III, and IV plan, respectively, of the Company's program to repurchase its issued Series B shares.

During the period December 21, 2005 to June 20, 2007, the Company had bought back 211,290,500 shares from the public (stock repurchase program phase I). On July 30, 2013, the Company has sold all such shares.

At the AGM held on April 19, 2013 as covered by notarial deed No. 38 dated April 19, 2013 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn., the stockholders approved the changes to the Company's plan on the treasury stock acquired under phase III.

## 1. **GENERAL** (continued)

## c. Public offering of securities of the Company (continued)

At the AGM held on April 19, 2013, the minutes of which were covered by notarial deed No. 38 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn., the stockholders approved the Company's 5-for-1 stock split for Series A Dwiwarna and Series B shares. Series A Dwiwarna share with par value of Rp250 per share was split into 1 Series A Dwiwarna share with par value of Rp50 per share and 4 Series B shares with par value of Rp50 per share. The stock split resulted in an increase of the Company's authorized capital stock from 1 Series A Dwiwarna and 79,999,999,999 Series B shares to 1 Series A Dwiwarna and 399,999,999,999 Series B shares. The issued capital stock increase from 1 Series A Dwiwarna and 20,159,999,279 Series B shares to 1 Series A Dwiwarna and 20,159,999,279 Series B shares to 1 Series B shares. Effective from October 26, 2016, the Company change the ratio of Depositary Receipt from 1 ADS representing 200 series B shares to become 1 ADS representing 100 series B shares (Note 22). Profit per ADS information have been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the changes in the ratio of ADS.

On May 16 and June 5, 2014, the Company deregistered from Tokyo Stock Exchange ("TSE") and delisted from the LSE, respectively.

As of June 30, 2021, all of the Company's Series B shares are listed on the IDX and 45,330,853 ADS shares are listed on the NYSE (Note 22).

On June 16, 2015, the Company issued Continuous Bonds I Telkom Phase I 2015, with a nominal amount Rp2,200 billion for Series A, a seven-year period, Rp2,100 billion for Series B, with a tenyear period, Rp1,200 billion for Series C, with a fifteen-year period and Rp1,500 billion for Series D, with a thirty-year period, respectively which are listed on the IDX (Note 20b.i).

On December 21, 2015, the Company sold the remaining shares of treasury shares phase III.

On June 29, 2016, the Company sold the treasury shares phase IV.

At the AGM held on April 27, 2018, which were covered by notarial deed No. 54 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn., the stockholders approved for cancellation 1,737,779,800 shares of treasury stock by reduced the Company's capital stock.

# 1. **GENERAL** (continued)

## d. Subsidiaries

As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company has consolidated the following directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries (Notes 2b and 2d):

# i. Direct subsidiaries:

	Nature of business/date of	Year of start of	Percentage of	of ownership*	Total assets before elimination		
Subsidiary/place of incorporation	Incorporation or acquisition by the Company	commencement operations	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	
PT Telekomunikasi Selular (" <b>Telkomsel"</b> ), Jakarta, Indonesia	Telecommunication - provides telecommunication facilities and mobile celuller services using Global Systems for Mobile Communication ("GSM") technology/ May 26, 1995	1995	65	65	97,698	103,652	
PT Dayamitra Telekomunikasi (" <b>Dayamitra</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Leasing of towers and other telecomunication services/ May 17, 2001	1995	100	100	32,316	25,368	
PT Multimedia Nusantara (" <b>Metra</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Network telecommunication services and multimedia/ May 9, 2003	1998	100	100	18,850	17,708	
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia International ("TII"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Telecommunication/ July 31, 2003	1995	100	100	11,905	12,187	
PT Graha Sarana Duta (" <b>GSD</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Leasing of offices and providing building management and maintenance services, civil consultant and developer/ April 25, 2001	1982	100	100	5,986	6,163	
PT Telkom Satelit Indonesia ( <b>"Telkomsat"</b> ), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Telecomunication - provides satellite communication system, services and facilities/ September 28, 1995	1996	100	100	4,972	4,484	
PT Telkom Akses (" <b>Telkom Akses</b> "), Jakarta, Indonesia	Construction, service and trade in the field of telecommunication/ November 26, 2012	2013	100	100	3,617	4,154	
PT Metra-Net (" <b>Metra-Net</b> "), Jakarta, Indonesia	Multimedia portal service/ April 17, 2009	2009	100	100	1,595	1,320	
PT PINS Indonesia (" <b>PINS</b> "), Jakarta, Indonesia	Telecommunication construction and services/ August 15, 2002	1995	100	100	1,481	1,868	

\*Percentage of ownership amounting to 99.99% is presented with rounding 100%.

# 1. **GENERAL** (continued)

#### d. Subsidiaries (continued)

# i. Direct subsidiaries (continued):

	Nature of business/date of	Year of start of	Percentage of	of ownership*	Total assets before elimination	
Subsidiary/place of incorporation	Incorporation or acquisition by the Company	commencement operations	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
PT Infrastruktur Telekomunikasi Indonesia (" <b>Telkom Infratel</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Construction, service and trade in the field of telecommunication/ January 16, 2014	2014	100	100	1,046	1,074
PT Napsindo Primatel Internasional (" <b>Napsindo</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Telecommunication - provides Network Access Point (NAP), Voice Over Data (VOD) and other related services/ December 29, 1998	1999; ceased operations on January 13, 2006	60	60	5	5

\*Percentage of ownership amounting to 99.99% is presented with rounding 100%.

## ii. Indirect subsidiaries:

	Nature of business/date of	Year of start of	Percentage o	of ownership*	Total assets before elimination		
Subsidiary/place of incorporation	Incorporation or acquisition by the Company	commencement operations	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	
PT Sigma Ċipta Caraka (" <b>Sigma</b> "), Tangerang, Indonesia	Information technology service - system implementation and integration service, outsourcing and software license maintenance/ May 1,1987	1988	100	100	5,595	6,031	
PT Metra Digital Investama (" <b>MD</b> I"), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Trading and/or providing service related to information and tehnology, multimedia, entertainment and investment/ January 8, 2013	2013	100	100	4,903	3,461	
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Pte. Ltd., ("Telin Singapore"), Singapore	Telecommunication/ December 6, 2007	2008	100	100	3,433	3,320	
PT Infomedia Nusantara ("Infomedia"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Data and information service - provides telecommunication information services and other information services in the form of print and electronic media and call center services/ September 22,1999	1984	100	100	2,572	2,390	
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Ltd, <b>("Telin Hong Kong"),</b> Hong Kong	Telecommunication/ December 8, 2010	2010	100	100	2,421	2,652	
PT Telkom Landmark Tower (" <b>TLT</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Property development and management service/ February 1, 2012	2012	55	55	2,197	2,204	
PT Finnet Indonesia (" <b>Finnet</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Information technology services/ October 31, 2005	2006	60	60	1,362	1,371	

\*Percentage of ownership amounting to 99.99% is presented with rounding 100%.

# 1. **GENERAL** (continued)

## d. Subsidiaries (continued)

#### ii. Indirect subsidiaries (continued):

	Nature of business/date of	Year of start of	Percentage of ownership*		Total assets before elimination	
Subsidiary/place of incorporation	Incorporation or acquisition by the Company		June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
PT Metra Digital Media (" <b>MD Media</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Directory information services/ January 22, 2013	2013	100	100	1,293	1,115
PT Melon (" <b>Melon"</b> ), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Digital content exchange hub services/ November 14, 2016	2010	100	100	1,160	848
PT Persada Sokka Tama ( <b>"PST"</b> ), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Providing telecommunication network infrastucture/ February 19, 2019	2008	95	95	888	824
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International ( <b>"Telin TL</b> ") S.A., <i>Dili, Timor Leste</i>	Telecommunication/ September 11, 2012	2012	100	100	786	719
TS Global Network Sdn. Bhd. (" <b>TSGN</b> "), <i>Petaling Jaya,</i> <i>Malaysia</i>	Satellite services/ December 14, 2017	1996	70	70	637	669
PT Telkomsel Mitra Inovasi (" <b>TMI</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Bussiness management consulting and capital venture services/ January 18, 2019	2019	100	100	594	594
PT Administrasi Medika (" <b>Ad Medika</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Health insurance administration services/ February 25, 2010	2002	100	100	562	480
PT Swadharma Sarana Informatika (" <b>SSI</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Cash replenishment services and ATM maintenance/ April 2, 2018	2001	51	51	551	577
PT Nusantara Sukses Investasi (" <b>NSI</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Service and trading/ September 1, 2014	2014	100	100	312	316
PT Graha Yasa Selaras (" <b>GYS</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Tourism service/ April 27, 2012	2012	51	51	284	289
PT Nutech Integrasi (" <b>Nutech</b> "), Jakarta, Indonesia	System integrator/ December 13, 2017	2001	60	60	131	137

\*Percentage of ownership amounting to 99.99% is presented with rounding 100%.

# 1. **GENERAL** (continued)

## d. Subsidiaries (continued)

## ii. Indirect subsidiaries (continued):

	Nature of business/date of	Year of start of	Percentage of ownership*		Total assets before elimination	
Subsidiary/place of incorporation	Incorporation or acquisition by the Company	commencement operations	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Inc., (" <b>Telkom USA</b> "), <i>Los Angeles, USA</i>	Telecomunication December 11, 2013	2014	100	100	126	115
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Pty Ltd, ( <b>"Telkom Australia</b> "), <i>Sydney, Australia</i>	Telecommunication/ January 9, 2013	2013	100	100	90	88
PT Metraplasa (" <b>Metraplasa</b> "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Network & e-commerce services/ April 9, 2012	2012	60	60	89	260

\*Percentage of ownership amounting to 99.99% is presented with rounding 100%.

## e. Completion and authorization for the issuance of the consolidated financial statements

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, which have been completed and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on August 31, 2021.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") have been prepared in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards ("Standar Akuntansi Keuangan" or "SAK") including Indonesian Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan" or "PSAK") and interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards ("Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan" or "ISAK") in Indonesia published by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of Institute of Indonesian Chartered Accountants and Regulation No. VIII.G.7 of the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency ("Bapepam-LK") regarding the Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements of Issuers or Public Companies, enclosed in the decision letter KEP-347/BL/2012.

## a. Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements, except for the consolidated statements of cash flows, are prepared on the accrual basis. The measurement basis used is historical cost, except for certain accounts which are measured using the basis mentioned in the relevant notes herein.

The consolidated statements of cash flows are prepared using the direct method and present the changes in cash and cash equivalents from operating, investing and financing activities.

Figures in the consolidated financial statements are presented and rounded to billions of Indonesian rupiah ("Rp") and millions of US\$, unless otherwise stated. For the figures in the consolidated financial statements which still contain values but below Rp1 billion and US\$ 1 million, are presented with zeros.

## New accounting standards

On January 1, 2021, the Group adopted the new and revised statement of financial accounting standards and interpretations of financial accounting standards effective from that date. Adjustments to the Group's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions of the respective standards and interpretations. The adoption of the new and revised standards and interpretations did not result in major changes to the Group's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial year:

- i. Amendment to PSAK 22: Business Combination
- ii. Amendment to PSAK 55: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, Amendment to PSAK 60: Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Amendment to PSAK 71: Financial Instruments, Amendments to PSAK 62: Insurance Contracts and Amendments to PSAK 73: Leases on Interest Rate Reference Reform - Phase 2
- iii. Amendment to PSAK 73: Leases on Lease Concessions related to COVID-19 after June 30, 2021

Effective January 1, 2022

- i. Amendment to PSAK 22: Business Combinations This amendment regulates the reference to the Conceptual Framework by clarifying the interactions between PSAK 22, PSAK 57, ISAK 30 and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.
- ii. Amendments to PSAK 57: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets This amendment clarifies the cost of fulfilling a contract in relation to determining whether a contract is a burdensome contract.
- iii. Amendment to PSAK 71: Financial Instruments This amendment clarifies the fee (compensation) recognized by the borrower in connection with the derecognition of a financial liability.
- iv. Amendment to PSAK 73: Leases This amendment clarifies the measurement by the lessee and the recording of changes in the lease term related to "repair of leased property".

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### a. Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

#### Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

#### Effective January 1, 2023

- i. Amendment PSAK 1: Presentation of Financial Statements This amendment clarifies the classification of liabilities as short term or long term.
- ii. Amendment PSAK 16: Fixed Assets This amendment regulates the treatment of results before the intended use.

## b. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements consist of the financial statements of the Company and the subsidiaries over which it has control. Control is achieved when the Group 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. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has the power over the investee, exposure or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, exposure or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

i. The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee,

- ii. Rights arising from other contractual arrangements, and
- iii. The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control over the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses, of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gain control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income ("OCI") are attributed to the equity holders of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

All intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses and cash flow relating to transactions within Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

In case of loss of control over a subsidiary, the Group:

- derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at the carrying amounts on the date when it loses control;
- derecognizes the carrying amounts of any non-controlling interests of its former subsidiary on the date when it loses control;
- recognizes the fair value of the consideration received (if any) from the transaction, events, or condition that caused the loss of control;
- recognizes the fair value of any investment retained in the subsidiary at fair value on the date of loss of control;
- recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss that is attributable to the Group.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### c. Transactions with related parties

The Group has transactions with related parties. The definition of related parties used is in accordance with the Bapepam-LK's Regulation No. VIII.G.7 regarding the Presentations and Disclosures of Financial Statements of Issuers or Public Companies, enclosed in the decision letter No. KEP-347/BL/2012. The party which is considered as a related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements.

Under the Regulation of Bapepam-LK No. VIII.G.7, a government-related entity is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the government. Government in this context is the Minister of Finance or the Local Government, as the shareholder of the entity.

Key management personnel are identified as the persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Group. The related party status extends to the key management of the subsidiaries to the extent they direct the operations of subsidiaries with minimal involvement from the Company's management.

## d. Business combinations and goodwill

Business combination is accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred is measured at fair value, which is the aggregate of the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed and the equity instruments issued in exchange for control of the acquiree. For each business combination, non-controlling interest is measured at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. The acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities are recognized at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed, and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

When the determination of consideration from a business combination includes contingent consideration, it is measured at its fair value on acquisition date. Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss when adjustments are recorded outside the measurement period. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments made against goodwill. Measurement-period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the measurement period, which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date, about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### d. Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group shall report in its consolidated financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, the Group shall retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. The measurement period ends immediately after the Company receives the information about the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date or learns that additional information cannot be obtained. However, the measurement period must not exceed one year from the date of acquisition.

In a business combination achieved in stages, the acquirer remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognizes the resulting gain or loss, if any, in profit or loss.

Based on PSAK 38 (Revised 2012), "Common Control Business Combination", the transfer of assets, liabilities, shares or other ownership instruments among the companies under common control would not result in a gain or loss for the Company or individual entity in the same group. Since the restructuring transaction between entities under common control does not result in a change of the economic substance of the ownership of assets, liabilities, shares or other instruments of ownership, which are exchanged, assets or liabilities transferred are recorded at book value using the pooling-of-interests method.

In applying the pooling-of-interests method, the components of the financial statements for the period during the restructuring occurred must be presented in such a manner as if the restructuring has occurred since the beginning of the earliest period presented. The excess of consideration paid or received over the carrying value of interest acquired, net of income tax, is directly recognized to equity and presented as "Additional Paid-in Capital" under the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position.

At the initial application of PSAK 38 (Revised 2012), all balances of the Difference In Value of Restructuring Transactions of Entities under Common Control was reclassified to "Additional Paidin Capital" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

## e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash in banks and on hand and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

Time deposits with maturities of more than three months but not more than one year are presented as part of "Other Current Financial Assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 2u).

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### f. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group (as investor) has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but does not include control or joint control over those operating policies. The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. Holding of 20% or more of the voting power of the investee (held directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries) is presumed to give rise to significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case. Conversely, a holding of less than 20% of the voting power is presumed not to give rise to significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that there is in fact significant influence.

The existence of significant influence will usually be evidenced in one or more of the following ways:

- i. representation on the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the investee;
- ii. participation in policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends and other distributions;
- iii. material transactions between the investor and the investee;
- iv. interchange of managerial personnel;
- v. provision of essential technical information.

The Group's investments in its associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the investor's share of the net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. On acquisition of the investment, any difference between the cost of the investment and the entity's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities is accounted for as follows:

- i. Goodwill relating to an associate or a joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment, and
- ii. Any excess of the entity's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment is included as income in the determination of the entity's share of the associate or joint venture's profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflect the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in the other comprehensive income of the associate is presented as part of other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes it share of the change in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. Unrealized gain and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investments in associated companies are impaired. If there is, the Group calculates and recognizes the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investments in the associates and their carrying value.

These assets are included in "Long-term Investments in Associates" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

For the reporting purpose of investment in associates using the equity method, the assets and liabilities as of the statement of financial position date with functional currency other than Rupiah are translated into Indonesian rupiah using the rate of exchange prevailing at that date, while revenues and expenses are translated into Indonesian rupiah at the average rates of exchange for the year. The resulting translation adjustments are reported as part of "translation adjustment" in the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### g. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, less a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Group has established a credit provision methodology that is based on its historical credit loss experience which adjusted by specific forward-looking factors from the debtors and the economic environment. Receivables are written off in the year are determined to be uncollectible (Note 2u).

#### h. Inventories

Inventories consist of components, which represent telephone terminals, cables, and other spare parts. Inventories also include Subscriber Identification Module ("SIM") cards, handsets, wireless broadband modems and blank prepaid vouchers.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is determined by either estimating the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated cost to sell or determining the prevailing replacement costs.

Cost is determined using the weighted average method.

The amounts of any write-down of inventories below cost to net realizable value and all losses of inventories are recognized as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, is recognized as a reduction in the amount of general and administrative expenses in the year in which the reversal occurs.

Provision for obsolescence is primarily based on the estimated forecast of future usage of these inventory items.

## i. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized over their future beneficial periods using the straight-line method.

## j. Assets held for sale

Assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. Asset held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale are reclassified from property and equipment and depreciation on such assets is ceased.

#### k. Intangible assets

Intangible assets mainly consist of software. Intangible assets are recognized if it is highly probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to each asset will flow to the Group, and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives. The Group estimates the recoverable value of its intangible assets. When the carrying amount of an intangible asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its estimated recoverable amount.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### k. Intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets except goodwill are amortized using the straight-line method, based on the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets as follows:

	Years
Software	3-6
License	3-20
Other intangible assets	1-30

Intangible assets are derecognized on disposal, or when no further economic benefits are expected, either from further use or from disposal. The difference between the carrying amount and the net proceeds received from disposal is recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

#### I. Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of property and equipment includes: (a) purchase price, (b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its location and condition, and (c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

Property and equipment, except land rights, are depreciated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings15-40Leasehold improvements2-15Switching equipment3-15Telegraph, telex, and data communication equipment5-15Transmission installation and equipment3-30Satellite, earth station, and equipment3-20Cable network5-25Power supply3-20Data processing equipment3-20Vehicles4-8Other telecommunication peripherals5Office equipment2-5Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset4-5Other equipment2-5		<u>Years</u>
Switching equipment3-15Telegraph, telex, and data communication equipment5-15Transmission installation and equipment3-30Satellite, earth station, and equipment3-20Cable network5-25Power supply3-20Data processing equipment3-20Vehicles4-8Other telecommunication peripherals5Office equipment2-5Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset4-5	Buildings	15-40
Telegraph, telex, and data communication equipment5-15Transmission installation and equipment3-30Satellite, earth station, and equipment3-20Cable network5-25Power supply3-20Data processing equipment3-20Vehicles4-8Other telecommunication peripherals5Office equipment2-5Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset4-5	Leasehold improvements	2-15
Transmission installation and equipment3-30Satellite, earth station, and equipment3-20Cable network5-25Power supply3-20Data processing equipment3-20Vehicles4-8Other telecommunication peripherals5Office equipment2-5Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset4-5	Switching equipment	3-15
Satellite, earth station, and equipment3-20Cable network5-25Power supply3-20Data processing equipment3-20Vehicles4-8Other telecommunication peripherals5Office equipment2-5Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset4-5	Telegraph, telex, and data communication equipment	5-15
Cable network5-25Power supply3-20Data processing equipment3-20Vehicles4-8Other telecommunication peripherals5Office equipment2-5Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset4-5	Transmission installation and equipment	3-30
Power supply3-20Data processing equipment3-20Vehicles4-8Other telecommunication peripherals5Office equipment2-5Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset4-5	Satellite, earth station, and equipment	3-20
Data processing equipment3-20Vehicles4-8Other telecommunication peripherals5Office equipment2-5Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset4-5	Cable network	5-25
Vehicles4-8Other telecommunication peripherals5Office equipment2-5Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset4-5	Power supply	3-20
Other telecommunication peripherals5Office equipment2-5Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset4-5	Data processing equipment	3-20
Office equipment2-5Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset4-5	Vehicles	4-8
Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset 4-5	Other telecommunication peripherals	5
	Office equipment	2-5
Other equipment 2-5	Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE") asset	4-5
	Other equipment	2-5

Significant expenditures related to leasehold improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the lease term.

The depreciation method, useful life and residual value of an asset are reviewed at least at each financial year-end and adjusted, if appropriate. Based on review the useful life of certain production equipment asset are changed from previous year. The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset is already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## I. Property and equipment (continued)

Property and equipment acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or for a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets are measured at fair value unless, (i) the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance; or (ii) the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is measured reliably.

Major spare parts and standby equipment that are expected to be used for more than 12 months are recorded as part of property and equipment.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, their cost and the related accumulated depreciation are derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position and the resulting gains or losses on the disposal or sale of the property and equipment are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Certain computer hardware cannot be used without the availability of certain computer software. In such circumstance, the computer software is recorded as part of the computer hardware. If the computer software is independent from its computer hardware, it is recorded as part of intangible assets.

The cost of maintenance and repairs are charged to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred. Significant renewals and betterments are capitalized. Property under construction is stated at cost until the construction is completed, at which time it is reclassified to the property and equipment account to which it relates. During the construction period until the property is ready for its intended use or sale, borrowing costs, which include interest expense and foreign currency exchange differences incurred on loans obtained to finance the construction of the asset, as long as it meets the definition of a qualifying asset are, capitalized in proportion to the average amount of accumulated expenditures during the period. Capitalization of borrowing cost ceases when the construction is completed and the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

## m. Leases

PSAK 73 sets out a comprehensive model for identification of lease agreements and its treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. PSAK 73 introduces a control model for the identification of leases, distinguishing between leases and service contracts on the basis of whether there is an identified asset controlled by the customer.

The Group adopted PSAK 73 as at January 1, 2020 using the modified retrospective method by recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying PSAK 73 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at January 1, 2020. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2019 has not been restated and it is presented, as previously reported, under PSAK 30 and the related interpretations.

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The lease term corresponds to the non-cancellable period of each contract, except in cases where the Group is reasonably certain of exercising renewal options contractually foreseen.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### m. Leases (continued)

The Group has made use of the package of practical expedients available under the transition guidance within PSAK 73, which among other things:

- the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2020 as short-term leases;
- the exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application;
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease;
- apply PSAK 73 to leases that were previously identified under PSAK 30 and ISAK 8, and not to apply PSAK 73 to those that were not previously identified under these two standards;
- not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead, account for both as a single lease component; and
- not to recognize a lease liability and a Right-of-Use ("ROU") asset for leases where the underlying assets are low-value assets (i.e. underlying assets with a maximum value of US\$5,000 or Rp50 million when new).

PSAK 73 also permits the Group not to reassess the Group prior conclusions about lease identification, lease classification and the Group has elected to carry forward the historical lease assessments and relied on its assessment made applying PSAK 30 and ISAK 8 determining whether an arrangement contains a lease. The Group applies the definition of a lease and related guidance set out in PSAK 73 to all lease contracts entered into or modified on or after January 1, 2020.

i. The Group as Lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and ROU assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

The Group recognizes ROU assets at the commencement date of the lease. ROU assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of ROU assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, restoration costs and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

ROU assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Years
Buildings	15-40
Transmission installation and equipment	3-25
Power supply	3-20
Vehicles	4-8
Others	2-25

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The ROU assets are subject to impairment in accordance with PSAK 48 Impairment of Assets.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### m. Leases (continued)

i. The Group as Lessee (continued)

## Lease liabilities (continued)

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases with a duration of less than 12 months, short-term lease ends within 12 months after January 1, 2020 and low-value leases, as well as those lease elements, partially or totally not complying with the principles of recognition defined by PSAK 73 will be treated similarly to operating leases. The Group will recognize those lease payments on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

ii. The Group as Lessor

Under PSAK 73, a lessor continues to classify leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. Leases in which the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as finance leases, otherwise it will be classified as an operating leases. Lease classification is made at the inception date and is reassessed only if there is a lease modification.

At the commencement date, the Group recognizes assets held under a finance lease at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease and present it as finance lease receivable. The net investment in the lease include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and residual value guarantees provided to the lessor by the lessee. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the lessee and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

As required by PSAK 71, an allowance for expected credit loss has been recognized on the finance lease receivables and presented under "Other Receivables".

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying assets and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies PSAK 72 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### n. Deferred charges - land rights

Costs incurred to process the initial legal land rights are recognized as part of the property and equipment and are not amortized. Costs incurred to process the extension or renewal of legal land rights are deferred and amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the legal term of the land rights or the economic life of the land.

#### o. Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and/or services that have been acquired from suppliers in the ordinary course of business. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

## p. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on obtaining loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facilities will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facilities will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facilities to which it relates.

## q. Foreign currency translations

The functional currency and the reporting currency of the Group are both the Indonesian rupiah, except for the functional currency of Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Ltd., Hong Kong, Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Pte. Ltd., Singapore, Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Inc., USA and Telekomunikasi Indonesia International S.A., Timor Leste whose functional currency is maintained in U.S. dollars and Telekomunikasi Indonesia International, Pty. Ltd., Australia whose functional currency is Australian dollars, TS Global Network Sdn. Bhd., and Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Sdn. Bhd. whose functional currency is Malaysian ringgit.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Indonesian rupiah at the rates of exchange prevailing at transaction date. At the consolidated statements of financial position dates, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Indonesian rupiah based on the buy and sell rates quoted by Reuters prevailing at the consolidated statements of financial position dates, as follows (in full amount):

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
Dolar A.S. ("US\$") 1	14,495	14,505	14,040	14,060
Dolar Australia ("AU\$") 1	10,878	10,887	10,738	10,756
Dolar Singapura ("SGD") 1	10,784	10,795	10,591	10,607
Dolar Taiwan Baru ("TWD") 1	519.63	520.08	499.61	500.46
Euro ("EUR") 1	17,236	17,249	17,209	17,239
Yen Jepang ("JPY") 1	131.19	131.30	135.91	136.15
Ringgit Malaysia ("MYR") 1	3,490	3,495	3,477	3,485
Pataca Makau ("MOP") 1	1,810	1,813	1,756	1,761
Dolar Hong Kong ("HKD") 1	1,866	1,868	1,811	1,814

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

#### q. Foreign currency translations (continued)

The resulting foreign exchange gains or losses, realized and unrealized, are credited or charged to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the current year, except for foreign exchange differences incurred on borrowings during the construction of qualifying assets which are capitalized to the extent that the borrowings can be attributed to the construction of those qualifying assets (Note 2k).

## r. Revenue and expense recognition

#### Revenue from contract with customers

PSAK 72 establishes a comprehensive framework to determine how, when and how much revenue is to be recognized. The standard provides a single, principles-based five-step model for the determination and recognition of revenue to be applied to all contracts with customers. The standard also provides specific guidance requiring certain types of costs to obtain and/or fulfil a contract to be capitalized and amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the capitalized cost relates.

The Group adopted PSAK 72 as at January 1, 2020 using the modified retrospective method by recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying PSAK 72 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at January 1, 2020.

The Group has also elected to apply the following practical expedients on the transition date:

- (i) Completed contracts the Group applied PSAK 72 only to customer contracts that had not been completed on January 1, 2020; and
- (ii) Contract modifications instead of applying a retrospective approach to quantify the cumulative effects of contract modifications from the time each modification was made; the Group aggregated the effects of all contract modifications that occurred before January 1, 2020 in order to:
  - (a) identify satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations;
  - (b) determine the transaction price of the latest modified contract; and
  - (c) allocate the transaction price to the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations as of January 1, 2020.

Moreover, the Group also elected to apply practical expedient to not account for the effect of financing component when the period between the payment for a promised good or service and the transfer for such good or service to the customer is less than one year, in adopting PSAK 72.

Below is the summary of the Group's revenue recognition accounting policy for each revenue stream:

i. Mobile

Revenue from mobile primarily comprises of revenue from cellular service which among others: telephone service, interconnection service, internet and data service and Short Messaging Services ("SMS") service. Those services are offered on postpaid or prepaid basis, which for prepaid, the sales of starter packs (also known as SIM cards and start-up load vouchers) and pulse reload vouchers are recognized initially as contract liabilities.

All mobile services revenues are recognized based on output method, either per actual usage or allowance unit used (if services sold in plan basis), because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

For services sold in bundled plan, total consideration is allocated to performance obligations based on stand-alone selling price for each of product and/or service. The Group estimated the stand-alone selling price using the price enacted if the services are sold on a stand-alone basis. Most bundled plans sold by the Group only include services which are generally satisfied over the same period of time. Therefore the revenue recognition pattern is generally not impacted by the allocation.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### r. Revenue and expense recognition (continued)

<u>Revenue from contract with customers</u> (continued)

i. Mobile (continued)

The consideration that is received is allocated between the telecommunication services and the points issued, with the consideration allocated to points that are equal to its fair value. The fair value of the points is determined according to historical information relating to the redemption rate of award points. The fair value of the points that are issued is deferred and recognized as revenue when the points are redeemed or have expired.

ii. Consumer

Revenue from consumer primarily comprises of revenue from fixed telephone and Indihome services. Revenues from fixed telephone service are derived from customer who subscribes to fixed telephone service only, while revenues from Indihome service are derived from customer who subscribes to internet services or to more than one retail products. Those services are offered on a postpaid basis and billed in the following month. The contracts are offered as month to month contract.

The Group has a bundled services plan named "Indihome". Under this bundled plan, the customer is allowed to subscribe to a combination of Consumer's service (i.e. telephone, internet and data and paid TV).

All consumer services are recognized using the output method based on the customer's actual usage or time elapsed basis as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

Customers may be required to pay an upfront fee at the commencement of the contract. The upfront fee is considered to be a material right because the customer is not required to pay an upfront fee when the customer renews the service beyond the original contract period. The Group values the renewal option in the amount of the consideration received from the upfront fee for the installation service. The Group defers the amount of renewal option and recognizes it as revenue on a straight-line basis over the expected term of the customer relationships. The Group estimates the expected customer life based on the historical information and customer trends and updates the evaluation on an annual basis.

iii. Enterprise

Revenue from enterprise primarily comprises of revenue from providing telephone service, data and internet service, information technologies service, and other services (e.g. sales of peripherals, manage service, call center service, e-health, e-payment, and others.). Some of the contracts with enterprise customers are bespoke in nature.

Revenues from enterprise are recognized overtime using output method based on actual usage or time elapsed if the provision of service does not depend on usage (i.e. minute of voice, kilobyte of data, etc.), except for sales of goods which are recognized as a point in time, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. Revenues for performance obligations that are satisfied at a point in time is recognized when control of goods is transferred to the customer, typically when the customer has physical possession of the goods.

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

#### r. Revenue and expense recognition (continued)

Revenue from contract with customers (continued)

iii. Enterprise (continued)

Some of the arrangements in enterprise are offered as bundled arrangements. For bundled arrangements, the product and/or service in the contract is accounted for as an individual performance obligation when it is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract and the customer can benefit from the product/service on its own. The total consideration is allocated to each distinct performance obligation that has been included in the contract, based on its stand-alone selling price. The stand-alone selling price is determined according to the observable prices at which individual product and/or service are sold separately, adjusted for market conditions and normal discounts as appropriate. Alternatively, when the observable prices are not available, the expected cost plus margin approach is used to determine the stand-alone selling prices.

Certain contracts with enterprise customers may give rise to variable consideration as the contract price depends on a future event (e.g. usage based contract or revenue-share based contract). In estimating the variable consideration, the Group is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on the method that better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled. The Group determines that the most expected value method is the appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration for a single contract with a large number of possible outcomes.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Group considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Group determines that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions and only includes variable consideration to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

When another party is involved in providing products and/or services to a customer, the Group is the principal if it controls the specified products and/or services before those products and/or services are transferred to the customer. Revenues are recorded on the net amount that has been retained (the amount paid by the customer less the amount paid to the suppliers), when, in substance, the Group has acted as agent and earned commission from the suppliers of the products and/or services sold.

iv. Wholesale and International Business ("WIB")

Revenue from WIB is mainly comprised of interconnections service for interconnection of other telecommunications carriers' subscriber calls to the Group's subscribers (incoming) and calls between other telecommunications carriers subscribers through the Group's network (transit) and network service with other telecommunications carriers. All of these services are recognized based on output method using the basis of the actual recorded traffic for the month.

#### Incremental cost of obtaining/fulfilling contract with customers

The incremental costs of obtaining/fulfiling contracts with customers, which principally is comprised of sales commissions and contract fulfilment costs, are initially recognized on the statement of financial position. These costs are subsequently amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the period and pattern of transfer to the customer of the related products or services. Costs that do not qualify as costs of obtaining/fulfilling contract with customers are expensed as incurred or in accordance with other relevant standards.

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

## r. Revenue and expense recognition (continued)

#### Revenue from lessor transactions

Revenue from lessor transactions comprise of revenue from telecommunication tower leases and other rental. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

#### s. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

All short-term employee benefits which consist of salaries and related benefits, vacation pay, incentives and other short-term benefits are recognized as expense on undiscounted basis when employees have rendered service to the Group.

ii. Post-employment benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits

Post-employment benefit plans consist of funded and unfunded defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution pension plan, other post-employment benefits, post-employment health care benefit plan, defined contribution health care benefit plan and obligations under the Labor Law.

Other long-term employee benefits consist of Long Service Awards ("LSA"), Long Service Leave ("LSL"), and pre-retirement benefits.

The cost of providing benefits under post-employment benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits calculation is performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The net obligations in respect of the defined pension benefit plans and post-retirement health care benefit plans are calculated at the present value of estimated future benefits that the employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods less the fair value of plan assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Government bonds that are denominated in the currencies in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement benefit obligation. Government bonds are used as there are no deep markets for high quality corporate bonds.

Plan assets are assets owned by defined benefit pension plan and post-retirement health care benefits plan as well as qualifying insurance policy. The assets are measured at fair value as of reporting dates. The fair value of qualifying insurance policy is deemed to be the present value of the related obligations (subject to any reduction required if the amounts receivable under the insurance policies are not recoverable in full).

Remeasurement, comprising of actuarial gain and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)) and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)) are recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- (a) the date of plan amendment or curtailment; and
- (b) the date that the Group recognized restructuring-related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or assets.

Gains or losses on curtailment are recognized when there is a commitment to make a material reduction in the number of employees covered by a plan or when there is an amendment of defined benefit plan terms such as that a material element of future services to be provided by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits, or will qualify only for reduced benefits.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### s. Employee benefits (continued)

ii. Post-employment benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits (continued)

Gains or losses on settlement are recognized when there is a transaction that eliminates all further legal or constructive obligation for part or all of the benefits provided under a defined benefit plan (other than the payment of benefit in accordance with the program and included in the actuarial assumptions).

For defined contribution plans, the regular contributions constitute net periodic costs for the period in which they are due and, as such, are included in "Personnel Expenses" as they become payable.

iii. Share-based payments

The Company operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. The fair value of the employee's services rendered which are compensated with the Company's shares is recognized as an expense in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and credited to additional paid-in capital at the grant date.

iv. Early retirement benefits

Early retirement benefits are accrued at the time the Group makes a commitment to provide early retirement benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy. A commitment to a termination arises when, and only when a detailed formal plan for the early retirement cannot be withdrawn.

#### t. Taxes

#### Income tax

Current and deferred income taxes are recognized as income or an expense and included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognized directly in equity, in which case, the income tax is recognized directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be recovered or paid by using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at each reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in Annual Tax Returns ("*Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan*"/"*SPT Tahunan*") with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Where appropriate, management establishes provisions based on the amounts expected to be paid to the Tax Authorities.

## Tax assessment

Amendment to taxation obligation is recorded when an assessment letter (*"Surat Ketetapan Pajak"* or *"SKP"*) is received or, if appealed against, when the results of the appeal have been determined. The additional taxes and penalty imposed through an SKP are recognized as revenue or expense in the current year profit or loss, unless objection/appeal is taken. The additional taxes and penalty imposed through the SKP are deferred as long as they meet the asset recognition criteria.

## Deferred tax

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary differences between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities at each reporting date. The Group also recognizes deferred tax assets resulting from the recognition of future tax benefits, such as the benefit of tax losses carried forward to the extent their future realization is probable. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates and tax laws at each reporting date which are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## t. Taxes (continued)

## Deferred tax (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced if there is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to compensate part or all of the benefits of deferred tax assets. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and recognized if it is probable that future taxable profits will be available for recovery. Tax deductions arising from the reversal of deferred tax assets are excluded from estimates of future taxable income.

Deferred tax transactions which are recognized outside profit or loss. Therefore, deferred taxes on these transactions are recognized either in other comprehensive income or recognized directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the consolidated statements of financial position, if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same Tax 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 assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

## Value added tax ("VAT")

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the VAT amount except:

- VAT arising from the purchase of assets or services that cannot be credited by the Tax Office, which VAT is recognized as part of the acquisition cost of the asset or as part of the applied expenses; and
- ii. Receivables and payables are presented including the amount of VAT.

## Uncertainty over income tax

In accordance with ISAK 34: Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments which is effective on January 1, 2019, stated that the recognition and measurement of tax assets and liabilities that contain uncertainty over income tax are determined by considering whether to be treated separately or together, the assumptions used in the examination of tax treatments by the Tax Authorities, consideration the probability that the Tax Authorities will accept uncertain tax treatment and re-consideration or estimation if there is a change in facts and circumstances.

If the acceptance of the tax treatment by the Tax Authorities is probable, the measurement is in line with income tax fillings. If the acceptance of the tax treatment by the Tax Authorities is not probable, the Group meaures its tax balances using the method that provides the better predict of resolution (i.e. most likely amount or expected value).

Accordingly, management believes that the interpretation did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

## Final tax

Indonesian tax regulations impose final tax on several types of transactions based on the gross value of the transaction. Therefore, final tax which is charged based on such transaction remains subject to tax even though the tax payer incurred a loss on the transaction.

Final tax on construction services and lease are presented as part of "Other Income (Expenses) - net".

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### u. Financial instruments

The Group classifies financial instruments into financial assets and financial liabilities. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The group adopted PSAK 71 as at January 1, 2020

#### i. Financial assets

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through OCI ("FVTOCI"), and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component of for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transactions costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or which the Group has applied the practical expedient financing component or which the Group has applied the practical expedient financing component or which the Group has applied the practical expedient, are measured at the transaction price in accordance with PSAK 72.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) testing and it is performed at instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

#### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

a. Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired. The Group's financial assets at amortized cost consist of cash and cash equivalents, other current financial assets, trade and other receivables, and other non-current assets.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## u. Financial instruments (continued)

- i. Financial assets (continued)
  - b. Financial assets at FVTOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at FVTOCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Group have no debt instruments classified at FVTOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses as of June 30, 2021.

c. Financial assets designated at FVTOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVTOCI when they meet the definition of equity under PSAK 71 and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrumentby-instrument basis. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVTOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

d. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not fulfilled with solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) testing are classified and measured at FVTPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at FVTPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch. Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Financial assets that held for trading are disclosed as part of notes long-term investment in financial instruments.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### u. Financial instruments (continued)

## i. Financial assets (continued)

#### Expected credit losses ("ECL")

The Group recognizes an allowance for ECL for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECL are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision model that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. Trade receivables are written off when there is low possibility of recovering the contractual cash flow, after all collection efforts have been done and have been fully provided for allowance.

ii. Financial liabilities

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Group classifies its financial liabilities as: (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL or (ii) financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, accrued expenses, interest-bearing loans, other borrowings and other liabilities. Interest-bearing loans consist of short-term bank loans, two-step loans, bonds and notes, long-term bank loans, and lease liabilities.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### u. Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Financial liabilities (continued)

#### Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

a. Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PSAK 71 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

b. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and other borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and other borrowings. For more information, refer to Note 20 Long-Term Loans and Other Borrowings.

iii. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis, or realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The right of offset must not be contingent on a future event and must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances:

- (i) the normal course of business;
- (ii) the event of default; and
- (iii) the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.
- iv. Derecognition of financial instruments

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or has expired.

v. Hedge Accounting

The Group does not apply hedge accounting.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### v. Sukuk Ijarah

Sukuk Ijarah issued by the Group is recognized at nominal value, adjusted to the premium or discount and related transaction costs. The difference between the carrying amount and the nominal value is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of the sukuk and is recognized in the income statement as the sukuk issuance expense.

Sukuk Ijarah, after adjusting for premium or discount and unamortized transaction costs, is presented as part of liabilities.

#### w. Treasury stock

Reacquired Company shares of stock are accounted for at their reacquisition cost and classified as "Treasury Stock" and presented as a deduction in equity. The cost of treasury stock sold/transferred is accounted for using the weighted average method. The portion of treasury stock transferred for employee stock ownership program is accounted for at its fair value at grant date. The difference between the cost and the proceeds from the sale/transfer of treasury stock is credited to "Additional Paid-in Capital".

# x. Dividends

Dividend for distribution to the stockholders is recognized as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the year in which the dividend is approved by the stockholders. The interim dividend is recognized as a liability based on the Board of Directors' decision supported by the approval from the Board of Commissioners.

### y. Basic and diluted earnings per share and earnings per ADS

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Income per ADS is computed by multiplying the basic earnings per share by 100, the number of shares represented by each ADS.

The Company does not have potentially dilutive financial instruments.

#### z. Segment information

The Group's segment information is presented based upon identified operating segments. An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity);
- ii. whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") i.e., the Directors, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and
- iii. for which discrete financial information is available.

#### aa. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has present obligations (legal or constructive) arising from past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations and the amount can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the contract becomes onerous for the lower of the cost of fulfilling the contract and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfill the contract.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### ab. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Group determines the recoverable amount of the Cash-Generating Unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs ("the asset's CGU").

The recoverable amount of an asset (either individual asset or CGU) is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use ("VIU"). Where the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing the value in use, the estimated net future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, the Group uses an appropriate valuation model to determine the fair value of the asset. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss as part of "Depreciation and Amortisation" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses for an asset, other than goodwill, may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss for an asset, other than goodwill, is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited such that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment loss relating to goodwill can not be reversed in future periods.

#### ac. Current and non current classifications

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/noncurrent classification. An asset is presented current when it is:

- i. expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- ii. held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- iii. expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for a least twelve months after the reporting period.

Asset which do not meet above criterias, classified as non current assets.

A liability is current when:

- i. it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- ii. it is held primarily in the proposed of trading;
- iii. it is due to be settled within twelve months after reporting period;
- iv. there is no unconditional right after deferred the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The terms of liability that could, at the option of counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Liabilities which do not meet above criterias, classified as long term liabilities.

Deffered tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

#### ad. Critical accounting considerations, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make decisions, estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities reported, and the accompanying disclosures, and disclosures of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates can produce results that require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities affected in the coming periods.

i. Consideration

The following considerations were made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies that have the most significant influence on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

#### Income taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. Judgment is also involved in determining the provision for corporate income tax. There are certain transactions and computation for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

The Group recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the year in which such determination is made. Details of the nature and carrying amounts of income tax are disclosed in Note 28.

ii. Estimates and assumptions

Estimates and assumption are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(a) Retirement benefits

The present value of the retirement benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate and return on investment (ROI). Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the retirement benefit obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each reporting period. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of Government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement benefit obligations.

If there is an improvement in the ratings of such Government bonds or a decrease in interest rates as a result of improving economic conditions, there could be a material impact on the discount rate used in determining the post-employment benefit obligations.

Other key assumptions for retirement benefit obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Notes 31 and 32.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### ad. Critical accounting considerations, estimates and assumptions (continued)

- ii. Estimates and assumptions (continued)
  - (b) Useful lives of property and equipment

The Group estimates the useful lives of its property and equipment based on expected asset utilization, considering strategic business plans, expected future technological developments and market behavior. The estimates of useful lives of property and equipment are based on the Group's collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation, and experience with similar assets.

The Group reviews its estimates of useful lives at least each financial year-end and such estimates are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to changes in expectation of physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence, and legal or other limitations on the continuing use of the assets. The amounts of recorded expenses for any year will be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A change in the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment is a change in accounting estimates and is applied prospectively in profit or loss in the period of the change and future periods.

Details of the nature and carrying amounts of property and equipment are disclosed in Note 12.

(c) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to renew or to terminate.

(d) Credit loss provision for financial assets

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a credit provision methodology that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors, and the economic environment.

For term deposits and debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the deposits or debt instrument are considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the instrument. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### ad. Critical accounting considerations, estimates and assumptions (continued)

- ii. Estimates and assumptions (continued)
  - (d) Credit loss provision for financial assets (continued)

The Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that other receivables or other financial assets have been impaired at the end of each reporting period. Provision for impairment of receivables is calculated based on a review of the current status of existing receivables and historical collection experience. Such provisions are adjusted periodically to reflect the actual and anticipated experience. Details of the nature and carrying amounts of provision for impairment of other receivables are disclosed in Note 5.

Following the effect of Covid-19 pandemic, Group has not remodified the definition of its significant increase in credit risk and the definition of its default. Group also closely monitors the changes in shared risk characteristics of certain account receivables by evaluating the customer segmentations portfolios which the respective customers might engage in business industries, or locate in areas, which have become affected, or are more prone to be affected, by the pandemic. Group has reassessed the model used to calculate ECLs based on the latest reasonable and supportable data to better reflect the current change in circumstances. Methods and approaches will continue to be monitored and updated if additional reasonable and supportable data and information are available; including forward looking information and other input in the future.

- (e) Revenue
  - (i) Critical judgements in determining the performance obligation, timing of revenue recognition and revenue classification

The Group provides information technology services that are bespoke in nature. Bespoke products consist of various goods and/or services bundled together in order to provide integrated solution services to customers. In addition to the bespoke service, Group also provide multiple standard product as bundling product in contract with customer. Significant judgment is required in determining the number and nature of performance obligations promised to customers in those contracts. The number and nature of performance obligations will determine the timing of revenue recognition for such contract.

The Group reviews the determination of performance obligations on a contract-bycontract basis. When a contract consisting of several goods and/or service is assessed to have one performance obligations, the Group applies a single method of measuring progress for the performance obligation based on the measurement method that best depicts the economics of the contract, which in most cases is over time.

The Group also presents the revenue classification using consistent approach. When a contract consisting of several goods and/or service is assessed to have one performance obligations, the Group presents that performance obligations in one financial statement line items which best represent the main service of the Group, which in most cases is the internet, data communication and information technology services.

(ii) Critical judgements in determining the stand-alone selling price

The Group provides wide array of products related to telecommunication and technology. To determine the stand-alone selling price for goods and/or services that do not have any readily available observable price, the Group uses the expected costplus margin approach. The Group determines the appropriate margin based on historical achievement.

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

#### ad. Critical accounting considerations, estimates and assumptions (continued)

- ii. Estimates and assumptions (continued)
  - (f) Test for impairment of non-current assets and goodwill

The application of the acquisition method in a business combination requires the use of accounting estimates in allocating the purchase price to the fair market value of the assets and liabilities acquired, including intangible assets. Certain business acquisitions by the Group resulted goodwill, which is not amortized but is tested for impairment annually and every indication of impairment exists.

Although management believes that the assumptions used are appropriate, significant changes to those assumptions can materially affect the evaluation of recoverable amounts and may result in impairment according to PSAK 48: Impairment of Assets.

(g) Acquisition

The Group evaluates each acquisition transaction to determine whether it will be treated as an asset acquisition or business combination. For transactions that are treated as an asset acquisition, the purchase price is allocated to the assets obtained, without the recognition of goodwill. For acquisitions that meet the business combination definition, the Group applies the accounting acquisition method for assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at fair value at the acquisition date, and the results of operations are included with the Group's results from the date of each acquisition.

Any excess from the purchase price paid for the amount recognized for assets acquired and liabilities incurred is recorded as goodwill. The Group continues to evaluate acquisitions that are counted as a business combination for a period not exceeding one year after the applicable acquisition date of each transaction to determine whether additional adjustments are needed to allocate the purchase price paid for the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The fair value of assets acquired and liabilities incurred are usually determined using either an estimated replacement cost or a discounted cash flow valuation method. When determining the fair value of tangible assets acquired, the Group estimates the cost of replacing assets with new assets by considering factors such as the age, condition and economic useful lives of the assets. When determining the fair value of the intangible assets obtained, the Group estimates the applicable discount rate and the time and amount of future cash flows, including the rates and terms for the extension and reduction.

# 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		June 30 Balar			December 31, 2020 Balance	
	Currency	Foreign currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	Foreign currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	
Cash on hand Cash in banks	Rp		41		19	
Related parties PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. ("Bank Mandiri")	Rp US\$	- 47	6,964 677	- 8	1,559 110	
	EUR JPY	2 1	30 0	2 1	28 0	
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. ("BNI")	HKD AU\$ Rp	2 0	4 0 1,071	2 0 -	3 0 1,129	
	US\$ SGD	4 0	60 0	5 0	72 0	
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. ("BRI")	EUR Rp US\$	0 - 9	0 199 137	- - 0	312 6	
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	Rp US\$ SGD	- 0 0	87 0 0	- 0 0	64 0 0	
Sub-total	565	-	9,229	-	3,283	
Third parties PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk. ("Bank CIMB Niaga")	Rp US\$	- 7	1,866 98	- 0	1,576 1	
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking	MYR	-	-	1	4	
Corporation Ltd. ("HSBC Hongkong")	US\$ HKD	30 9	434 17	36 5	504 10	
PT Bank Permata Tbk ("Bank Permata")	Rp US\$	- 2	283 23	- 1	81 12	
PT Bank DBS Indonesia ("Bank DBS")	Rp US\$	- 0	100 0	- 0	54 0	
PT Bank HSBC Indonesia ("HSBC") Mega International Commercial Bank ("Mega Bank")	Rp US\$ TWD	- 10 31	31 148 16	-	218	
Standard Chartered Bank ("SCB")	Rp US\$	15	0 220	- 6	0 86	
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	SGD Rp US\$	7 - 6	71 293 84	8 - 8	81 361 108	
	MYR SGD AU\$	10 1 1	36 16 8	13 1 41	44 15 5	
	EUR TWD	0 1	2 1	0 42	5 21	
Sub-total		-	3,747	-	3,168	
Total cash in banks		-	12,976	-	6,469	
Time deposits Related parties	5				0.000	
BNI	Rp US\$	- 46	7,574 665	- 27	3,039 385	
BRI	Rp US\$	- 43	6,833 617	- 34	2,421 479	
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. ("BTN") Bank Mandiri	Rp Rp	-	4,986 1,234	-	2,123 2,825	
Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. ("BSI") Sub-total	US\$ Rp		- 200 22,109	14 	190 - 11,462	
		_				

# 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

		June 30 Balar		December Balar	
	Currency	Foreign currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	Foreign currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent
Time deposits (continued) Third parties					
PT Bank Mega Tbk ("Bank Mega")	Rp US\$	- 21	220 302	- 9	379 131
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk. ("BJB")	Rp US\$	- 11	365 155	-	919 80
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk. ("Maybank")	Rp US\$	29	2 413	35	12 494
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	MYR Rp US\$ MYR	3 - -	9 21 -	- - 5	553 71
Sub-total	in the	-	1,487	-	2,639
Total time deposits Allowance for expected credit loss <b>Total</b>		-	23,596 (0) <b>36,613</b>	-	14,101 (0) <b>20,589</b>

Interest rates per annum on time deposits are as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Rupiah	1.25% - 7.75%	2.00% - 8.25%
Foreign currency	0.50% - 1.75%	0.25% - 2.80%

The related parties in which the Group places its funds are state-owned banks. The Group placed the majority of its cash and cash equivalents in these banks because they have the most extensive branch networks in Indonesia and are considered to be financially sound banks, as they are owned by the State.

# 4. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

		June 30	, 2021	December 3	31, 2020
		Balar	nce	Balan	ce
	Currency	Foreign currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	Foreign currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent
Time deposits			•		<u> </u>
Related parties					
Bank Mandiri	Rp	-	50	-	180
	US\$	5	72	5	70
BRI	Rp	-	70	-	120
	US\$	-	-	14	197
BNI	Rp	-	20	-	60
	US\$	-	-	20	278
BTN	US\$	-	-	9	126
Sub-total		_	212	-	1,031
Third parties					
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	Rp	-	18	-	18
	US\$	5	74	5	71
Total time deposits		_	304	-	1,120
Escrow accounts	Rp	-	19	-	47
	US\$	1	14	2	27
Total escrow accounts			33	-	74
Mutual funds					
Related parties					
PT Bahana TCW Investment Management					
("Bahana TCM")	Rp	-	77	-	77
Total mutual funds		—	77	-	77
				-	
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	Rp	-	0	-	-
	MÝR	-	-	2	32
Total others		_	0	_	32
Total			414	_	1,303
				=	

The time deposits have maturities of more than three months but not more than one year, with interest rates as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Rupiah	3.00% - 6.50%	3.25% - 6.50%
Foreign currency	0.11% - 0.50%	0.15% - 1.08%

# 5. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables arise from services provided to both retail and non-retail customers, with details as follows:

#### a. By debtor

(i) Related parties

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
State-owned enterprises	1,532	1,564
Indonusa	504	504
Indosat	295	225
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	376	407
Total	2,707	2,700
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,261)	(1,056)
Net	1,446	1,644
(ii) Third parties		
	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Individual and business subscribers	16,273	15,095
Overseas international carriers	1,236	1,904
Total	17,509	16,999
Allowance for expected credit losses	(7,756)	(7,304)

9,753

9,695

b. By age

Net

(i) Related parties

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Up to 3 months	1,385	1,356
3 to 6 months	197	253
More than 6 months	1,125	1,091
Total	2,707	2,700
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,261)	(1,056)
Net	1,446	1,644

(ii) Third parties

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Up to 3 months	10,332	8,762
3 to 6 months	907	1,021
More than 6 months	6,270	7,216
Total	17,509	16,999
Allowance for expected credit losses	(7,756)	(7,304)
Net	9,753	9,695

# 5. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

- b. By age (continued)
  - (iii) Aging of total trade receivables

		June 30, 2021		Dece	ember 31, 2020	
	Green	Allowance for expected	Expected credit	Green	Allowance for expected	Expected credit
-	Gross	credit losses	loss rate	Gross	credit losses	loss rate
Not past due	8,921	674	7.6%	7,818	696	8.9%
Past due up to 3 months	2,796	551	19.7%	2,300	488	21.2%
Past due more than 3 to 6 months	1,104	569	51.5%	1,274	495	38.9%
Past due more than 6 months	7,395	7,225	97.7%	8,307	6,681	80.4%
Total	20,216	9,017	-	19,699	8,360	-

The Group has made allowance for expected credit losses based on the collective assessment of historical impairment rates and individual assessment of its customers' credit history. The Group does not apply a distinction between related party and third party receivables in assessing amounts past due. As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the carrying amounts of trade receivables of the Group considered past due but not impaired amounted to Rp2,950 billion and Rp4,217 billion, respectively. Management believes that receivables past due but not impaired, along with trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired, are due from customers with good credit history and are expected to be recoverable.

- c. By currency
  - (i) Related parties

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Rupiah	2,706	2,690
U.S. dollar	1	10
Total	2,707	2,700
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,261)	(1,056)
Net	1,446	1,644

(ii) Third parties

June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
15,340	14,635
2,082	2,265
53	75
34	24
17,509	16,999
(7,756)	(7,304)
9,753	9,695
	15,340 2,082 53 34 17,509 (7,756)

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d. Movements in the allowance for impairment of receivables

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Beginning balance	8,360	6,203
Adjustment on initial application of PSAK 71	-	(14)
Provision recognized during the period	1,038	2,362
Receivables written off	(381)	(191)
Ending balance	9,017	8,360

The receivables written off relate to both related party and third party trade receivables.

Management believes that the allowance for expected credit losses is adequate to cover losses on uncollectible trade receivables.

As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, certain trade receivables of the subsidiaries amounting to Rp2,307 billion and Rp3,432 billion, respectively, have been pledged as collateral under lending agreements (Notes 19a and 20c).

# 6. CONTRACT ASSETS

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Contract assets	1,428	1,351
Provision for expected credit losses	(177)	(112)
Net	1,251	1,239
Short term portion	(1,055)	(1,036)
Long term portion	196	203

Management believes that the allowance for expected credit losses is adequate to cover losses on uncollectible contract asset.

Refer to Note 33 for details of related party transactions.

## 7. INVENTORIES

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Components	626	560
SIM cards and blank prepaid vouchers	301	265
Others	119	226
Total	1,046	1,051
Provision for obsolescence		
Components	(30)	(37)
SIM cards and blank prepaid vouchers	(28)	(28)
Others	(3)	(3)
Total	(61)	(68)
Net	985	983

Movements in the provision for obsolescence are as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Beginning balance	68	92
Provision recognized during the period	-	1
Inventory written off	(7)	(25)
Ending balance	61	68

Management believes that the provision is adequate to cover losses from decline in inventory value due to obsolescence.

The inventories recognized as expenses and included in operations, maintenance and telecommunication service expenses in June 30, 2021 and 2020 amounted to Rp261 billion and Rp259 billion, respectively (Note 26).

Certain inventories of the subsidiaries have been pledged as collateral under lending agreements in June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to Rp557 billion, respectively (Notes 20c).

As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, modules (part of property and equipment) and components held by the Group with book value amounting to Rp101 billion and Rp107 billion, respectively, have been insured against fire, theft, and other specific risks. Total sum insured as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to Rp155 billion, respectively.

Management believes that the insurance coverage is adequate to cover potential losses of inventories arising from the insured risks.

# 8. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

The breakdown of other current assets is as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Prepaid annual frequency license (Note 36c.i)	2,882	4,554
Advances	1,323	1,339
Prepaid salaries	480	180
Prepaid rental	113	259
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	601	190
Total	5,399	6,522

# 9. CONTRACT COST

The breakdown of contract costs is as follows:

	June 30, 2021			
	Cost to obtain	Cost to fulfill	Total	
At January 1, 2021	1,245	463	1,708	
Amortisation during the year	(109)	12	(97)	
Addition current year	321	(4)	317	
At June 30, 2021	1,457	471	1,928	
Short term portion	(233)	(210)	(443)	
Long term portion	1,224	261	1,485	

	De	cember 31, 2020	20		
	Cost to obtain	Cost to fulfill	Total		
At December 31, 2019	-	-	-		
Adjustment of initial application of PSAK 72	696	489	1,185		
Total	696	489	1,185		
At January 1, 2020	696	489	1,185		
Amortisation during the year	(150)	(368)	(518)		
Addition current year	699	342	1,041		
At December 31, 2020	1,245	463	1,708		
Short term portion	(193)	(261)	(454)		
Long term portion	1,052	202	1,254		

# 10. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Convertible bonds		
PT Aplikasi Karya Anak Bangsa ("AKAB")	-	2,116
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	473	223
Total convertible bonds	473	2,339
Investment in equity		
AKAB	6,756	-
Others	2,648	1,706
Total investment in equity	9,404	1,706
Total	9,877	4,045

# 10. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT (continued)

On November 16, 2020, Telkomsel entered into agreements with AKAB in the form of non-interest bearing convertible bond amounting to US\$150 million (equivalent to Rp2,116 billion as of December 31, 2020). The convertible bond will mature on November 16, 2023. The investment in convertible bond is classified as FVTPL since it is held by Telkomsel not to collect the contractual cash flow and is not solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The agreements also provides the Telkomsel's right to buy additional preferred shares of PT AKAB amounting to US\$300 million and can be executed within 12-months after the effective date at the price of US\$5,049 per share.

On May 18, 2021, the covertible bonds has been converted to shares equity and the shares call option has been executed. Telkomsel assessed fair value of the investment in AKAB at the time of initial recognition of equity shares in AKAB amounting to US\$5,301 per share or gain amounting to Rp350 billion including forex impact.

Investments in equity include investments of MDI at several start-up entities engaged in Information and technology. The additional investments during the year by MDI amounted to Rp860 billion. These equity investments are classified as FVTPL.

# 11. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

The details of long-term investments in associates under equity method as of June 30, 2021 are as follows:

				June 30, 2021			
	Percentage of ownership	Beginning balance	Additions (Deductions)	Share of net profit (loss)	Dividend	Share of other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Long-term investments in associates:			<u> </u>				
Jalin <sup>a</sup>	33,00	89	-	9	-	-	98
Finarya <sup>b</sup>	24,33	87	-	(87)	-	-	-
Tiphone <sup>c</sup>	24,00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonusa <sup>d</sup> Others (each below	20,00	-	-	3	-	-	3
Rp75 billion) <sup>e</sup>		16	43	(18)	-	0	41
Total long-term investments in associates		192	43	(93)		0	142

Summarized financial information of the Group's investments accounted for under the equity method as at and for the period ended June 30, 2021\*:

	Jalin	Finarya	Indonusa	Others
Statements of financial position				
Current assets	252	2,575	679	1,076
Non-current assets	177	209	318	4,596
Current liabilities	(119)	(2,044)	(409)	(747)
Non-current liabilities	<b>`</b> (15)	(34)	(574)	(4,504)
Equity	295	706	14	421
Statements of profit or loss and other				
comprehensive income				
Revenues	189	60	190	689
Operating expenses	(152)	(609)	(168)	(531)
Other income (expenses) including				
finance costs - net	-	20	(13)	(80)
Profit (loss) before tax	37	(529)	9	78
Income tax benefit (expense)	(9)	5	-	3
Profit (loss) for the period	28	(524)	9	81
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-		-
Total comprehensive income (loss)				
for the period	28	(524)	9	81

\* Summary of financial information for Tiphone as of June 30, 2021 is not available.

## 11. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

The details of long-term investments in associates under equity method as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	December 31, 2020							
	Percentage of ownership	Beginning balance	Additions (Deductions)	Share of net profit (loss)	Dividend	Share of other comprehensive income	Impairment	Ending balance
Long-term investments in associates:								
Jalin <sup>a</sup>	33,00	77	-	17	(5)	(0)	-	89
Finarya <sup>b</sup>	25,00	267	28	(209)	-	1	-	87
Tiphone <sup>c</sup>	24,00	526	-	(41)	-	-	(485)	-
Indonusa <sup>d</sup>	20,00	210	-	-	-	-	(210)	-
Others (each below								
Rp75 billion) <sup>e</sup>		130	(33)	(13)	-	(0)	(68)	16
Total long-term investments in associates	5	1,210	(5)	(246)	(5)	1	(763)	192

Summarized financial information of the Group's investments accounted for under the equity method as at and for the period ended December 31, 2020:

	Jalin	Finarya	Indonusa	Others
Statements of financial position				
Current assets	187	3,160	565	972
Non-current assets	194	169	331	4,516
Current liabilities	(92)	(2,327)	(318)	(795)
Non-current liabilities	(22)	(41)	(573)	(4,398)
Equity	267	961	5	295
Statements of profit or loss and other				
comprehensive income				
Revenues	277	133	783	1,278
Operating expenses	(205)	(948)	(691)	(1,035)
Other income (expenses) including				
finance costs - net	(3)	69	(24)	(92)
Profit (loss) before tax	69	(746)	68	151
Income tax benefit (expense)	(18)	2	(6)	(4)
Profit (loss) for the period	51	(744)	62	147
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(1)	4	7	(27)
Total comprehensive income (loss)				
for the period	50	(740)	69	120

\* Summary of financial information for Tiphone as of December 31, 2020 is not available.

<sup>a</sup> Jalin was previously a subsidiary. On June 19, 2019 the Group sold 67% of its shares to PT Danareksa (Persero) ("Danareksa") amounted to Rp395 billion.

<sup>b</sup> On January 21, 2019, Telkomsel established of PT Fintek Karya Nusantara ("Finarya"), a subsidiary, with an initial investment amounted to Rp25 billion and on February 22, 2019 Telkomsel transferred its assets amounted to Rp150 billion to Finarya. For this transaction, Telkomsel obtained 2,499 and 14,974 shares, respectively (equal to 100% ownership). Telkomsel with PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia, PT BRI Ventura Indonesia, PT BNI Sekuritas, PT Jasamarga Tollroad Operator, PT Dana Tabungan dan Asuransi Pegawai Negeri (Persero), PT Pertamina Retail, PT Kereta Commuter Indonesia ("KCI"), PT Asuransi Jiwasraya (Persero), and PT Danareksa Capital, entered in to shareholder agreement on July 31, 2019, October 31, 2019, and December 31, 2019 relating to the increase in issued and paid up capital made by each shareholder. On December 31, 2019, Telkomsel owned 48,530 shares or equivalent to 26.58% ownership.

On October 23, 2020 Finarya issued 13,632 series B shares, owned by Grab LA Pte Ltd ("Grab") 11,237 shares, PT BRI Ventura Indonesia 943 shares, Mandiri Capital Indonesia 924 shares, Telkomsel 528 shares. This investment decreased Telkomsel's ownership in PT Finarya, from previously 26.58% and diluted to 25.00%.

Subsequently On March 8, 2021, PT Dompet Karya Anak Bangsa ("DKAB") invested in PT Finarya. These investments impacted the Company's ownership in PT Finarya, from previously 25.00% and diluted to 24.33%. As of June 30, 2021, the invested value by the Company in PT Finarya has been fully absorbed, resulting unrecognized share of loss amounting to Rp41.3 billion.

<sup>c</sup> Tiphone was established on June 25, 2008 as PT Tiphone Mobile Indonesia Tbk. Tiphone is engaged in the telecommunication equipment business, such as cellular phone including spare parts, accessories, rechargeable credit vouchers, repair service, and content provider through its subsidiaries. On September 18, 2014, the Company through PINS acquired 25% ownership in Tiphone for Rp1,395 billion, including intangible assets and goodwill amounting to Rp188 billion and Rp647 billion, respectively. In 2020, Management has recognized full impairment on its investment in Tiphone considering the doubts over the continuity of its business, financial condition and suspension of stocks effective June 10, 2020. Management has decided to book full allowance for the investment in Tiphone as of December 31, 2020.

# 11. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

- <sup>d</sup> Indonusa had been a subsidiary of the Company until 2013 when the Company disposed 80% of its shares ownership in Indonusa. On May 14, 2014, based on the Circular Resolution of the Stockholders of Indonusa as covered by notarial deed No. 57 dated April 23, 2014 of FX Budi Santoso Isbandi, S.H., which was approved by the MoLHR in its Letter No. AHU-02078.40.20.2014 dated April 29, 2014, Indonusa's stockholders approved an increase in its issued and fully paid capital by Rp80 billion. The Company waived its right to own the new shares issued and transferred it to Metra, as the result, Metra's ownership in Indonusa increased to 4.33% and the Company's ownership become 15.67%. Based on management assessment, there was allowance for impairment on investment in Indonusa.
- <sup>e</sup> The unrecognized share in losses in other investments cumulatively as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 was amounting to Rp228 billion, respectively.

## 12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	January 1, 2021	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications/ Translations	June 30, 2021
At cost:					
Directly acquired assets					
Land rights	1,800	1	-	-	1,801
Buildings	16,137	5	-	455	16,597
Leasehold improvements	1,410	13	(8)	35	1,450
Switching equipment	17,506	481	(52)	652	18,587
Telegraph, telex and data communication					
equipment	2,012	36	-	(429)	1,619
Transmission installation and equipment	159,196	1,040	(335)	(802)	159,099
Satellite, earth station and equipment	10,423	68	-	(8)	10,483
Cable network	60,796	3,365	-	(809)	63,352
Power supply	20,988	104	(128)	491	21,455
Data processing equipment	17,663	88	(23)	1,211	18,939
Other telecommunication peripherals	7,513	339	-	9	7,861
Office equipment	2,125	74	(5)	21	2,215
Vehicles	551	7	(22)	(37)	499
Other equipment	68	6	-	(18)	56
Property under construction	2,524	6,190	(56)	(5,992)	2,666
Total	320,712	11,817	(629)	(5,221)	326,679

				<b>Reclassifications/</b>	
	January 1, 2021	Additions	Deductions	Translations	June 30, 2021
Accumulated depreciation and					
impairment losses:					
Directly acquired assets					
Buildings	4,872	323	-	21	5,216
Leasehold improvements	1,061	65	(6)	-	1,120
Switching equipment	11,621	922	(52)	111	12,602
Telegraph, telex and data communication					
equipment	1,582	-	-	-	1,582
Transmission installation and equipment	87,991	5,710	(324)	(4,015)	89,362
Satellite, earth station and equipment	4,412	374	-	64	4,850
Cable network	15,978	1,325	-	(42)	17,261
Power supply	14,757	769	(125)	(5)	15,396
Data processing equipment	12,780	816	(11)	2	13,587
Other telecommunication peripherals	2,885	698	-	-	3,583
Office equipment	1,574	180	(8)	(14)	1,732
Vehicles	229	31	-	(14)	246
Other equipment	47	1	-	(3)	45
Total	159,789	11,214	(526)	(3,895)	166,582
Net book value	160,923				160,097

# 12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	December 31, 2019	Effect of adoption of PSAK 73	January 1, 2020	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications/ 	December 31, 2020
At cost:							
Directly acquired assets							
Land rights	1,644	-	1,644	157	-	(1)	1,800
Buildings	14,062	-	14,062	201	-	1,874	16,137
Leasehold improvements	1,549	-	1,549	31	(192)	22	1,410
Switching equipment	17,348	-	17,348	956	(1,921)	1,123	17,506
Telegraph, telex and data communication							
equipment	2,258	-	2,258	429	-	(675)	2,012
Transmission installation and equipment	151,750	-	151,750	1,050	(3,825)	10,221	159,196
Satellite, earth station and equipment	12,344	-	12,344	236	(2)	(2,155)	10,423
Cable network	54,357	-	54,357	8,280	(68)	(1,773)	60,796
Power supply	20,113	-	20,113	45	(311)	1,141	20,988
Data processing equipment	16,409	-	16,409	3	(703)	1,954	17,663
Other telecommunication peripherals	5,340	-	5,340	2,157	-	16	7,513
Office equipment	2,361	-	2,361	216	(354)	(98)	2,125
Vehicles	568	-	568	48	(104)	39	551
Other equipment	123	-	123	17	-	(72)	68
Property under construction	2,619	-	2,619	15,610	(8)	(15,697)	2,524
Asset under finance lease							
Transmission installation and equipment	5,500	(5,500)	-	-	-	-	-
Data processing equipment	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	503	(503)	-	-	-	-	-
Office equipment	42	(42)	-	-	-	-	-
CPE assets	22	(22)	-	-	-	-	-
Power supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RSA assets	89	-	89	-	-	(89)	-
Total	309,002	(6,068)	302,934	29,436	(7,488)	(4,170)	320,712

	December 31, 2019	Effect of adoption of PSAK 73	January 1, 2020	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications/ Translations	December 31, 2020
Accumulated depreciation and							
impairment losses:							
Directly acquired assets							
Buildings	4,113	-	4,113	739	-	20	4,872
Leasehold improvements	1,091	-	1,091	158	(188)	-	1,061
Switching equipment	11,976	-	11,976	1,569	(1,921)	(3)	11,621
Telegraph, telex and data communication							
equipment	1,580	-	1,580	-	-	2	1,582
Transmission installation and equipment	79,993	-	79,993	11,463	(3,545)	80	87,991
Satellite, earth station and equipment	5,809	-	5,809	900	(1)	(2,296)	4,412
Cable network	14,171	-	14,171	2,509	(66)	(636)	15,978
Power supply	13,596	-	13,596	1,512	(309)	(42)	14,757
Data processing equipment	11,977	-	11,977	1,522	(708)	(11)	12,780
Other telecommunication peripherals	1,766	-	1,766	1,120	-	(1)	2,885
Office equipment	1,678	-	1,678	375	(360)	(119)	1,574
Vehicles	210	-	210	74	(70)	15	229
Other equipment	66	-	66	2	-	(21)	47
Asset under finance lease							
Transmission installation and equipment	3,734	(3,734)	-	-	-	-	-
Data processing equipment	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	115	(115)	-	-	-	-	-
Office equipment	44	(44)	-	-	-	-	-
CPE assets	20	(20)	-	-	-	-	-
Power supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RSA assets	89	-	89	-		(89)	-
Total	152,029	(3,914)	148,115	21,943	(7,168)	(3,101)	159,789
Net book value	156,973						160,923

#### a. Gain on sale of property and equipment

2021	2020
377	69
(15)	-
362	69
	377 (15)

#### b. Others

(i) As of December 31, 2020, the CGUs that independently generate cash inflows are fixed wireline, cellular, and others. Management believes that there is no indication of impairment in the assets of such CGUs as of December 31, 2020.

## 12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

- b. Others (continued)
  - (ii) Interest capitalized to property under construction amounted to Rp88 billion and Rp64 billion for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The capitalization rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization ranged from 0.80% to 11.00% and 1.69% to 11.00% for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.
  - (iii) No foreign exchange loss was capitalized as part of property under construction for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the year ended December 31, 2020.
  - (iv) As of June 30 2021 and 2020, the Group obtained proceeds from the insurance claim on lost and broken property and equipment, with a total value of Rp94 billion and Rp129 billion, respectively, and were recorded as part of "Other Income - net" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. As of June 30, 2021 and 2020, the net carrying values of those assets of Rp15 billion and Rp17 billion, respectively, were charged to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
  - (v) In 2018, the estimated useful lives of radio software license and data processing equipment were changed from 7 to 10 years and from 3 to 5 years, respectively. The impact of reduction in the depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounting to Rp266 billion.

In 2020, the estimated useful lives of towers in Indonesia were changed from 20 to 30 years. The impact of reduction in the depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2020, amounted to Rp160 billion. Towers are presented as part of transmission installation and equipment.

- (vi) In 2021, the equipment units of Telkomsel with the net carrying amount of Rp1,037 billion to be exchanged with equipment units of PT ZTE Indonesia. As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the equipment units of Telkomsel with the carrying amount of Rp1,076 billion and Rp39 billion, respectively, to be exchanged, and therefore the equipment units were reclassified as assets held for sale in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- (vii) The Group owns several pieces of land located throughout Indonesia with Building Use Rights ("Hak Guna Bangunan" or "HGB") for a period of 10-50 years which will expire between 2021 and 2070. Management believes that there will be no issue in obtaining the extension of the land rights when they expire.
- (viii) As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Group's property and equipment excluding land rights, with net carrying amount of Rp155,855 billion and Rp159,454 billion, respectively, were insured against fire, theft, earthquake and other specified risks, including business interruption, under blanket policies totalling Rp31,535 billion and Rp22,886 billion, US\$Nil, HK\$8 million, SG\$315 million, and MYR54 million and MYR39 million, respectively, and first loss basis amounted to Rp2,750 billion, respectively. Management believes that the insurance coverage is adequate to cover potential losses from the insured risks.
- (ix) As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the percentage of completion of property under construction was around 65.55% and 61.19%, respectively, of the total contract value, with estimated dates of completion until March 2024 and March 2023, respectively. The balance of property under construction mainly consists of buildings, transmission installation and equipment, cable network and power supply. Management believes that there is no impediment to the completion of the construction in progress.
- (x) As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, all assets owned by the Company have been pledged as collateral for bonds (Notes 20b.i). Certain property and equipment of the Company's subsidiaries with gross carrying value amounting to Rp13,138 billion and Rp14,115 billion, respectively, have been pledged as collateral under lending agreements (Notes 19a, 20c, and 20d).
- (xi) As of June 30, 2021 and 2020, the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment of the Group that are still used in operations amounted to Rp67,425 billion and Rp63,656 billion, respectively. The Group is currently performing modernization of network assets to replace the fully depreciated property and equipment.

# 12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

- b. Others (continued)
  - (xii) In 2020, the total fair values of land rights and buildings of the Group, which are determined based on the sale value of the tax object (*Nilai Jual Objek Pajak* or "NJOP") of the related land rights and buildings, amounted to Rp41,984 billion.

## 13. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

The Group leases several assets including land rights, building, transmission installation and equipments, power supply, vehicles, and other equipments used in its operations, which generally have lease term between 1 and 33 years.

The Group also has certain leases with lease terms of twelve months or less and low-value leases. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases. There are no lease contracts with variable lease payments. Short-term lease expense and low-value assets lease expense amounted to Rp2,154 billion and Rp1,352 billion were incurred for the period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

The carrying amounts of right of use assets recognized and the movement during the period:

	January 1, 2021	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications/ translations	June 30, 2021
At cost:					
Land rights	4,863	594	(502)	2	4,957
Buildings	734	284	(26)	12	1,004
Transmission installation					
and equipment	16,072	147	(339)	3	15,883
Power supply	641	0	(69)	-	572
Vehicles	676	55	(15)	0	716
Others	29	2	(1)	0	30
Total	23,015	1,082	(952)	17	23,162
Accumulated					
amortization:					
Land rights	(763)	(425)	129	(0)	(1,059)
Buildings	(166)	(122)	15	(3)	(276)
Transmission installation					
and equipment	(3,160)	(1,818)	357	(1)	(4,622)
Power supply	(200)	(94)	69	-	(255)
Vehicles	(141)	(89)	15	(0)	(215)
Others	(19)	(3)	1	(0)	(21)
Total	(4,449)	(2,551)	586	(4)	(6,418)
Net book value	18,566	<u>_</u>		<u>`````</u>	16,744

	December 31, 2019	Effect of adoption of PSAK 73	January 1, 2020	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications/ translations	December 31, 2020
At cost:							
Land rights	-	3,777	3,777	1,407	(322)	1	4,863
Buildings	-	639	639	132	(8)	(29)	734
Transmission							
installation							
and equipment	-	14,873	14,873	1,872	(674)	1	16,072
Power supply	-	544	544	97	-	-	641
Vehicles	-	540	540	138	(2)	-	676
Others	-	45	45	1	(1)	(16)	29
Total		20,418	20,418	3,647	(1,007)	(43)	23,015
Accumulated amortization: Land rights Buildings Transmission installation	-	-	-	(812) (193)	49 4	23	(763) (166)
and equipment	-	-	-	(3,687)	527	-	(3,160)
Power supply	-	-	-	(200)	-	-	(200)
Vehicles	-	-	-	(141)	-	-	(141)
Others	-	-	-	(20)	1	-	<b>`</b> (19)
Total	-	-	-	(5,053)	581	23	(4,449)
Net book value	-						18,566

# 13. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS (continued)

The carrying amounts of the lease liabilities and the details of the transfers are as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Balance, January 1, 2020	15,617	16,600
Additions	1,094	3,964
Deductions	(2,890)	(4,947)
Balance, 30 June 2021	13,821	15,617
Current maturities	(5,964)	(5,396)
Long-term portion	7,857	10,221

Maturity analysis of lease payments are as follows:

Years	June 30, 2021
2021	6,622
2022	1,245
2023	2,530
2024	1,894
2025	1,316
Thereafter	2,012
Total lease payments	15,619
Interest	(1,798)
Net present value of lease payments	13,821
Current maturities	(5,964)
Long-term portion	7,857

## 14. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The breakdown of other non-current assets is as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Prepaid annual frequency license -		
net of current portion (Note 8)	1,734	1,237
Claims for tax refund - net of current portion (Note 28b)	955	1,382
Prepaid taxes - net of current portion (Note 28a)	601	787
Deferred charges	516	498
Advances for purchases of property and equipment	507	404
Security deposit	171	168
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	306	357
Total	4,790	4,833

# **15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

The details of intangible assets are as follows:

	Goodwill	Software	License	Other intangible assets	Total
Cross corning amount	Goodwill	Software	License	assets	Total
Gross carrying amount: Balance, January 1, 2021	1,428	14,688	94	1,474	17,684
Additions	1,420	1,414	2	3	1,419
Deductions	-	(19)	Z	5	(19)
Reclassifications/translations	- 1	(135)	- 1	- 1	(132)
Balance, June 30, 2021	1.429	15.948	97	1.478	18,952
	,	15,946	97	1,470	10,952
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses:					
Balance, January 1, 2021	(125)	(9,863)	(94)	(756)	(10,838)
Amortization	(123)	(809)	(34)	(738)	(10,838)
Deductions	-	(809)	(3)	(91)	(903)
Reclassifications/translations	-	(3)	-	(1)	(4)
Balance, June 30, 2021	(125)	(10,664)	(97)	(848)	(11,734)
Net book value	1.304	5.284	(37)	630	7,218
Net book value	1,304	3,204		030	1,210
				Other intangible	
	Goodwill	Software	License	Other intangible assets	Total
Gross carrying amount:				assets	
Balance, January 1, 2020	Goodwill 1,432	12,480	96	•	15,579
Balance, January 1, 2020 Additions		12,480 2,282		assets	15,579 2,288
Balance, January 1, 2020 Additions Deductions		12,480 2,282 (166)	96	assets	15,579
Balance, January 1, 2020 Additions	1,432 - - (4)	12,480 2,282 (166) 92	96 3 - (5)		15,579 2,288 (240) 57
Balance, January 1, 2020 Additions Deductions	1,432 - -	12,480 2,282 (166)	96 3 -	assets	15,579 2,288 (240)
Balance, January 1, 2020 Additions Deductions Reclassifications/translations	1,432 - - (4) 1,428	12,480 2,282 (166) 92	96 3 - (5)		15,579 2,288 (240) 57
Balance, January 1, 2020 Additions Deductions Reclassifications/translations Balance, December 31, 2020	1,432 - - (4) 1,428	12,480 2,282 (166) 92	96 3 - (5)		15,579 2,288 (240) 57
Balance, January 1, 2020 Additions Deductions Reclassifications/translations Balance, December 31, 2020 Accumulated amortization and impairment	1,432 - - (4) 1,428	12,480 2,282 (166) 92	96 3 - (5)		15,579 2,288 (240) 57
Balance, January 1, 2020 Additions Deductions Reclassifications/translations Balance, December 31, 2020 Accumulated amortization and impairment losses:	1,432 - - (4) 1,428	12,480 2,282 (166) 92 14,688	96 3 - (5) 94	assets 1,571 3 (74) (26) 1,474	15,579 2,288 (240) 57 17,684
Balance, January 1, 2020 Additions Deductions Reclassifications/translations Balance, December 31, 2020 Accumulated amortization and impairment losses: Balance, January 1, 2020	1,432 - - (4) 1,428	12,480 2,282 (166) 92 14,688 (8,400)	96 3 - (5) 94 (93)	assets 1,571 3 (74) (26) 1,474 (611)	15,579 2,288 (240) 57 17,684 (9,133)
Balance, January 1, 2020 Additions Deductions Reclassifications/translations Balance, December 31, 2020 Accumulated amortization and impairment losses: Balance, January 1, 2020 Amortization	1,432 - - (4) 1,428 (29)	12,480 2,282 (166) 92 14,688 (8,400)	96 3 - (5) 94 (93)	assets 1,571 3 (74) (26) 1,474 (611)	15,579 2,288 (240) 57 17,684 (9,133) (1,730)
Balance, January 1, 2020 Additions Deductions Reclassifications/translations Balance, December 31, 2020 Accumulated amortization and impairment losses: Balance, January 1, 2020 Amortization Impairment	1,432 - - (4) 1,428 (29)	12,480 2,282 (166) <u>92</u> 14,688 (8,400) (1,545)	96 3 - (5) 94 (93)	assets 1,571 3 (74) (26) 1,474 (611)	15,579 2,288 (240) 57 17,684 (9,133) (1,730) (104)
Balance, January 1, 2020 Additions Deductions Reclassifications/translations Balance, December 31, 2020 Accumulated amortization and impairment Iosses: Balance, January 1, 2020 Amortization Impairment Deductions	1,432 - - (4) 1,428 (29) (104)	12,480 2,282 (166) 92 14,688 (8,400) (1,545) - 124	96 3 - (5) 94 (93) (9) -		15,579 2,288 (240) <u>57</u> 17,684 (9,133) (1,730) (104) 124

- (i) Goodwill resulted from the acquisition of Sigma (2008), Admedika (2010), data center PT Bina Data Mandiri ("BDM") (2012), Contact Centres Australia Pty. Ltd. (2014), PT Media Nusantara Data Global ("MNDG") (2015), Melon and PT Griya Silkindo Drajatmoerni ("GSDm") (2016), TSGN and Nutech (2017), SSI, CIP, and Telin Malaysia (2018), and PST (2019).
- As of December 31, 2020, the impairment of goodwill arising from the acquisition of Sigma, Contact Centres Australia Pty. Ltd., and platform Tiketapasaja.com amounted to Rp88 billion, Rp14 billion, and Rp2 billion, respectively.
- (iii) The amortization is presented as part of "Depreciation and Amortization" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The remaining amortization periods of software range for the period ended June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, are from 1-6 years, respectively.
- (iv) As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the cost of fully amortized intangible assets that are still used in operations amounted to Rp7,457 billion and Rp7,077 billion, respectively.

# 16. TRADE PAYABLES

The breakdown of trade payables is as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Related parties		
Purchases of equipments, materials, and services	588	678
Payables to other telecommunication providers	208	250
Sub-total	796	928
Third parties		
Purchases of equipments, materials, and services	9,389	11,953
Payables to other telecommunication providers	1,920	2,914
Radio frequency usage charges, concession fees,		
and Universal Service Obligation ("USO") charges	1,229	1,204
Sub-total	12,538	16,071
Total	13,334	16,999
Trade payables by currency are as follows:		

June 30, 2021December 31, 2020Rupiah11,86714,895U.S. Dollar1,4332,012Others3492Total13,33416,999

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

1. The Group's trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 1 year term.

2. Refer to Note 33 for details on related party transactions.

3. Refer to Note 38b.v for the Group's liquidity risk management.

# **17. ACCRUED EXPENSES**

The breakdown of accrued expenses is as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Operation, maintenance, and telecommunication services	8,626	8,455
General, administrative, and marketing expenses	2,317	2,255
Salaries and benefits	2,029	3,399
Interest and bank charges	188	156
Total	13,160	14,265

Refer to Note 33 for details of related party transactions.

# **18. CONTRACT LIABILITIES**

a. Current portion

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Advances from customers for Mobile	4,008	5,047
Advances from customers for Enterprise	2,199	1,884
Advances from customers for WIB	1,107	668
Advances from customers for Consumer	125	111
Others (each other below Rp75 billion)	198	124
Total	7,637	7,834
b. Non-current portion		
	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
		500

Advances from customers for Consumer	658	588
Advances from customers for WIB	376	345
Advances from customers for Enterprise	66	68
Others	22	3
Total	1,122	1,004

Refer to Note 33 for details of related party transactions.

## 19. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS AND CURRENT MATURITIES OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

a. Short-term bank loans

		June 30, 2021 Outstanding		December 31, 2020 Outstanding	
Lenders	Currency	Foreign currency (in millions)	Rupiah	Foreign currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent
Related parties	_		0.000		0.000
Bank Mandiri	Rp	-	8,600	-	2,900
BNI	Rp	-	1,181	-	897
Sub-total			9,781		3,797
Third parties					
MUFG Bank, Ltd. ("MUFG Bank")	Rp	-	3,411	-	2,611
HSBC	Rp	-	2,225	-	2,304
	US\$	-	-	0	4
Bank DBS	Rp	-	664	-	573
	US\$	-	-	1	13
PT Bank UOB Indonesia					
("UOB Indonesia")	Rp	-	500	-	200
SCB	Rp	-	117	-	100
Bank CIMB Niaga	Rp	-	78	-	78
BTPN	Rp	-	-	-	110
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	Rp	-	-	-	73
	ບຣ່\$	-	-	5	71
Sub-total			6,995		6,137
Total			16,776		9,934

# 19. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS AND CURRENT MATURITIES OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

#### a. Short-term bank loans (continued)

Other significant information relating to short-term bank loans as of June 30, 2021 is as follows:

	Borrower	Currency	Total facility (in billions)	Maturity date	Interest rate	Interest rate per annum	Security**
Mandiri 2021 2019 - 2020	Telkomsel The Company, Finnet	Rp Rp	4,000 4,900	August 25, 2021 November 21, 2021 - April 28, 2022	Quarterly Monthly, Quarterly	4.25% 1 month JIBOR + 1.50% 3 months JIBOR + 0.60%	None None
<b>BNI</b> 2014 - 2017	GSD, Sigmaª	Rp	325	November 7, 2021 - January 9, 2022	Monthly	9.00%	Trade receivables, property and equipment, and
2018 - 2021	Infomedia <sup>b</sup> , Sigma <sup>h</sup> , Metranet, Telkom Infratel	Rp	1,140	December 19, 2021 - June 6, 2022	Monthly	1 month JIBOR + 2.10% - 2.50%	inventory Property and equipment
MUFG Bank 2018 - 2020	The Company, Infomedia, Metra, GSD, Telkom Infratel, Telkomsel	Rp	3,460	July 23, 2021 - March 27, 2022	Monthly	1 month JIBOR + 0.50% - 0.70%	None
HSBC 2018	Sigma <sup>c,h</sup>	Rp	600	July 15, 2021	Monthly	Under BLR 8.75%	Trade
2018 - 2020	The Company, Sigma, Melon, Metra, PINS, Metranet	Rp	2,897	August 23, 2021 - December 31, 2021	Monthly, Quarterly	1 month JIBOR + 0.80% 3 months JIBOR + 1.00%	receivables None
DBS							
2016 2016	Nutech Sigma <sup>d,e</sup>	Rp US\$	4 0.02	October 13, 2021 July 31, 2021	Monthly Semi-annually	9.00% 3.25% (US\$).	None Trade
2018	Telkom Infratel, Infomedia	Rp	600	July 31, 2021	Monthly	10.75% (Rp) 1 month JIBOR + 1.45%	receivables None
UOB Indonesia							
2016	Finnet <sup>f</sup>	Rp	500	December 20, 2021	Monthly	1 month JIBOR + 1.75%	None
<b>SCB</b> 2019	GSD <sup>g</sup>	Rp	150	January 17, 2022	Monthly	Cost of fund + 2.00%	None
Bank CIMB Niaga	a	1,6	150	Junuary 17, 2022	wontiny	2001011010 - 2.0070	None
2013	GSD <sup>h</sup>	Rp	85	October 18, 2021	Monthly	10.90% - 11.50%	Trade receivables and property and

and equipment

\* In original currency

\*\* Refer to Note 5 and Note 12 for details of trade receivables and property and equipment pledged as collateral.

<sup>a</sup> Based on the latest amendment on April 23, 2019.

<sup>b</sup> Based on the latest amendment on March 28, 2018 and July 6, 2018.

<sup>c</sup> Based on the latest amendment on July 16, 2018.

<sup>d</sup> Based on the latest amendment on December 5, 2018.

<sup>e</sup> Facility in U.S. Dollar. Withdrawal can be executed in U.S. Dollar and Rupiah.

<sup>f</sup> Based on the latest amendment on December 11, 2020.

<sup>9</sup> Based on the latest amendment on January 18, 2019.

<sup>h</sup> Unsettled loan will be automatically extended.

# 19. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS AND CURRENT MATURITIES OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

#### a. Short-term bank loans (continued)

On August 19, 2020, the Company and GSD entered credit agreements amendments with MUFG Bank amounting to Rp900 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facilities amounted to Rp19.1 billion.

On August 27, 2020, the Company entered credit agreements with Bank Permata amounting to Rp400 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the facilities has not been used.

On October 7, 2020, the Company, Infomedia, and Telkom Infratel entered credit agreements amendments with Bank DBS amounting to Rp1,000 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facilities amounted to Rp525 billion.

On October 23, 2020, the Company entered credit agreements with Bank of China amounting to Rp1,000 billion. As of June 30, 2021, all facilities had been used.

On November 9, 2020, the Company entered credit agreements with Citibank amounting to Rp500 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the facilities has not been used.

On November 16, 2020, the Company entered credit agreements amendments with Bank Mandiri amounting to Rp4,400 billion. As of June 30, 2021, all facilities had been used.

On November 27, 2020, the Company entered credit agreements with HSBC amounting to Rp500 billion. As of June 30, 2021, all facilities had been used.

On March 27, 2021, the Company, Metra, Infomedia, and TII entered credit agreements amendments with MUFG Bank amounting to Rp400 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facilities amounted to Rp30 billion.

On March 29, 2021, the Company and Telkom Infratel entered credit agreements with BNI amounting to Rp735 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facilities amounted to Rp265 million.

On April 23, 2021, the Company, Sigma, and Melon entered credit agreements amendments with HSBC amounting to Rp947 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facilities amounted to Rp166.5 billion.

On June 22, 2021, the Company, Metra, MD Media, Metranet, and Telkomsat entered credit agreements amendments with HSBC amounting to Rp1,000 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facilities amounted to Rp251 billion.

On June 24, 2021, the Company, Infomedia, MD Media, and Telkom Infratel entered credit agreements amendments with MUFG Bank amounting to Rp1,560 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facilities amounted to Rp900 billion.

As stated in the agreements, the Group is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions such as limitation that the Company must have a majority shareholding of at least 51% of the subsidiaries and maintaining financial ratios. As of June 30, 2021, the Group has complied with all covenants or restrictions, except for certain loans. As of December 31, 2020, the Group obtained a waivers from lenders to not demand the loan payment as a result of the breach of covenants for Sigma, Telkom Infratel, dan PINS. The waivers from BNI, BCA, and BTPN were received on December 28, 2020, December 29, 2020, and January 7, 2021, respectively.

The credit facilities were obtained by the Group for working capital purposes.

# 19. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS AND CURRENT MATURITIES OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

#### b. Current maturities of long-term borrowings

	Notes	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Two-step loans	20a	162	184
Bonds and notes	20b	2,677	478
Bank loans	20c	6,070	7,648
Other borrowings	20d	1,029	1,040
Total		9,938	9,350

#### 20. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS

	Notes	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Two-step loans	20a	293	384
Bonds and notes	20b	4,793	6,991
Bank loans	20c	31,266	20,581
Other borrowings	20d	2,096	2,605
Total		38,448	30,561

Scheduled principal payments as of June 30, 2021 are as follows:

	Year						
	Notes	Total	2022	2023	2024	2025	Thereafter
Two-step loans	20a	293	64	128	101	-	
Bonds and notes	20b	4,793	-	-	-	2,098	2,695
Bank loans	20c	31,266	2,863	14,815	5,033	3,795	4,760
Other borrowings	20d	2,096	532	1,052	512	-	-
Total		38,448	3,459	15,995	5,646	5,893	7,455

#### a. Two-step loans

Two-step loans are unsecured loans obtained by the Government from overseas banks which are then re-loaned to the Company. Loans obtained up to July 1994 are payable in Rupiah based on the exchange rate at the date of drawdown. Loans obtained after July 1994 are payable in their original currencies and any resulting foreign exchange gain or loss is borne by the Company.

		June 30,	2021	December 31, 2020 Outstanding		
		Outstan	ding			
Lenders	Currency	Foreign currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	Foreign currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	
Overseas banks	Yen	2,688	353	3,072	418	
	US\$	2	29	4	59	
	Rp	-	73	-	91	
Total			455		568	
Current maturities (Note 19b)			(162)		(184)	
Long-term portion			293		384	

		Principal payment		Interest rate per
Lenders	Currency	schedule	Interest payment period	annum
Overseas banks	Yen	Semi-annually	Semi-annually	2.95%
	US\$	Semi-annually	Semi-annually	3.85%
	Rp	Semi-annually	Semi-annually	7.50%

# 20. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Two-step loans (continued)

The loans were intended for the development of telecommunications infrastructure and supporting telecommunications equipment. The loans will be settled semi-annually and due on various dates until 2024.

The Company had used all facilities under the two-step loans program since 2008 and the withdrawal period for the two-step loan has ended.

Under the loan covenants, the Company is required to maintain financial ratios as follows:

- i. Projected net revenue to projected debt service ratio should exceed 1.2:1 for the two-step loans originating from Asian Development Bank ("ADB").
- ii. Internal financing (earnings before depreciation and finance costs) should exceed 20% compared to annual average capital expenditures for loans originating from the ADB.

As of June 30, 2021, the Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

b. Bonds and notes

		June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Bonds and notes	Currency	Outstanding	Outstanding
Bonds			
2015			
Series A	Rp	2,200	2,200
Series B	Rp	2,100	2,100
Series C	Rp	1,200	1,200
Series D	Rp	1,500	1,500
Medium Term Notes ("MTN")			
MTN I Telkom 2018			
Series C	Rp	296	296
MTN Syariah Ijarah I Telkom 2018			
Series C	Rp	182	182
Total		7,478	7,478
Unamortized debt issuance cost		(8)	(9)
Total		7,470	7,469
Current maturities (Note 19b)		(2,677)	(478)
Long-term portion		4,793	6,991

i. Bonds

2015

Bonds	Principal	Issuer	Listed on	lssuance date	Maturity date	Interest payment period	Interest rate per annum
Series A	2,200	The Company	IDX	June 23, 2015	June 23, 2022	Quarterly	9.93%
Series B	2,100	The Company	IDX	June 23, 2015	June 23, 2025	Quarterly	10.25%
Series C	1,200	The Company	IDX	June 23, 2015	June 23, 2030	Quarterly	10.60%
Series D	1,500	The Company	IDX	June 23, 2015	June 23, 2045	Quarterly	11.00%
Total	7,000						

The bonds are not secured by specific security but by all of the Company's assets, movable or non-movable, either existing or in the future (Note 12b.x). The underwriters of the bonds are Bahana, PT BRI Danareksa Sekuritas, PT Mandiri Sekuritas, and PT Trimegah Sekuritas Indonesia, Tbk. and the trustee is Bank Permata.

The Company received the proceeds from the issuance of bonds on June 23, 2015.

The funds received from the public offering of bonds net of issuance costs, were used to finance capital expenditures which consisted of wave broadband, backbone, metro network, regional metro junction, information technology application and support, and merger and acquisition of some domestic and international entities.

# 20. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

#### b. Bonds and notes (continued)

i. Bonds (continued)

#### 2015 (continued)

As of June 30, 2021, the rating of the bonds issued by Pefindo is idAAA (Triple A).

Based on the Indenture Trusts Agreement, the Company is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions, including maintaining financial ratios as follows:

(a) Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 2:1.

(b) EBITDA to interest ratio should not be less than 4:1.

(c) Debt service coverage is at least 125%.

As of June 30, 2021, the Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

#### ii. MTN

## MTN I Telkom Year 2018

					merest	1-4	
Notes	Currency	Principal	lssuance date	Maturity date	payment period	Interest rate per annum	Security
Series A	Rp	262	September 4, 2018	September 14, 2019	Quarterly	7.25%	All assets
Series B	Rp	200	September 4, 2018	September 4, 2020	Quarterly	8.00%	All assets
Series C	Rp	296	September 4, 2018	September 4, 2021	Quarterly	8.35%	All assets
		758					

Interest

Based on Agreement of Issuance and Appointment of Monitoring Agents of Medium Term Notes ("MTN") I Telkom Year 2018 dated August 31, 2018 as covered by notarial deed No. 24 of Fathiah Helmi, S.H., the Company issued MTN with the principal amount up to Rp758 billion in series.

Bahana, PT BNI Sekuritas, PT CGS-CIMB Sekuritas Indonesia, PT BRI Danareksa Sekuritas, and PT Mandiri Sekuritas act as the Arranger, BTN as the Monitoring Agent and PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia ("KSEI") as the Payment Agent and the Custodian. The MTN are traded in private placement programs. The funds obtained from MTN are used for access network and backbone development.

As of June 30, 2021, the rating of the MTN issued by Pefindo is idAAA (Triple A).

According to the agreement, the Company is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions including maintaining financial ratios as follows:

- (a) Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 2:1.
- (b) EBITDA to interest ratio should not be less than 4:1.
- (c) Debt service coverage is at least 125%.

As of June 30, 2021, the Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

#### MTN Syariah Ijarah I Telkom Year 2018

Notes	Currency	Principal	Issuance date	Maturity date	Return period	Annual return payment	Security
Series A	Rp	264	September 4, 2018	September 14, 2019	Quarterly	19	The Right to benefit of ijarah objects
Series B	Rp	296	September 4, 2018	September 4, 2020	Quarterly	24	The Right to benefit of ijarah objects
Series C	Rp	182	September 4, 2018	September 4, 2021	Quarterly	15	The Right to benefit of ijarah objects
		742				58	<b>j j</b>

## 20. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

- b. Bonds and notes (continued)
  - ii. MTN (continued)

## MTN Syariah Ijarah I Telkom Year 2018 (continued)

Based on Agreement of Issuance and Appointment of Monitoring Agents of MTN Syariah Ijarah Telkom Year 2018 dated August 31, 2018 as covered by notarial deed No. 26 of Fathiah Helmi, S.H., the Company issued MTN Syariah Ijarah with the principal amount up to Rp742 billion in series.

Bahana, PT BNI Sekuritas, PT CGS-CIMB Sekuritas Indonesia, PT BRI Danareksa Sekuritas, and PT Mandiri Sekuritas act as the Arranger, BTN as the Monitoring Agent and KSEI as the Payment Agent and the Custodian. The MTN Syariah Ijarah are traded in private placement programs. The funds obtained from MTN Syariah Ijarah are used for investment projects. The object of MTN Syariah Ijarah transaction is telecommunication network which is located in the special region of Yogyakarta, its network telecommunication involves cable network, information technology equipments, and other production tools of telecommunication services.

As of June 30, 2021, the rating of the MTN Syariah Ijarah issued by Pefindo is idAAA sy (Triple A Syariah).

According to the agreement, the Company is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions including maintaining financial ratios as follows:

- (a) Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 2:1.
- (b) EBITDA to interest ratio should not be less than 4:1.
- (c) Debt service coverage is at least 125%.

As of June 30, 2021, the Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

#### c. Bank loans

		June 30, 2021		Decembe	er 31, 2020
		Outsta	Outstanding		anding
		Foreign		Foreign	
		currency	Rupiah	currency	Rupiah
Lenders	Currency	(in millions)	equivalent	(in millions)	equivalent
Related parties		·		·	-
Bank Mandiri	Rp	-	11,389	-	6,203
BNI	Rp	-	8,189	-	7,958
BRI	Rp	-	2,522	-	2,822
BSI	Rp	-	38	-	43
Sub-total			22,138		17,026
Third parties					
BCA	Rp	-	6,790	-	3,145
MUFG Bank	Rp	-	2,287	-	2,596
Bank Permata	Rp	-	1,256	-	757
HSBC	Rp	-	1,214	-	214
Bank of China	Rp	-	1,000	-	-
Syndication of banks	Rp	-	600	-	1,326
	US\$	27	392	30	427
Bank DBS	Rp	-	483	-	1,378
UOB Singapore	US\$	27	384	31	437
ANZ	Rp	-	330	-	374
Bank CIMB Niaga	Rp	-	277	-	307
BTPN	Rp	-	132	-	173
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia ("ICBC")	Rp	-	91	-	113
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	MYR	11	39	12	41
Sub-total			15,275		11,288
Total			37,413		28,314
Unamortized debt issuance cost			(77)		(85)
			37,336		28,229
Current maturities (Note 19b)			(6,070)		(7,648)
Long-term portion			31,266		20,581
				=	· · ·

# 20. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

#### c. Bank loans (continued)

Other significant information relating to bank loans as of June 30, 2021 is as follows:

	Borrower	Currency	Total facility (in billions)*	Current period payment (in billions)*	Principal payment	Interest payment period	Interest rate per annum	_Security**
<b>Bank Mandiri</b> 2017 - 2018	The Company, Balebat	Rp	680	66	2018 - 2024	Monthly, Quarterly	8.50% - 9.00%	Trade receivables, inventory, and property and
2017 - 2021	The Company, GSD, Dayamitraª, Telkomsel	Rp	11,738	1,349	2019 - 2028	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 0.60% - 2.25%	equipment Property and equipment
<b>BNI</b> 2018	GSD	Rp	182	29	2018 - 2021	Monthly	8.75%	Trade
2013 - 2021	The Company, GSD, TLT, Sigma, Dayamitra <sup>a</sup> , Telkomsel	Rp	10,902	817	2016 - 2033	Monthly, Quarterly	1 month JIBOR + 2.25% - 2.50%; 3 months JIBOR + 0.60% - 2.25%	receivables Trade receivables, inventory, and property and equipment and all assets
<b>BRI</b> 2017 - 2019	The Company, Dayamitra, GSD	Rp	3,253	300	2019 - 2026	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.70% - 2.00%	Property and equipment and all assets
<b>BCA</b> 2017 - 2020	The Company, Metra, Dayamitra, Telkom Infratel, PST	Rp	7,981	165	2017 - 2027	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.50% - 2.25%	Property and equipment
MUFG Bank 2016 - 2021	Metra, Dayamitra, GSD	Rp	3,700	309	2016 - 2028	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.43% - 2.35%	Property and equipment
Bank Permata 2020	Nutech	Rp	7	407	2020 - 2027	Monthly	9.25%	Property and
2020 - 2021	Dayamitra	Rp	1,250	-	2021 - 2028	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.50% - 2.40%	equipment Property and equipment
<b>HSBC</b> 2019 - 2020	Telkomsat, Telkomsel	Rp	1,214	-	2021 - 2023, December 31, 2021	Quarterly, Annually	3 months JIBOR + 0.60% 12 months JIBOR + 0.80%	None
Bank of China 2019	Telkomsel	Rp	1,000	-	2021 - 2023	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 0.6%	None
Syndication of banks 2015 - 2021	The Company, GSD	Rp	8,000	250	2016 - 2028	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 2.00% - 2.95%	All assets
2018	TII	US\$	0.09	0.003	2019 - 2025	Semi- annually	6 months LIBOR + 1.25%	None

## 20. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

#### c. Bank loans (continued)

Other significant information relating to bank loans as of June 30, 2021 is as follows (continued):

			Total facility (in	Current period payment (in	Principal payment	Interest payment	Interest rate	
	Borrower	Currency	billions)*	billions)*	schedule	period	per annum	Security**
<b>DBS</b> 2017 - 2019	PINS, Dayamitra, Telkomsat	Rp	1,030	95	2018 - 2026	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.50% - 1.85%	Property and equipment
UOB Singapore 2016	ТІІ	US\$	0.049	0.005	2019 - 2024	Semi-annually	6 months LIBOR + 1.25%	None
<b>ANZ</b> 2015 - 2020	GSD, PINS	Rp	500	44	2020 - 2025	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.40% - 2.00%	Property and equipment
Bank CIMB Niaga								equipment
2017 - 2019	GSD, Metra, PINS	Rp	995	71	2018 - 2024	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.425% - 1.95%	None
BTPN	1.110							
2017 - 2020	GSD, Metra, Dayamitra, TII, Admedika	Rp	589	51	2018 - 2025	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.435% - 2.00%	None
ICBC	Admodita							
2017	GSD	Rp	272	23	2017 - 2024	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 2.36%	Trade receivables and property and

\* In original currency

\*\* Refer to Note 5, note 7, and Note 12 for details of trade receivables, inventories, and property and equipment pledged as collateral.
<sup>a</sup> Telkomsel has no collateral for its bank loans, or other credit facilities. The terms of the various agreements with Telkomsel's lenders and financiers require compliance with a number of covenants and negative covenants as well as financial and other covenants, which include, among other things, certain restrictions on the amount of dividends and other profit distributions which could adversely affect Telkomsel's capacity to comply with its obligation under the facility. The terms of the relevant agreements also contain default and cross default clauses. As of June 30, 2021, Telkomsel has complied with the above covenants.

equipment

On March 13, 2015, the Company and GSD entered into a credit agreements with syndication of banks (BCA and BNI) with total facilities amounting to Rp3,000 billion. As of June 30, 2021, all facilities had been used.

On March 12, 2020, the Company, GSD, and PINS entered into a credit agreements amendments with Bank ANZ with total facilities amounting to Rp240 billion and Rp200 billion, respectively. As of June 30, 2021, all facilities had been used.

On March, 24, 2017, the Company, Dayamitra, Sigma, GSD, and TII entered several credit agreements with BRI, BNI, and Bank Mandiri with total facilities amounting to Rp1,000 billion, Rp2,005 billion and Rp1,500 billion, respectively.

On March 30, 2017, The Company, GSD, Metra, Dayamitra, PINS, and Telkomsat entered into several credit agreements with MUFG Bank, BTPN, Bank DBS, Bank CIMB Niaga, and BCA with total facilities amounting to Rp400 billion, Rp400 billion, Rp850 billion, Rp495 billion, and Rp850 billion, respectively. Based on amendment on June 29, 2017, Telkom Infratel is included as one of borrower into BCA's credit facility agreement replaced PINS.

On February 26, 2018, the Company and TII entered into a credit agreements with Bank Mandiri with total facilities amounting to Rp775 billion, respectively.

## 20. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

#### c. Bank loans (continued)

On March 27, 2018 and May 23, 2019, the Company and Dayamitra entered into several credit agreements with MUFG Bank and BRI Bank with total facilities amounting to Rp800 billion and Rp200 billion, respectively.

On January 15, 2019, the Company, Infomedia, TII, Telkom Infratel, Telkomsat, and Sigma entered into a credit agreements with BTPN with total facilities amounting to Rp628 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facility for BTPN amounted to Rp538 billion.

On June 19, 2019, the Company and Dayamitra entered into a credit agreement with BNI with total facilities amounting to Rp2,160 billion and Rp840 billion, respectively. As of June 30, 2021, all facilities had been used.

On August 18, 2020, the Company entered into a credit agreements with BCA with total facilities amounting to Rp4,000 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facility for BCA amounted to Rp500 billion.

On November 16, 2020, The Company, Dayamitra, and GSD entered into a credit agreement amendments with Bank Mandiri with total facilities amounting to Rp1,400 billion, Rp1,113 billion, and Rp200 billion, respectively. As of June 30, 2021, all facilities had been used.

On December 4, 2020, The Company and Admedika entered into a credit agreement with BTPN with total facilities amounting to Rp1,500 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facility for BTPN amounted to Rp1,490 billion.

On December 11, 2020, The Company, PINS, and GSD entered into a credit agreement amendments with Bank CIMB Niaga with total facilities amounting to Rp500 billion, Rp300 billion, and Rp200 billion, respectively. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facility for Bank CIMB Niaga amounted to Rp866,7 billion.

On January 18, 2021, the Company entered into a credit agreements with BRI with total facilities amounting to Rp1,000 billion. As of June 30, 2021, the facilities has not been used.

On January 28, 2021, the Company entered into a credit agreements with Syndication of banks (Bank Mandiri and BNI) with total facilities amounting to Rp2,500 billion, respectively. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facility for Syndication of banks amounted to Rp2,400 billion.

As stated in the agreements, the Group is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions such as dividend distribution, obtaining new loans, and maintaining financial ratios. As of June 30, 2021, the Group has complied with all covenants or restrictions, except for certain loans. As of December 31, 2020, the Group obtained waiver from lenders for the non-fulfillment financial ratios in Sigma, Telkom Infratel, and GSD. The waivers BNI, HSBC, BCA, Bank Mandiri, and ICBC were received on December 28, 2020, December 29, 2020, and December 31, 2020.

The credit facilities were obtained by the Group for working capital purposes.

#### d. Other borrowing

		Outstanding		
Lenders	Currency	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	Rp	3,131	3,652	
Unamortized debt issuance cost		(6)	(7)	
Total		3,125	3,645	
Current maturities (Note 19b)		(1,029)	(1,040)	
Long-term portion		2,096	2,605	

## 20. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

#### d. Other borrowing (continued)

Other significant information relating to other borrowing as of June 30, 2021 is as follows:

	Borrower	Currency	Total facility <u>(in billions)</u>	Current period payment (in billions)	Principal payment schedule	Interest rate per annum	Security
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur							
November 14, 2018	The Company	Rp	1,000	110	Semi-annually (2019-2023)	3 months JIBOR + 1.75%	None
March 29, 2019	The Company	Rp	2,836	350	Quarterly (2020-2024)	8.49%	None
October 12, 2016	Dayamitra	Rp	700	50	Semi-annuallý (2018-2024)	3 months JIBOR + 1.85%	Property and equipment
March 29, 2019	Telkomsat	Rp	164	12	Semi-annually (2020-2024)	8.49%	None

Under the agreement, The Company, Dayamitra, and Telkomsat is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions, including maintaining financial ratios as follows:

(a) Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 2:1, except Dayamitra should not exceed 5:1.

(b) Net debt to EBITDA ratio should not exceed 4:1.

(c) Minimal debt service coverage at least 125%, except Dayamitra is at least 100%

As of June 30, 2021, The Company, Dayamitra, and Telkomsat has complied with the abovementioned ratios.

On June 15, 2020, The Company, Telkomsat, and Telkom Infratel entered into a credit agreement amendments with PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur amounting to Rp2,836 billion, Rp164 billion, and RpNil, respectively. As of June 30, 2021, the unused facility for PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur amounted to Rp36 billion.

#### 21. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The details of non-controlling interests are as follows:

June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
11,251	17,879
229	232
112	135
107	116
11,699	18,362
2021	2020
4 470	4.450
	4,458
	(6)
5	(4)
(8)	(4)
4,469	4,444
	11,251 229 112 107 <b>11,699</b> <b>2021</b> 4,476 (4) 5 (8)

# 21. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (continued)

#### Material partly-owned subsidiary

As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 the non-controlling interest holds 35% ownership interest in Telkomsel which is considered material to the company (Note 1d).

The summarized financial information of Telkomsel below is provided based on amounts before elimination of inter-company balances and transactions.

#### Summarized statement of financial position

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current assets	12,765	19,488
Non-current assets	84,933	84,164
Current liabilities	(34,016)	(28,997)
Non-current liabilities	(31,576)	(23,568)
Total equity	32,106	51,087
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of parent company	20,855	33,208
Non-controlling interest	11,251	17,879

Summarized statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2021	2020
Revenues	43,173	44,009
Operating expenses	(27,856)	(27,091)
Other income (expense) - net	825	(605)
Profit before income tax	16,142	16,154
Income tax expense - net	(3,393)	(3,414)
Profit for year from continuing operations	12,749	12,740
Other comprehensive income (loss) - net	-	-
Net comprehensive income for the year	12,749	12,740
Attributable to non-controlling interest	4,476	4,458
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest	11,104	7,725
Summarized statements of cash flows		

	2021	2020
Operating activities	21,646	23,014
Investing activities	(8,415)	(4,403)
Financing activities	(18,165)	(20,204)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(4,934)	(1,593)

# 22. CAPITAL STOCK

		June 30, 2021		
Description	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Total paid-in capital	
Series A Dwiwarna share		•	· · · · ·	
Government	1	0	0	
Series B shares				
Government	51,602,353,559	52.09	2,580	
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation*	4,533,085,280	4.58	227	
Directors (Note 1b):				
Ririek Adriansyah	1,156,955	0	0	
Budi Setyawan Wijaya	275,000	0	0	
Afriwandi	42,500	0	0	
Herlan Wijanarko	42,500	0	0	
Edi Witjara	32,500	0	0	
Public (individually less than 5%)	42,925,228,305	43.33	2,146	
Total	99,062,216,600	100.00	4,953	

	De	December 31, 2020			
Description	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Total paid-in capital		
Series A Dwiwarna share		ownership			
Government	1	0	0		
Series B shares					
Government	51,602,353,559	52.09	2,580		
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation*	3,839,380,280	3.88	192		
Directors (Note 1b):	-,,,				
Ririek Adriansvah	1,156,955	0	0		
Budi Setyawan Wijaya	275,000	0	0		
Dian Rachmawan	120,222	0	0		
Afriwandi	42,500	0	0		
Herlan Wijanarko	42,500	0	0		
Edi Witjara	32,500	0	0		
Public (individually less than 5%)	43,618,813,083	44.03	2,181		
Total	99,062,216,600	100.00	4,953		

\* The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation serves as the Depositary of the registered ADS holders for the Company's ADSs.

The Company issued only 1 Series A Dwiwarna share which is held by the Government and cannot be transferred to any party, and has a veto in the General Meeting of Stockholders of the Company with respect to election and removal of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, issuance of new shares, and amendments of the Company's Articles of Association.

# 23. OTHER EQUITY

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Translation adjustment	656	583
Effect of change in equity of associated companies	386	386
Unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale securities	5	5
Difference due to acquisition of non controlling interests in		
subsidiaries	(637)	(637)
Other equity components	37	37
Total	447	374

## 24. REVENUES

2021	Mobile	Consumer	Enterprise	WIB	Others	Consolidated revenue
Telephone revenues	7,598	463	349	140	-	8,550
Interconnection revenues	208	-	-	3,636	-	3,844
Data, internet, and information						
technology service revenues						
Cellular internet and data	31,651	-	-	-	-	31,651
Internet, data communication, and						
information technology services	-	-	3,710	979	-	4,689
SMS	1,989	-	15	-	-	2,004
Others	-	-	752	366	114	1,232
Total data, internet, and information						
technology service revenues	33,640	-	4,477	1,345	114	39,576
Network revenues	2	-	442	354	-	798
Indihome revenues	-	11,613	1,266	-	-	12,879
Other services			·			
Manage service and terminal	-	-	710	1	-	711
Call center service	-	-	435	37	-	472
E-health	-	-	293	-	-	293
E-payment	-	-	226	-	12	238
Others	-	28	473	176	236	913
Total other services	-	28	2,137	214	248	2,627
Total revenues from						
contract with customer	41,448	12,104	8,671	5,689	362	68,274
Revenues from lessor transactions	<u> </u>			1,206	-	1,206
Total revenues	41,448	12,104	8,671	6,895	362	69,480
Adjustments and eliminations	-	4	3	2	(236)	· · · · ·
Total external revenues as reported in						
note operating segment	41,448	12,108	8,674	6,897	126	

2020	Mobile	Consumer	Enterprise	WIB	Others	Consolidated revenue
Telephone revenues	9,309	553	444	147	-	10,453
Interconnection revenues	238	-	-	3,383	-	4,121
Data, internet, and information						
technology service revenues						
Cellular internet and data	30,392	-	-	-	-	30,392
Internet, data communication, and						
information technology services	-	4	3,418	769	-	4,191
SMS	2,359	-	213	-	-	2,572
Others	-	-	349	283	123	755
Total data, internet, and information						
technology service revenues	32,751	4	3,980	1,052	123	37,910
Network revenues	3	-	357	478	-	838
Indihome revenues	-	9,189	1,180	-	-	10,369
Other services					·	
Call center service	-	-	343	37	-	380
Manage service and terminal		-	292	-	-	292
E-health		-	275	-	-	275
E-payment	-	-	226	-	9	235
Others	-	24	603	201	239	1,067
Total other services	-	24	1,739	238	248	2,249
Total revenues from						
contract with customer	42,301	9,770	7,700	5,798	371	65,940
Revenues from lessor transactions	-	-	-	916	-	916
Total revenues	42,301	9,770	7,700	6,714	371	66,856
Adjustments and eliminations	1	1	34	101	(238)	·
Total external revenues as reported in	<u> </u>	·			(200)	
note operating segment	42,302	9,771	7,734	6,815	133	
note operating seguient	42,302	9,771	1,134	0,015	133	

## 24. REVENUES (continued)

Management expects that most of the transaction price allocated to the unsatisfied contracts as of June 30, 2021 will be recognised as revenue during the next reporting periods. Unsatisfied performance obligations as of June 30, 2021, which management expect to be realised within one year is Rp6,952 billion, and more than one year Rp5,169 billion.

The Group entered into non-cancelable lease agreements as a lessor. The lease agreements cover leased lines, telecommunication equipment, and land building. These leases have terms of between 1 to 10 years. All leases include a clause to enable an upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to the prevailing market conditions. These lessees are also required to provide a residual value guaranted on the properties.

There is no revenue from major customers which exceeds 10% of total revenues for the six months periode ended June 30, 2021.

Refer to Note 33 for details of related parties transactions.

# 25. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

The breakdown of personnel expenses is as follows:

	2021	2020
Salaries and related benefits	4,405	4,239
Vacation pay, incentives, and other benefits	1,873	1,836
Periodic pension benefit cost (Note 31)	740	594
Net periodic post-employment health care		
benefit cost (Note 31)	157	143
LSA expense (Note 32)	86	85
Obligation under the Labor Law (Note 31)	70	67
Other post-employment benefit cost (Note 31)	12	12
Long service employee benefit cost (Note 31)	2	-
Others	25_	40
Total	7,370	7,016

Refer to Note 33 for details of related parties transactions.

#### 26. OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE EXPENSES

The breakdown of operation, maintenance, and telecommunication service expenses is as follows:

	2021	2020
Operation and maintenance	9,814	9,139
Radio frequency usage charges (Note 36c.i)	2,937	2,913
Leased lines and CPE	2,007	1,164
Concession fees and USO charges	1,231	1,179
Electricity, gas, and water	541	511
Project management	252	235
Cost of SIM cards and vouchers (Note 7)	244	252
Insurance	226	187
Vehicles rental and supporting facilities	146	180
Cost of sales of peripherals (Note 7)	17	7
Tower leases	-	8
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	58	452
Total	17,473	16,227

Refer to Note 33 for details of related parties transactions.

# 27. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The breakdown of general and administrative expenses is as follows:

	2021	2020
Allowance for expected credit losses	1,103	1,020
General expenses	897	852
Professional fees	299	439
Travelling	135	138
Social contribution	104	93
Training, education, and recruitment	103	156
Collection expenses	99	90
Meeting	97	90
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	158	243
Total	2,995	3,121

Refer to Note 33 for details of related parties transactions.

## 28. TAXATION

a. Prepaid taxes

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
The Company:	· · · ·	, <u> </u>
Income Tax		
Income tax corporate	-	363
Article 22 - Withholding tax on goods delivery		
and imports	-	2
Article 23 - Withholding tax on service delivery	-	124
VAT	601	787
Subsidiaries:		
Income tax		
Income tax corporate	35	420
Article 4 (2) - Final tax	175	6
Article 22 - Withholding tax on goods delivery		
and imports	6	-
Article 23 - Withholding tax on service delivery	151	-
VAT	1,495	2,255
Total prepaid taxes	2,463	3,957
Current portion	(1,862)	(3,170)
Non-current portion (Note 14)	601	787
b. Claims for tax refund		
	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
The Company	,	· · · ·
Income tax corporate	39	102
VAT	397	428
Subsidiaries		
Income Tax		
Income tax corporate	691	933
Income tax article 23 - Withholding tax on		
services delivery	17	17
VAT	560_	756
Total claims for tax refund	1,704	2,236
Current portion	(749)	(854)
Non-current portion (Note 14)	955	1,382

# 28. TAXATION (continued)

c. Taxes payable

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
The Company:		
Income taxes		
Article 4 (2) - Final tax	30	53
Article 21 - Individual income tax	260	119
Article 22 - Withholding tax on goods delivery		
and imports	6	5
Article 23 - Withholding tax on services	17	21
Article 25 - Installment of corporate income tax	22	-
Article 26 - Withholding tax on non-resident		_
income	4	7
Article 29 - Corporate income tax	188	814
VAT	860	-
VAT - Tax collector	274	490
	1,661	1,509
Subsidiaries:		
Income taxes		
Article 4 (2) - Final tax	123	136
Article 21 - Individual income tax	334	176
Article 22 - Withholding tax on goods delivery		
and imports	4	4
Article 23 - Withholding tax on services	87	55
Article 25 - Installment of corporate income tax	636	3
Article 26 - Withholding tax on non-resident		_
income	149	7
Article 29 - Corporate income tax	557	474
VAT	794	349
	2,684	1,204
Total taxes payable	4,345	2,713

d. The components of consolidated income tax expense (benefit) are as follows:

	2021	2020
Current		
The Company	1,050	872
Subsidiaries	3,684	4,179
	4,734	5,051
Deferred		
The Company	29	58
Subsidiaries	111	(527)
	140	(469)
Net income tax expense	4,874	4,582

# 28. TAXATION (continued)

## d. The components of consolidated income tax expense (benefit) are as follows (continued):

The reconciliation between the profit before income tax and the estimated taxable income of the Company for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
Profit before income tax consolidation	21,794	20,015
Add back consolidation eliminations	15,068	11,181
Consolidated profit before income tax and eliminations	36,862	31,196
Less: profit before income tax of the subsidiaries	(21,937)	(19,527)
Profit before income tax attributable to the Company		
before deduction of income subject to final tax	14,925	11,669
Less: income subject to final tax	(191)	(213)
Profit before income tax attributable to the Company		
after deduction of income subject to final tax	14,734	11,456
Temporary differences:		
Provision for impairment of receivables	510	539
Provision for employee benefits	(390)	(279)
Deferred installation fee	84	127
Difference between book value of accounting		
and tax property equipment	(411)	(155)
Net periodic pension and other post-employment		
benefits costs	3	(119)
Finance leases	6	(10)
Others	63	381
Net temporary differences	(135)	484
Permanent differences:		
Net periodic post-retirement health care benefit costs	157	143
Employee benefits	94	86
Donations	123	97
Equity in net income of associates and subsidiaries	(9,665)	(7,856)
Others	110	71
Net permanent differences	(9,181)	(7,459)
Taxable income of the Company	5,418	4,481
Current corporate income tax expense	1,029	851
Final income tax expense	21	21
Total current income tax expense of the Company	1,050	872
Current income tax expense of the subsidiaries	3,684	4,179
Total current income tax expense	4,734	5,051

## 28. TAXATION (continued)

#### d. The components of income tax expense (benefit) are as follows (continued):

The reconciliation between the income tax expense calculated by applying the applicable tax rate of 19% to the profit before income tax less income subject to final tax, and the net income tax expense as shown in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2021	2020
Profit before income tax consolidation	21,794	20,015
(Less): consolidated income subject to final tax - net	(1,695)	(735)
	20,099	19,280
Income tax expense calculated at the Company's		
applicable statutory tax rate	3,819	3,663
Difference in applicable statutory tax rate for		
subsidiaries	492	461
Non-deductible expenses	145	216
Final income tax expense	21	13
Unrecognized deferred tax	-	8
Others	397	221
Net income tax expense	4,874	4,582

In March 2020, the Government issued Government Regulation in lieu of Law No.1/2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and / or in the Context of Facing Threats that Harm National Economy and / or Financial System Stability, which has been stipulated into Law No.2/2020, governing the adjustments to the tax rates of domestic corporate taxpayers and permanent establishments, to 22% for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, and 20% for fiscal years 2022. Furthermore, the Government issues Government Regulations ("PP") No. 30/2020 concerning Reduction of Income Tax Rates for Domestic Taxpayers in the form of a Public Company, which regulates the tax rate of 3% lower for domestic taxpayers in the form of publicly listed companies whose shares are listed and traded on the IDX with a minimum of 40% of the total all shares subscribed by the company and such shares are owned by at least 300 shareholders, where the ownership of each may not exceed 5%. These requirements must be fulfilled by companies that listed their shares on the stock exchange in a minimum of 183 calendar days within one fiscal year, and the fulfillment of the requirements referred to is carried out by the Public Company Taxpayer by submitting a report to the Directorate General of Taxes. The Company has met all of the required criteria; therefore, for the purpose of calculating current income tax expense and liabilities for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company has reduced the applicable tax rate by 3%.

The Company applied the tax rate of 19% for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the year ended December 31, 2020. The subsidiaries applied the tax rate of 22% for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the year ended December 31, 2020.

The Company will submit the above taxable income and current income tax expense computation in its income tax return ("*Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan*" or Annual Tax Return) for fiscal year 2021 that will be reported to the tax office based on prevailing regulations.

- e. Tax assessment
  - (i) The Company

#### Income tax and VAT fiscal year 2012

On May 3, 2016, the Tax Authorities issued Field Tax Audit Notification Letter for fiscal period January to December 2012.

## 28. TAXATION (continued)

- e. Tax assessment
  - (i) The Company

#### Income tax and VAT fiscal year 2012 (continued)

On November 3, 2016, Tax Authorities issued SKPKBs for fiscal year 2012, wherein the Company was liable for underpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp991.6 billion (including penalty of Rp321.6 billion), VAT underpayment amounting to Rp467 billion (including penalty of Rp153.5 billion), self-assessed offshore VAT underpayment amounting to Rp1.2 billion (including penalty of Rp392 million), VAT on tax collected underpayment amounting to Rp57 billion (including penalty of Rp18.5 billion).

The Company also received STP for VAT amounting to Rp37.5 billion, withholding tax article 21 underpayment amounting to Rp16.2 billion (including penalty of Rp5.3 billion), final withholding tax article 21 underpayment amounting to Rp1.2 billion (including penalty of Rp407 million), withholding tax article 23 underpayment amounting to Rp63.5 billion (including penalty of Rp20.6 billion), withholding tax article 4 (2) underpayment amounting to Rp25 billion (including penalty of Rp8.1 billion), and withholding tax article 26 underpayment amounting to Rp197.6 billion (including penalty of Rp64 billion). The Company has agreed to the recalculation of input tax credit on international incoming call interconnection services amounting to Rp35.2 billion, corporate income tax amounting to Rp613.3 million, and withholding tax article 26 amounting to Rp311.5 million that have been charged in the 2016 consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. On November 16, 2016, the Company filed an objection regarding to the remaining assessments.

On March 1, 2017 and May 9, 2017, the Company received the decision letter from Tax Authorities for the underpayment of self-assessed offshore VAT amounting to Rp1.8 million (including penalty of Rp0.6 million) and the underpayment of VAT on tax collected amounting to Rp4.4 billion (including penalty of Rp1.4 billion). Based on the decision letter, the Company decided to accept the decision from Tax Authorities. On October 19, 2017, the Tax Authorities issued decision letter on Company's objections, wherein the Tax Authorities has decreased the Company's underpayment for corporate income tax and increased of the Company's underpayment for withholding tax article 21, final withholding tax article 21, withholding tax article 23, withholding tax article 4 (2), and withholding tax article 26. Based on decision letter, the Company was liable for underpayment of withholding tax article 21 amounting to Rp20.7 billion (including penalty of Rp6.7 billion), underpayment of final withholding tax article 21 amounting to Rp23.8 billion (including penalty of Rp7.7 billion), underpayment of withholding tax article 23 amounting to Rp115.7 billion (including penalty of Rp37.5 billion), underpayment of withholding tax article 4 (2) amounting to Rp25 billion (including penalty of Rp8.1 billion), underpayment of withholding tax article 26 amounting to Rp197.6 billion (including penalty of Rp64.1 billion), and underpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp496.4 billion (including penalty of Rp161 billion). On October 30 and 31, 2017, the Tax Authorities issued decision letter on Company's objection, wherein the Tax Authorities has increased the Company's underpayment of VAT for the fiscal period January to December 2012 amounting to Rp429.3 billion (including penalty of Rp141.2 billion).

On January, 17 and 26, 2018, the Company filed an appeal on the rejection of its objection. In September 2018, the Tax Authorities issued the revision of decision letter on Company's objection, wherein the Tax Authorities has decreased the Company's underpayment of VAT for fiscal period March, April, September, and December 2012 amounting to Rp9.9 billion (including penalty of Rp3.2 billion). Therefore, as of December 31, 2018, the underpayment of VAT fiscal period January to December 2012 amounting to Rp419.4 billion (including penalty of Rp138 billion).

On December 16, 2019, the Company received the Tax Court's verdict regarding tax dispute for all taxes for fiscal year 2012. The Tax Court granted the several Company's request regarding withholding tax.

## 28. TAXATION (continued)

- e. Tax assessments (continued)
  - (i) The Company (continued)

#### Income tax and VAT fiscal year 2012 (continued)

Therefore, the amount should be paid by the Company for withholding tax article 21 amounting to Rp52.4 milion (including penalty of Rp17 million), withholding tax article 23 amounting to Rp1.4 billion (including penalty of Rp 0.4 billion), withholding tax article 26 amounting to Rp802.6 million (including penalty of Rp260.3 million), and withholding tax article 4 (2) amounting to Rp1.3 million (including penalty of Rp0.4 million). Regarding appeal request for final withholding tax article 21, the Tax Court granted all the Company's appeal. Furthermore, the Tax Court granted the several Company's appeal regarding corporate income tax and VAT. Therefore, the amount should be paid by the Company for corporate income tax amounting to Rp29.6 billion (including penalty of Rp9.6 billion) and VAT amounting to Rp51.1 billion (including penalty of Rp9.6 billion) and VAT amounting to Rp51.1 billion (including penalty of Rp17.5 billion). The Company has received appeal decision and agreed to pay underpayment of withholding tax article 21, 23, 26, 4(2), corporate income tax and VAT.

In February, 2020, the Company received tax refund amounting to Rp115.7 billion regarding VAT for fiscal period December 2012, and Rp46.8 billion was compensated for the January to November 2012 tax return SKPKB.

In April 2020, the Company filed an application for reduction or cancellation of incorrect STP of VAT for fiscal period January to December 2012. The company filed a request for reduction in STP by recalculating it based on the decision on appeal, so that the value of the STP, which was originally Rp37.5 billion, became Rp5.8 billion. In June 2020, the Tax Court granted Company's request. In July 2020, the Company received tax refund amounting to Rp31.7 billion and Rp20.9 million which compensated with STP PPh Article 21 from several Tax Offices (KPP).

On July 6, 2020, the Company received a notification from Tax Court that Tax Authorities filed a judicial review for all Tax Court Decisions. On July 30, 2020, in response to the judicial review from Tax Authorities, the Company filed a contra memorandum for all 2012 desicions to Supreme Court ("SC").

As of December 2020, the SC has announced judicial review result of all withholding tax disputes, corporate income tax and some VAT disputes for tax period January to December 2012 except for the VAT for tax period January, March, May and October 2012. In the results of the decision, the SC rejected all of the judicial review proposed by the DGT, except for dispute of withholding tax article 21, the decision is given NO (*Niet Ontvankelijke Verklaard*).

In February and March 2021, the Company received the results of the decision on the review process of the VAT dispute over the March and October 2012 tax periods.

In April 2021, the Company has received and paid the STP for the implementation of the appeal decision with the amount of administrative sanctions to be paid for PPh Article 21 amounting to Rp52.4 million, PPh Article 23 amounting to Rp1.4 billion, PPh Article 26 amounting to Rp491.1 million, Final Income Tax amounting to IDR 1.3 million, Corporate Income Tax amounting to IDR 29.0 billion and VAT for the January to December 2012 tax period amounting to IDR 46.8 billion.

As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, SC announced rejection for judicial review of the VAT dispute for May 2012 tax period submitted by the DGT. Accordingly, from all judicial review cases at the SC for all types of 2012 Taxes, regardless of January 2012 tax period for which the decision has not yet been received, the Company has received all final and binding decisions from the SC.

## 28. TAXATION (continued)

- e. Tax assessments (continued)
  - (i) The Company (continued)

#### Income tax and VAT fiscal year 2015

On August 23, 2016, the Tax Authorities issued Field Tax Audit Notification Letter for fiscal period January to December 2015.

On April 25, 2017, the Tax Authorities issued Tax Overpayment Assessment Letter ("SKPLB") for overpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp147 billion, and SKPKBs for underpayment of VAT amounting to Rp13 billion (including penalty of Rp4.1 billion), underpayment of VAT on tax collected amounting to Rp6 billion (including penalty of Rp1.5 billion), underpayment of self-assessed offshore VAT amounting to Rp55.3 billion (including penalty of Rp16.8 billion).

The Company also received STP for VAT amounting to Rp34 billion, VAT on tax collected amounting to Rp7 billion, and self-assessed offshore VAT amounting to Rp8 billion. The Company accepted tax audit decision amounting to Rp17 billion for corporate income tax, to transfer deductible temporary differences related to provision for incentives to fixed wireless (Flexi) subscribers' migration amounting to Rp42 billion from Annual Tax Return of corporate income tax fiscal year 2015 to Annual Tax Return of corporate income tax fiscal year 2016. The Company also accepted underpayment of VAT, underpayment of VAT on tax collected, and STP for VAT on tax collected amounting to Rp26 billion. The accepted portion was charged to the 2017 consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. On July 24, 2017, the Company filed Objection Letter to the Tax Authorities for corporate income tax amounting to Rp210.5 billion and self-assessed offshore VAT amounting to Rp55 billion.

On May 3 and 22, 2018, the Tax Authorities issued decision letter on Company's objections for SKPLB of self-assessed offshore VAT amounting to Rp54.6 billion, wherein Tax Authorities has decreased the Company's underpayment and granted all the Company's objection. The Company has agreed with the Tax Authorities's decision regarding SKPLB of self-assessed offshore VAT amounting to Rp793 million and has been charged in the 2018 consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. On July 18, 2018, the Tax Authorities issued Decision Letter on Company's objections for SKPLB of corporate income tax, wherein the Tax Authorities has granted the several Company's objection and additional amount of overpayment which should be received amounting to Rp76 billion. On October 10, 2018, the Company filed an appeal.

On July 8, 2020, the Company received appeal decision from the Tax Court regarding corporate income tax dispute for fiscal year 2015. The Tax Court partially approved the appeal filed by the Company. On September 9, 2020, the Company received tax refund of additional overpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp90.9 billion.

On October 26, 2020, the Company received notification letter from Tax Court that Tax Authorities filed a judicial review of corporate income tax dispute for fiscal year 2015. On December 2, 2020, the Company filed a contra memorandum for judicial review as response of Tax Authorities's judicial review. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Company did not received verdict from the SC.

In accordance with taxation law, for all withholding income tax and VAT except corporate income tax has passed tax assessment period, therefore all tax liabilities for fiscal year 2015 considered final and has permanent legal force.

#### 28. TAXATION (continued)

- e. Tax assessments (continued)
  - (i) The Company (continued)

#### Income tax and VAT fiscal year 2016

On August 25, 2017, the Tax Authorities issued Field Tax Audit Notification Letter for fiscal periods January to December 2016.

On June 7, 2018, Tax Authorities issued SKPLB of corporate income tax amounting to Rp15.3 billion, SKPKB of withholding tax article 26 amounting to Rp556.7 million (including penalty of Rp180.5 million) and SKPLB of VAT amounting to Rp922.7 billion. The Company accepted the assessment on the overpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp15.3 billion and for the remaining balance amounting to Rp99.1 billion was charged as current income tax expense on tax assessment, underpayment of withholding tax article 26 amounting to Rp557 million, and correction of VAT In amounting to Rp10.5 billion, STP for VAT on tax collected amounting to Rp7.1 billion, VAT on free gifts amounting to Rp7.3 billion, VAT on transfer asset amounting to Rp1.2 billion, and STP for VAT amounting to Rp1.7 billion. The accepted portion was charged to the 2018 consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In July 2018, the Company received tax refund amounting to Rp882.7 billion and for the remaining balance amounting to Rp39.9 billion has been compensated to STP for VAT amounting to Rp31.9 billion, VAT on tax collected amounting to Rp7.1 billion, withholding tax article 23 amounting to Rp556 million, and withholding tax article 21 amounting to Rp300 million. On August 31, 2018, the Company filed an objection to the Tax Authorities for VAT international incoming call interconnection services amounting to Rp151.7 billion and STP for VAT amounting to Rp30.3 billion.

On March 11 and May 27, 2019, the Tax Authorities issued decision letter on Company's objections, wherein the Tax Authorities granted all objections from the Company and increased the amount of overpayment for the fiscal period January to December 2016. In April and July 2019, the Company received tax refund amounting to Rp151.7 billion and amounting to Rp1.9 million has been compensated to withholding tax article 21 for several fiscal periods. Therefore all tax liabilities for fiscal year 2016 considered final and has permanent legal force.

## Income tax and VAT fiscal year 2018

On February 17, 2020, the Tax Authorities issued a Field Tax Audit Notification Letter for January to December 2018. On February 25, 2020, the Company has received an introductory return for VAT refunds for the January to December 2018 tax period amounting to Rp979.1 billion and Rp30.3 billion which have been compensated to the SKPKB corporate income tax and withholding income tax for fiscal year 2012. On December 16, 2020, the Company received SKP and STP as result of tax audit 2018. DGT issued SKPLB of corporate income tax amounting to Rp101.5 billion, SKPLB of withholding tax article 21 amounting to Rp1.9 billion (include penalty Rp573.9 million), SKPLB of withholding tax article 23 amounting to Rp4 million (include penalty Rp1.2 million) and SKPLB of VAT for fiscal period January to August and October to December amounting to Rp85.3 billion). Furthermore DGT issued SKPKB of VAT for fiscal period September amounting to Rp240.5 billion (include penalty Rp59.5 billion), SKPKB of VAT WAPU amounting to Rp15.17 billion (include penalty Rp4.6 billion) and STP of VAT WAPU amounting to Rp1.2 billion. The Company agreed to receive tax audit correction of corporate income tax amounting Rp1.1 billion, underpayment of withholding tax article 21 amounting to Rp1.9 billion, underpayment of withholding tax article 23 amounting to Rp4 million, VAT tax credit amounting to Rp4.8 billion, STP of VAT WAPU amounting Rp1.2 billion, underpayment of VAT WAPU amounting to Rp15.17 billion. The corrections that have been approved have been charged to the 2020 profit or loss income statement.

## 28. TAXATION (continued)

- e. Tax assessments (continued)
  - (i) The Company (continued)

#### Income tax fiscal year 2018

The company did not approve the correction from tax auditor who imposes VAT on the transaction of submitting the space segment component (asset in constructive) of the Satelit Merah Putih to Telkomsat. In March 2021, the Company has submitted a tax objection letter to the Tax Authority for the correction of the tax examiner. As of the issuance date of these consolidated financial statements, the tax objection process is still ongoing and the Company has received all refunds of the tax excess on Corporate Income Tax and VAT.

(ii) Telkomsel

#### Income tax and VAT fiscal year 2011

On February 15, 2016, Telkomsel filed an appeal to the Tax Authorities for the 2011 underpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp250 billion (including penalty of Rp81.1 billion). Subsequently, on March 17, 2016, Telkomsel also filed an appeal to the Tax Court for the underpayment of VAT amounting to Rp1.2 billion (including penalty of Rp392 million).

On February 6, 2017, Telkomsel received the Tax Court's verdict for VAT cases of Rp1.2 billion in favor of Telkomsel. Subsequently, Telkomsel received the tax refund in March and June 2017. On March 2, 2017, Telkomsel received the Tax Court's verdict for the underpayment of corporate income tax which partially accepted Telkomel's appeal amounting to Rp247.6 billion and recorded the amount as part of claim for tax refund. On August 31, 2017, Telkomsel received the tax refund. In July and October 2017, Telkomsel received notification that the Tax Authorities had filed a judicial review to the SC for corporate income tax and VAT amounting to Rp62 billion and Rp1.2 billion, respectively. Telkomsel submitted its contra memorandum for judicial review in August and November 2017.

As of December 31, 2019, Telkomsel has received partial official verdicts from the SC which rejected the Tax Authorities's judicial review for VAT case amounting to Rp1.1 billion. On October 17, 2019, Telkomsel filed a letter to Tax Court requesting the remaining official verdicts regarding VAT which have been announced by SC in favor of Telkomsel.

In October 2019, Telkomsel has received the official verdicts from the SC which rejected the Tax Authorities' judicial review for corporate income tax amounting to Rp62 billion. On January 24, 2020, the Company received the remaining official decision from the SC which rejected the Tax Authority's request regarding the 2011 VAT Case amounting to Rp0.1 billion.

#### Income tax and VAT fiscal year 2014

On May 31, 2019, Telkomsel received the SKPKB and STP for the fiscal year 2014 amounting to Rp150.6 billion (including penalty of Rp54.6 billion). Telkomsel accepted and paid the portion of Rp16.5 billion on June 27, 2019 and recorded it as other expense. On August 20, 2019, Telkomsel has paid amounting to Rp99.1 billion and recorded it as claim for tax refund. Subsequently, on August 23, 2019, Telkomsel filed an objection to the Tax Authorities amounting to Rp134.1 billion.

On July 15 and July 22, 2020, Telkomsel received objection decision letter from Tax Authorities which accepted Rp27.2 billion and rejected Rp106.8 billion. In August 27, 2020 Telkomsel received partially the tax refund Rp27.2 billion.

## 28. TAXATION (continued)

- e. Tax assessments (continued)
  - (ii) Telkomsel (continued)

Income tax and VAT fiscal year 2014 (continued)

On September 28, 2020, Telkomsel filed an appeal to the Tax Court for the 2014 corporate income tax, withholding tax, and VAT. As of the date of approval and authorization for issuance of these financial statements, the appeal is still in process.

#### Income tax and VAT fiscal year 2015

On August 1, 2019, Telkomsel received the SKPKB and STP for fiscal year 2015 amounting to Rp384.8 billion (including penalty of Rp128.6 billion). On August 28, 2019, Telkomsel has paid the whole amount. For the amount of Rp34.6 billion was charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and for the remaining portion amounting to Rp350.2 billion was recorded as claim for tax refund. On September 24, 2019, Telkomsel filed an objection to the Tax Authorities amounting to Rp350.2 billion.

On July 13, 2020, Telkomsel received objection decision letter from Tax Authorities that rejected all Company's objection.

On September 28, 2020, the Company filed an appeal to the Tax Court for the 2015 CIT, WHT, and VAT. As of the date of approval and authorization for issuance of these financial statements, the appeal is still in process.

#### Income tax and VAT fiscal year 2018

On February 20, 2020, Telkomsel received the tax audit instruction letter for compliance of fiscal year 2018. As of the date of approval and authorization for issuance of these financial statements, the tax audit still in process.

# 28. TAXATION (continued)

#### f. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The details of the Group's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	(Charged) credited to profit or loss	Credited to other comprehensive income	Charged to equity and reclassification	June 30, 2021
The Company					
Deferred tax assets:					
Provision for impairment of receivables	824	83	-	-	907
Net periodic pension and other		(-)			
post-employment benefit costs	1,204	(9)	-	-	1,195
Difference between accounting and tax		(50)			
bases of property and equipment	414	(56)	-	-	358
Provision for employee benefits	277	(74)	-	-	203
Deferred installation fee	119	15			134
Land rights, intangible assets and others	23	-	-	-	23
Accrued expenses and provision for	70				70
inventory obsolescence	72	1			73
Total deferred tax assets	2,933	(40)		<u> </u>	2,893
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Valuation of long-term investment	-	-	-	-	-
Finance leases	(3)		-	-	(2)
Capitalization of contract cost	(90)	10		<u> </u>	(80)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(93)	11		·	(82)
Telkomsel					
Deferred tax assets:					
Provision for employee benefits	1,079	32	-	-	1,111
Provision for impairment of receivables	282	43	-	-	325
Contract liabilities		-	-	-	
Other financial instrument	575	(166)	-	-	409
Total deferred tax assets	1.936	(91)	-	-	1.845
Deferred tax liabilities:	.,	(0.)			1,010
Finance leases	1	-	-	-	1
Difference between accounting and tax					
bases of property and equipment	(1,523)	10	-	-	(1,513)
License amortization	(124)		-	-	(134)
Contract cost	(.=.)	()	-	-	()
Other financial instrument	(70)	(5)	-	-	(75)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,716)	(5)	-	-	(1,721)
Deferred tax assets of the Company - net	2,840	(29)	-	-	2,811
Deferred tax assets of Telkomsel - net	220	(96)	-	-	124
Deferred tax assets of the other					
subsidiaries - net	518	14		<u> </u>	532
Deferred tax liabilities of the other					
subsidiaries - net	(561)	(36)		8	(589)
Total deferred tax asset - net	3,578	(111)			3,467
Total deferred tax liabilities - net	(561)	(36)	-	8	(589)
	(301)	(30)			(000)

## 28. TAXATION (continued)

#### f. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

The details of the Group's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (continued):

	E December 31.	Effect of adoption of new accounting		(Charged)	Credited to other comprehensive	Charged to equity and	December 31,
	2019	standards	tax rates	or loss	income	reclassification	
The Company							
Deferred tax assets:							
Provision for impairment of receivables	760	16	(126)	174	-	-	824
Net periodic pension and other							
post-employment benefit costs	837	-	(158)	(21)	546	-	1,204
Difference between accounting and tax							
bases of property and equipment	427	-	32	(45)	-	-	414
Provision for employee benefits	230	-	(12)	59	-	-	277
Deferred installation fee	92	-	(17)	44			119
Land rights, intangible assets and others	19	-	(1)	5	-	-	23
Accrued expenses and provision for			. ,				
inventory obsolescence	75	-	(8)	5	-	-	72
Total deferred tax assets	2,440	16	(290)	221	546	-	2,933
Deferred tax liabilities:					·		
Valuation of long-term investment	(11)	-	1	10	-	-	-
Finance leases	(5)	-	1	1	-	-	(3)
Capitalization of contract cost	(0)	(135)	15	30	-	-	(90)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(16)	(135)	17	41	-	-	(93)
		· · · · ·					`
Telkomsel							
Deferred tax assets:							
Provision for employee benefits	865	-	(186)	102	298	-	1,079
Provision for impairment of receivables	259	44	(59)	38	-	-	282
Contract liabilities	-	9	(1)	(8)	-	-	-
Other financial instrument		191	(109)	493	-	-	575
Total deferred tax assets	1,124	244	(355)	625	298	-	1,936
Deferred tax liabilities:							
Finance leases	(1,099)	1,100	-	-	-	-	1
Difference between accounting and tax							
bases of property and equipment	(557)	(1,290)	446	(122)	-	-	(1,523)
License amortization	(151)	-	31	(4)	-	-	(124)
Contract cost	-	(27)	3	24	-	-	-
Other financial instrument	-	(5)	-	(65)	-	-	(70)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,807)	(222)	480	(167)	-	-	(1,716)
Deferred tax assets of the Company - net	2,424	(119)	(273)	262	546		2,840
	2,424	(119)	(213)	202	040		2,040
Deferred tax (liabilities) assets of	(000)		405	150			
Telkomsel - net	(683)	22	125	458	298		220
Deferred tax assets of the other		(***				(*)	
subsidiaries - net	474	(2)	(57)	102	4	(3)	518
Deferred tax liabilities of the other							
subsidiaries - net	(547)	7	(6)	(26)	11	-	(561)
Total deferred tax asset - net	2,215	(99)	(205)	822	848	(3)	3,578
Total deferred tax liabilities - net	(547)	7	(6)	(26)	11	-	(561)

As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the aggregate amounts of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associated companies, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised were Rp19,147 billion and Rp32,550 billion, respectively.

Realization of the deferred tax assets is dependent upon the Group's capability in generating future profitable operations. Although realization is not assured, the Group believes that it is probable that these deferred tax assets will be realized through reduction of future taxable income when temporary differences reverse. The amount of deferred tax assets is considered realizable; however, it can be reduced if actual future taxable income is lower than estimates.

#### g. Administration

From 2008 to 2019, the Company has been consecutively entitled to income tax rate reduction of 5% for meeting the requirements in accordance with the Government Regulation No. 81/2007 as amended by Government Regulation No. 77/2013 and the latest by Government Regulation No. 56/2015 in conjunction with PMK No. 238/PMK.03/2008. Furthermore, the company is also entitled to an incentive tax rate reduce by 3% because it meets the requirements in accordance with PP No.30 / 2020. On the basis of historical data, for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company calculates the deferred tax using the tax rate of 19%.

## 28. TAXATION (continued)

#### g. Administration (continued)

The taxation laws of Indonesia require that the Company and its local subsidiaries submit to individual tax returns on the basis of self-assessment. Under prevailing regulations, the Directorate General of Taxes ("DGT") may assess or amend taxes within a certain period. For fiscal years 2007 and earlier, the period is within ten years from the time the tax became due, but not later than 2013, while for fiscal years 2008 and onwards, the period is within five years from the time the tax became due.

The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia has issued Regulation No. 85/PMK.03/2012 dated June 6, 2012 as amended by PMK No. 136 - PMK.03/2012 dated August 16, 2012 concerning the appointment of State-Owned Enterprises ("SOEs") to withhold, deposit and report VAT and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods ("PPnBM") according to the procedures outlined in the Regulation which is effective from July 1, 2012. The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia also has issued Regulation No. 224/PMK.011/2012 dated December 26, 2012 concerning the appointment of SOEs to withhold income tax article 22 as amended by PMK No. 34/PMK.010/2017 dated March 1, 2017. The Company has withheld, deposited, and reported the VAT, PPnBM and also income tax article 22 in accordance with the Regulations.

In May 2019, the Company was appointed as Low Risk Taxable Entrepreneur through DGT Decree No.KEP-00080/WPJ.19/KP.04/2019. In accordance with the Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 39/PMK.03/2018 dated April 12, 2018 as amended by PMK No. 117/PMK.03/2019 dated August 6, 2019, the Company was given the preliminary return on tax overpayment as referred to the taxation laws.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government has updated its regulations governing tax incentives. In July 2020, the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia issued Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 86 / PMK.03 / 2020 ("PMK-86/2020") dated 16 July 2020 concerning Tax Incentives for Taxpayers Affected by the Corona Virus Disease 2019 Pandemic. In PMK-86/2020, the Government expanded the Mandatory Business Field Code (KLU) of Taxpayers who are entitled to take advantage of tax incentives and extend the incentive period until December 2020. Based on the list of KLU in the attachment PMK-86/2020, the Company KLU is included as the recipient of the incentive PPh 21 for Government Borne employees (DTP).

In January 2021, the Government issued Minister of Finance Regulation No.8/PMK.03/2021 concerning Procedures for Collecting, Depositing, and Reporting VAT or PPnBM by State-Owned Enterprises ("BUMN") and Certain Companies Directly Owned by BUMN as VAT Collectors. Based on PMK-8/2021, the Government stipulates that in the event of the submission of BKP and/or JKP by a PPN collector to a PPN collector who is a BUMN or certain company that is directly owned by a BUMN, the PPN or PPN and PPnBM owed are collected, deposited, and reported by the VAT collector who submits the BKP and/or JKP. The company has adjusted the tax invoice issuance system and accounting treatment as an implementation of the provisions stipulated in PMK-8/2021.

In February 2021, the Government issued Minister of Finance Regulation No.9/PMK.03/2021 ("PMK-9/2021"). Based on PMK-9/2021, the Government extends the incentive period until June 2021. As of the date of approval and authorization for issuance of these financial statements, the Government re-issued the Minister of Finance Regulation No.82/PMK.03/2021 concerning Amendments to PMK No.9/PMK.03/2021. Based on PMK-82/2021, the Government has extended the incentive period until December 2021 for PPh 21 Borne by the Government (DTP) for Employees, Final PPh DTP for MSMEs, Final PPh DTP on Construction Services, reduction in the amount of PPh Ps 25 installments and a preliminary refund for VAT overpayments, and extend the incentive period until December 31, 2021 for exemption from collection of PPh 22 Imports, limited to taxpayers who have KLU in accordance with the attachment of PMK-82/2021. Based on the list of KLUs in the attachment of PMK-82/2021, the Company's KLUs are still included as recipients of incentives for PPh 21 DTP for Employees. Thus, until tax period December 2021, employees are still entitled to take advantage of PPh 21 DTP who meet the terms and conditions as stipulated in PMK-86/2020 stdtd PMK-82/2021.

#### 29. BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit for the periode attributable to owners of the parent company amounting to Rp12,451 billion and Rp10,989 billion by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period totaling 99,062,216,600 shares for the periods ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in treasury stock transaction during the year.

Basic earnings per share amounting to Rp125.69 and Rp110.93 (in full amount) for the periods ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The Company does not have potentially dilutive financial investments for the periods ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

#### 30. CASH DIVIDENDS AND GENERAL RESERVE

Pursuant to the AGM of Stockholders of the Company as stated in notarial deed No. 31 dated June 19, 2020 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn., the Company's stockholders approved the distribution of cash dividend and special cash dividend for 2019 amounting to Rp11,197 billion (Rp113.04 per share) and Rp4,065 billion (Rp41.03 per share), respectively.

Pursuant to the AGM of Stockholders of the Company as stated in notarial deed No. 37 dated May 28, 2021 of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., MLi., MKn.,, the Company's stockholders approved the distribution of cash dividend and special cash dividend for 2020 amounting to Rp12,482 billion (Rp126.01 per share) and Rp4,161 billion (Rp42.00 per share), respectively.

Under the Limited Liability Company Law, the Company is required to establish a statutory reserve amounting to at least 20% of its issued and paid-up capital.

The balance of the appropriated retained earnings of the Company as of June 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounting to Rp15,337 billion, respectively.

# 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The details of pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities are as follow:

	Notes	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Pension benefit and other post-employment			
benefit obligations			
Pension benefit			
The Company - funded	31a.i.a		
Defined pension benefit obligation	31a.i.a.i	5,784	5,557
The Company - unfunded	31a.i.b	807	962
Telkomsel	31a.ii	4,002	3,852
Others	_	-	1
Projected pension benefit obligations		10,593	10,372
Net periodic post-employment health care			
benefit	31b	1,564	1,407
Other post-employment benefit	31c	342	367
Long service employee benefit	31d	11	53
Obligation under the Labor Law	31e	831	777
Total	-	13,341	12,976

The details of net pension benefit expense recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Notes	2021	2020
Pension benefit cost			
The Company - funded	31a.i.a		
Defined pension benefit obligation	31a.i.a.i	423	325
The Company - unfunded	31a.i.b	37	59
Telkomsel	31a.ii	280	210
Total periodic pension benefit cost	25	740	594
Net periodic post-employment health care			
benefit cost	25,31b	157	143
Other post-employment benefit cost	25,31c	12	12
Long service employee benefit cost	25,31d	2	-
Obligation under the Labor Law	25,31e	70	67
Total		981	816

#### 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

#### a. Pension benefit cost

- i. The Company
  - a. Funded pension plan
    - i. Defined pension benefit obligation

The Company sponsors a defined benefit pension plan for employees with permanent status prior to July 1, 2002. The plan is governed by the pension laws in Indonesia and managed by Telkom Pension Fund (*"Dana Pensiun Telkom"* or *"Dapen"*). Pension Fund Management in accordance with the Pension Fund and Investment Directives Regulations determined by the Founder is carried out by the Board of Management. The Board of Management is monitored by the Oversight Board consisting of representatives of the Company and participants.

The pension benefits are paid based on the participating employees' latest basic salary at retirement and the number of years of their service. The participating employees contribute 18% (before March 2003: 8.4%) of their basic salaries to the pension fund. The Company made contributions to the pension fund amounted to Rp119 billion and Rp205 billion, for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2020, respectively.

Risks exposed to defined benefit programs are risks such as asset volatility and changes in bond yields. The project liabilities are calculated using a discount rate that refers to the level of government bond yields, if the return on program assets is lower, it will result in a program deficit. A decrease in the yield of government bonds will increase the program liabilities, although this will be offset in part by an increase in the value of the program bonds held. The Company ensures that the investment position is set within the framework of asset-liability matching ("ALM") that has been formed to achieve longterm results that are in line with the liabilities in the defined benefit pension plan. Within the ALM framework, the Company's objective is to adjust its pension assets and liabilities by investing in a well diversified portfolio to produce an optimal rate of return, taking into account the level of risk. Investment in the program has been well diversified, so that one investment's poor performance will not have a material impact on all asset groups.

The following table presents the changes in projected pension benefit obligations, changes in pension benefit plan assets, funded status of the pension plan and net amount recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, under the defined benefit pension plan:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Changes in projected pension benefit		
obligations		
Projected pension benefit obligations at		
beginning of year	25,103	22,061
Charged to profit or loss:		
Service costs	134	260
Interest costs	789	1,544
Pension plan participants' contributions	12	27
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized in OCI	(783)	2,741
Pension benefits paid	(835)	(1,530)
Additional welfare benefits	80	80
Benefits paid by employer	(80)	(80)
Projected pension benefit obligations at		
end of period	24,420	25,103

# 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

#### a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

- i. The Company (continued)
  - a. Funded pension plan (continued)
    - i. Defined pension benefit obligation (continued)

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Changes in pension benefit plan assets		
Fair value of pension plan assets at		
beginning of year	19,546	19,723
Interest income	611	1,383
Return on plan assets (excluding amount		
included in net interest expense)	(783)	(201)
Employer's contributions	119	205
Pension plan participants' contributions	12	27
Pension benefits paid	(835)	(1,530)
Plan administration cost	(34)	(61)
Fair value of pension plan assets at		
end of period	18,636	19,546
Projected pension benefit obligations at		
end of period	5,784	5,557

As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, plan assets consist of:

	June 30, 2021		December	31, 2020
	Quoted in		Quoted in	
	active market	Unquoted	active market	Unquoted
Cash and cash equivalents	658	-	426	-
Equity instruments:				
Finance	1,344	-	2,340	-
Consumer goods	644	-	21	-
Infrastructure, utilities and transportation	580	-	540	-
Trading, service and investment	372	-	336	-
Construction, property and real estate	199	-	303	-
Mining	254	-	229	-
Basic industry and chemical	146	-	290	-
Agriculture	41	-	62	-
Miscellaneous industries	236	-	246	-
Equity-based mutual fund	498	-	678	-
Fixed income instruments:				
Corporate bonds	-	7,979	-	6,208
Government bonds	4,783	-	6,821	-
Mutual funds	161	-	181	-
Non-public equity:				
Direct placement	-	342	-	342
Property	-	179	-	185
Others		220	-	338
Total	9,916	8,720	12,473	7,073

Pension plan assets include Series B shares issued by the Company with fair values totalling to Rp329 billion and Rp338 billion, representing 1.76% and 1.73% of total plan assets as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively, and bonds issued by the Company with fair value totalling to Rp351 billion and Rp352 billion representing 1.89% and 1.80% of total plan assets as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

## 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

#### a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

- i. The Company (continued)
  - a. Funded pension plan (continued)
    - i. Defined pension benefit obligation (continued)

The expected return is determined based on market expectation for returns over the entire life of the obligation by considering the portfolio mix of the plan assets. The actual return on plan assets was Rp(207) billion and Rp1,121 billion for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2020, respectively. Based on the Company's policy issued on January 14, 2014 regarding Dapen's Funding Policy, the Company will not contribute to Dapen when Dapen's Funding Sufficiency Ratio (FSR) is above 105%. Based on Dapen's financial statement as of June 30, 2021, Dapen's FSR is below 105%. Therefore, the Company will contribute to the defined benefit pension plan in 2021.

In 2020, the Company provided employee welfare benefit to pensioners and pension beneficiaries who entered their retirement period before June 30, 2002 amounting to Rp80 billion.

The movement at the projected pension benefit obligations for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2020 are as follow:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Projected pension benefit obligations		
(prepaid pension benefit cost) at		
beginning of year	5,557	2,338
Net periodic pension benefit cost	426	562
Employer contribution	(119)	(205)
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized in OCI	(783)	2,741
Return on plan assets (excluding amount		
included in net interest expense)	783	201
Benefits paid by employer	(80)	(80)
Projected pension benefit obligations at	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
end of period	5,784	5,557

The components of net periodic pension benefit cost for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are as follow:

	2021	2020
Service costs	134	130
Plan administration cost	34	36
Net interest cost	178	80
Additional welfare benefits	80	80
Net periodic pension benefit cost	426	326
Amount charged to subsidiaries under		
contractual agreements	(3)	(2)
Net periodic pension benefit cost less		
cost charged to subsidiaries	423	324

#### 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

#### a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

- i. The Company (continued)
  - a. Funded pension plan (continued)
    - i. Defined pension benefit obligation (continued)

Amounts recognized in OCI for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are as follow :

	2021	2020
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized during the period	(783)	1,638
Return on plan assets (excluding amount		
included in net interest expense)	783	(1,638 <u>)</u>
Net	-	-

The actuarial valuation for the defined benefit pension plan was performed based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, with reports dated April 8, 2021 and April 20, 2020, respectively, by PT Towers Watson Purbajaga ("TWP"), an independent actuary in association with Willis Towers Watson ("WTW") (formerly Towers Watson). The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	6.50%	7.25%
Rate of compensation increases	8.00%	8.00%
Indonesian mortality table	2019	2011

ii. Additional pension benefit obligation

Based on the Company's policy issued on June 7, 2017 regarding Pension Regulation by Dapen, the Company established additional benefit fund at maximum 10% of surplus of defined benefit plan, when FSR is above 105% and return on investment is above actuarial discount rate of pension fund.

Program assets for Additional Benefit have been set aside since 2018 according to the Oversight Board's approval. As of June 30, 2021, the additional benefits liabilities have been fully paid to the pension beneficiaries and no additional obligation was set aside due to the requirement for recognition of the additional benefits as mentioned above have not been met.

b. Unfunded pension plan

The Company sponsors unfunded defined benefit pension plans and a defined contribution pension plan for its employees.

The defined contribution pension plan is provided to employees with permanent status hired on or after July 1, 2002. The plan is managed by Financial Institutions Pension Fund (*Dana Pensiun Lembaga Keuangan* or "DPLK"). The Company's contribution to DPLK is determined based on a certain percentage of the participants' salaries and amounted to Rp22 billion and Rp41 billion, for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2020, respectively.

Since 2007, the Company has provided pension benefit based on uniformization for both participants prior to and from April 20, 1992 effective for employees retiring beginning February 1, 2009. In 2010, the Company replaced the uniformization with *Manfaat Pensiun Sekaligus* ("MPS"). MPS is given to those employees reaching retirement age, upon death or upon becoming disabled starting from February 1, 2009.

## 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

#### a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

- i. The Company (continued)
  - b. Unfunded pension plan (continued)

The Company also provides benefits to employees during a pre-retirement period in which they are inactive for 6 months prior to their normal retirement age of 56 years, known as pre-retirement benefits (*Masa Persiapan Pensiun* or "MPP"). During the pre-retirement period, the employees still receive benefits provided to active employees, which include, but are not limited to, regular salary, health care, annual leave, bonus, and other benefits. Since April 1, 2012, the employee is required to file a request for MPP and if the employee does not file the request, such employee is required to work until the retirement date.

The following table presents the changes in the unfunded projected pension benefit obligations for MPS and MPP for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2020:

June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
962	1,479
13	28
24	89
-	(89)
(192)	(545)
807	962
	962 13 24 - (192)

The components of total periodic pension benefit cost for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are as follow :

	2021	2020
Service costs	13	14
Net interest costs	24	45
Total periodic pension benefit cost	37	59

Amounts recognized in OCI amounted to RpNil as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The actuarial valuation for the defined benefit pension plan was performed, based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, with reports dated April 8, 2021 and April 20, 2020, respectively, by TWP, an independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follow:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	5.25%-6.50%	6.50%-7.25%
Rate of compensation increases	6.10%-8.00%	6.10%-8.00%
Indonesian mortality table	2019	2011

## 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

#### a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

ii. Telkomsel

Telkomsel provides a defined benefit pension plan to its employees. Under this plan, employees are entitled to pension benefits determined based on their latest basic salary or take-home pay (exclusive of functional allowances) and number of service years. The plan is managed by PT Asuransi Jiwasraya ("Jiwasraya"), a state-owned life insurance company, through an annuity insurance contract. Until 2004, employees contributed 5% of their monthly salaries to the plan, while Telkomsel contributed the remaining part required under the plan. Beginning in 2005, Telkomsel has been taking the responsibility for the full amount of the contributions.

In 2020, Jiwasraya's unfavorable financial condition negatively affected its ability to fulfill its obligation to Telkomsel. As a result, Jiwasraya and Telkomsel agreed to restructure Telkomsel's pension plan by terminating the existing plan and establishing a new plan with the amount of insured benefits of Rp799 billion as of December 31, 2020.

As a part of Jiwasraya's restructuring program, Indonesia Financial Group ("IFG") was established by the Government of Indonesia to take over Jiwasraya's plans with its customers. Once IFG is in operation, the new insured benefits mentioned above will be transferred to IFG by Jiwasraya and maintained in the form of a saving plan dedicated to fund Telkomsel's post-employment benefits

Telkomsel's contributions to Jiwasraya for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2020 were Rp130 billion and Rp53 billion, respectively.

The following table presents the changes in projected pension benefit obligation, changes in pension benefit plan assets, funded status of the pension plan and net amount recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2020, under Telkomsel's defined benefit pension plan:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Changes in projected pension benefit		
obligations		
Projected pension benefit obligation at		
beginning of year	4,651	3,738
Charged to profit or loss:		
Service costs	155	245
Net interest costs	199	278
Actuarial losses recognized in OCI	-	1,585
Benefit paid	-	(50)
Final service costs		(1,145)
Projected pension benefit obligation at		
end of period	5,005	4,651
<b>Changes in pension benefit plan assets</b> Fair value of pension plan assets at		
beginning of year	799	1,529
Interest income	74	104
Return on plan assets (excluding amount		
included in net interest expense)	-	31
Employer's contributions	130	53
Benefit paid	-	(50)
Settlement loss	-	(868)
Fair value of pension plan assets at		<u></u>
end of period	1,003	799
Pension benefit obligation at	, , ,	
end of period	4,002	3,852

## 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

#### a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

#### ii. Telkomsel (continued)

Movements of the pension benefit obligation for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2020:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Pension benefit obligation at beginning of year	3,852	2,209
Periodic pension benefit cost	280	142
Actuarial losses recognized in OCI	-	1,585
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in		
net interest expense)	-	(31)
Employer's contributions	(130)	(53)
Pension benefit obligation at end of period	4,002	3,852

The components of the periodic pension benefit cost for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are as follow:

	2021	2020
Service costs	155	123
Net interest costs	125	87
Total periodic pension benefit cost	280	210

Amounts recognized in OCI amounted to RpNil as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The actuarial valuation for the defined benefit pension plan was performed based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, with reports dated March 3, 2021 and February 28, 2020 respectively, by TWP, an independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follow:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	6.50%	7.50%
Rate of compensation increases	8.00%	8.00%
Indonesian mortality table	2019	2011

#### b. Post-employment health care benefit cost

The Company provides post-employment health care benefits to all of its employees hired before November 1, 1995 who have worked for the Company for 20 years or more when they retire, and to their eligible dependents. The requirement to work for 20 years does not apply to employees who retired prior to June 3, 1995. The employees hired by the Company starting from November 1, 1995 are no longer entitled to this plan. The plan is managed by *Yayasan Kesehatan Telkom* ("Yakes Telkom").

# 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

#### b. Post-employment health care benefit cost (continued)

The defined contribution post-employment health care benefit plan is provided to employees with permanent status hired on or after November 1, 1995 or employees with terms of service less than 20 years at the time of retirement. The Company did not make contributions to Yakes Telkom for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2020.

The following table presents the changes in projected post-employment health care benefit provision, changes in post-employment health care benefit plan assets, funded status of the post-employment health care benefit plan and net amount recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of financial position as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Changes in projected post-employment health care		
benefit obligation		
Projected post-employment health care benefit		
obligation at beginning of year	14,443	13,823
Charged to profit or loss:		
Interest costs	478	1,083
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized in OCI	(717)	96
Post-employment health care benefits paid	(294)	(559)
Projected post-employment health care benefit		
obligation at end of period	13,910	14,443
Changes in post-employment health care benefit		
plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	13,036	12,827
Interest income	430	1,004
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in		
net interest expense)	(717)	(62)
Post-employment health care benefits paid	(294)	(559)
Plan administration cost	(109)	(174)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	12,346	13,036
Projected for post-employment health care benefit		
obligation-net	1,564	1,407

As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, plan assets consists of:

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Quoted in		Quoted in	
	active market	Unquoted	active market	Unquoted
Cash and cash equivalents	658	-	745	-
Equity instruments:				
Finance industries	1,032	-	1,191	-
Manufacturing and consumer	697	-	799	-
Infrastructure and telecommunication	302	-	344	-
Mining	191	-	199	-
Construction	156	-	219	-
Wholesale	153	-	218	-
Other Industries:				
Services	106	-	99	-
Biotechnology and pharma industry	89	-	96	-
Agriculture	27	-	45	-
Others	4	-	1	-
Equity-based mutual funds	481	-	519	-
Fixed income instruments:				
Fixed income mutual funds	8,102	-	8,239	-
Unlisted shares:				
Private placement	-	348	-	322
Total	11,998	348	12,714	322

## 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

#### b. Post-employment health care benefit cost (continued)

Yakes Telkom plan assets also include Series B shares issued by the Company with fair value totalling Rp225 billion and Rp246 billion, representing 1.81% and 1.88% of total plan assets as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

The expected return is determined based on market expectation for the returns over the entire life of the obligation by considering the portfolio mix of the plan assets. The actual return on plan assets was Rp(396) billion and Rp768 billion for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2020, respectively.

The movements of the projected post-employment health care benefit obligation for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2020 are as follow:

June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
1,407	996
157	253
(717)	96
717	62
1,564	1,407
	1,407 157 (717) 717

The components of net periodic post-employment health care benefit cost the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are as follow:

	2021	2020
Plan administration costs	109	103
Net interest costs	48	40
Net periodic post-employment health care benefit cost	157	143

Amounts recognized in OCI for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are as follow:

	2021	2020
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized during the period	(717)	1,184
Return on plan assets (excluding amount		
included in net interest expense)	717	(1,184)
Net	-	-

The actuarial valuation for the post-employment health care benefits plan was performed based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, with reports dated April 8, 2021 and April 20, 2020, respectively, by TWP, an independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follow:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	6.75%	8.00%
Health care costs trend rate assumed for next year	7.00%	7.00%
Ultimate health care costs trend rate	7.00%	7.00%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2020	2019
Indonesian mortality table	2019	2011

# 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

#### c. Other post-employment benefits cost

The Company provides other post-employment benefits in the form of cash paid to employees on their retirement or termination. These benefits consist of final housing allowance (*Biaya Fasilitas Perumahan Terakhir* or "BFPT") and home passage leave (*Biaya Perjalanan Pensiun dan Purnabhakti* or "BPP") and death allowance (*Meninggal Dunia* or "MD" allowance) is given to employees who have passed away with an amount of 12 times from the last salary.

The movement of the unfunded projected other post-employment benefit obligations for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2020 are as follow:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Projected other post-employment		
benefit obligations at beginning of year	367	366
Charged to profit or loss:		
Service costs	4	4
Net interest costs	8	19
Past service costs	-	58
Actuarial losses recognized in OCI	-	15
Benefits paid by employer	(37)	(95)
Projected other post-employment benefits		
obligations at end of period	342	367

The components of the projected other post-employment benefit cost for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are as follow :

	2021	2020
Current service costs	4	2
Net interest costs	8	10
Projected other post-employment benefit cost	12	12

Amounts recognized in OCI amounted to RpNil as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The actuarial valuation for the other post-employment benefits plan was performed based on measurement date as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, with reports dated April 8, 2021 and April 20, 2020, respectively, by TWP, an independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follow:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	5.00%	6.25%
Indonesian mortality table	2019	2011

## 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

#### d. Long service employee benefits

The company provides long service employee benefits to employee hired before July 1, 2002 and have a service period of more than 30 years and retired after September 19, 2019. Total obligation recognized as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to Rp11 billion and Rp53 billion, respectively. The related long service employee benefits cost charged to expense amounted to Rp2 billion and RpNil for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

#### e. Obligation under the Labor Law

Under Law No. 13 Year 2003, the Group is required to provide minimum pension benefits, if not covered yet by the sponsored pension plans, to its employees upon retirement. Total obligation recognized as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to Rp831 billion and Rp777 billion, respectively. The related pension employee benefits cost charged to expense amounted to Rp70 billion and Rp67 billion for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively (Note 25).

## f. Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation ("DBO")

The timing of benefits payments and weighted average duration of DBO for 2021 and 2020 are as follow:

		E	kpected Bei	nefits Payme	nt	
	1	he Company				
	Fur	nded				
	Defined	Additional			Post-employment	Other post-
	pension benefit	pension benefit			health care	employment
Time Period	obligation	obligation	Unfunded	Telkomsel	benefits	benefits
June 30, 2021						
Within next 10 years	18,078	-	869	3,795	5,355	380
Within 10-20 years	21,775	-	94	10,620	6,778	102
Within 20-30 years	19,869	-	77	8,203	5,575	78
Within 30-40 years	14,599	-	20	1,035	2,479	4
Within 40-50 years	3,278	-	-	-	398	-
Within 50-60 years	378	-	-	-	6	-
Within 60-70 years	23	-	-	-	-	-
Within 70-80 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weighted average						
duration of DBO	10.48 years	10.48 years	5.76 years	11.00 years	15.14 years	7.21 years
December 31, 2020						
Within next 10 years	18,913	-	1,061	3,795	5,649	417
Within 10-20 years	21,775	-	94	10,620	6,778	102
Within 20-30 years	19,869	-	77	8,203	5,575	78
Within 30-40 years	14,599	-	20	1,035	2,479	4
Within 40-50 years	3,278	-	-	-	398	-
Within 50-60 years	378	-	-	-	6	-
Within 60-70 years	23	-	-	-	-	-
Within 70-80 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weighted average						
duration of DBO	10.48 years	10.48 years	5.76 years	11.00 years	15.14 years	7.21 years

## 31. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

#### g. Sensitivity Analysis

As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, 1% change in discount rate and rate of compensation would have effect on DBO, as follow:

	Discount Rate		Rate of Compensation	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
	Increase (decrea	ase) in amounts	Increase (decrea	ase) in amounts
Sensitivity				
June 30, 2021				
Funded:				
Defined pension benefit obligation	(2,242)	2,679	1,686	(1,505)
Unfunded	(34)	25	28	(37)
Telkomsel	(507)	546	532	(498)
Post-employment health care benefits	(1,740)	2,253	2,165	(1,775)
Other post-employment benefits	(14)	15	-	-
December 31, 2020				
Funded:				
Defined pension benefit obligation	(2,305)	2,754	1,733	(1,547)
Unfunded	(36)	28	30	(39)
Telkomsel	(471)	507	494	(463)
Post-employment health care benefits	(1,807)	2,339	2,248	(1,844)
Other post-employment benefits	(15)	17	-	-

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on DBO as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The sensitivity results above determine the individual impact on the Plan's DBO at the end of the year. In reality, the Plan is subject to multiple external experience items which may move the DBO in similar or opposite directions, and the Plan's sensitivity to such changes can vary over time.

There are no changes in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from the previous period.

# 32. LONG SERVICE AWARDS ("LSA") PROVISIONS

Telkomsel and Telkomsat provide certain cash awards or certain number of days leave benefits to their employees based on the employees' length of service requirements, including LSA and Long Service Leaves ("LSL"). LSA are either paid at the time the employees reach certain years of employment, or at the time of termination. LSL are either certain number of days leave benefit or cash, subject to approval by management, provided to employees who meet the requisite number of years of service and reach a certain minimum age.

The obligation with respect to these awards which was determined based on an actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit method, amounted to Rp1,246 billion and Rp1,254 billion as of and June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively. The related benefit costs charged to expense amounted Rp86 billion and Rp85 billion for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively (Note 25).

# 33. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

#### a. Nature of relationships and accounts/transactions with related parties

Details of the nature of relationships and accounts/transactions with significant related parties are as follows:

Related parties	Nature of relationships parties	
The Government	Majority stockholder	Internet and data service revenues, other
Ministry of Finance		telecommunication service revenues, finance costs,
State-owned enterprises	Entity under common control	and investment in financial instruments Internet and data service revenues, other
State-owned enterprises	Entity under common control	telecommunication services revenues, operating
		expenses, and purchase of property and equipment
Indosat	Entity under common control	Interconnection revenues, leased lines revenues,
	··· <b>,</b> · · · · · · · · · · ·	satellite transponder usage revenues, interconnection
		expenses, telecommunication facilities usage
		expenses, operating and maintenance expenses, and
		usage of data communication network system
		expenses
PT Pertamina (Persero) ("Pertamina")	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues, and other
Otata anna dhamha		telecommunication service revenues
State-owned banks	Entity under common control	Finance income and finance costs
Bank Mandiri	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues, other telecommunication service revenues, finance income,
		and finance costs
BNI	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues, other
	,	telecommunication service revenues, finance income,
		and finance costs
BRI	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues, other
		telecommunication service revenues, finance income,
		and finance costs
PT Taspen (Persero) ("Taspen")	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues, and other
DT Agurangi laga Indonesia	Entity under common control	telecommunication service revenues
PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia	Entity under common control	Fixed assets insurance expenses, personal insurance expenses
("Jasindo") PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues, and other
("PLN")		telecommunication service revenues, and electricity expenses
Perum Peruri ("Peruri")	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues, and other
	5	telecommunication service revenues
Bahana TCW	Entity under common control	Available-for-sale financial assets and bonds.
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	Entity under common control	Other borrowing, finance costs
Tiphone	Associated company	Distribution of SIM cards and pulse reload voucher
Finarya	Associated company	Marketing expense
Teltranet Yakes	Associated company Other related entities	CPE expense and telecommunication system service Health expense
	Other related entities	•
Koperasi Pegawai Telkom ("Kopegtel")	Other related entities	Purchase of property and equipment, construction and installation services, leases
		of buildings expenses, lease of vehicles
		expenses, purchases of vehicles, purchases
		of materials and construction service,
		maintenance and cleaning service expenses,
		and RSA revenues
Koperasi Pegawai Telkomsel ("Kisel")	Other related entities	Internet and data service revenues, other
		telecommunication service revenues, leases
		of vehicles expenses, printing and distribution
		of customer bills expenses, collection fee,
		other services fee, distribution of SIM cards and pulse reload voucher, and purchase of
		property and equipment
PT Graha Informatika Nusantara	Other related entities	Network service revenues, operation and
("Gratika")		maintenance expenses, purchase of property
		and equipment, construction services, and
		distribution of SIM card and pulse reload
		voucher
Directors	Key management personnel	Honorarium and facilities
Commissioners	Supervisory personnel	Honorarium and facilities

The outstanding balances of trade receivables and payables at year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. As of June 30, 2021 the Group recorded impairment loss from trade receivables of related party amounted to Rp205 billion. Impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the current status of existing receivables and historical collection experience.

# 33. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

# b. Significant transactions with related parties

	2021		2020		
	Amount	% of total revenues	Amount	% of total revenues	
Revenues					
Majority Stockholder					
Ministry of Finance	20	0.03	105	0.16	
Entities under common control					
Indosat	536	0.77	543	0.81	
Pertamina	316	0.45	145	0.22	
BNI	251	0.36	304	0.45	
BRI	227	0.33	287	0.43	
Bank Mandiri	102	0.15	90	0.13	
Peruri	91	0.13	39	0.06	
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	732	1.05	772	1.15	
Sub-total	2,255	3.24	2,180	3.25	
Other related entities					
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	98	0.14	30	0.04	
Sub-total	98	0.14	30	0.04	
Associated companies	10	0.01	22	0.03	
Total	2,383	3.42	2,337	3.48	

	2021		2020		
	Amount	% of total expenses	Amount	% of total expenses	
Expenses		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	
Entities under common control					
PLN	1,403	3.02	1,151	2.57	
Indosat	244	0.53	271	0.61	
Jasindo	190	0.41	104	0.23	
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	85	0.18	54	0.12	
Sub-total	1,922	4.14	1,580	3.53	
Other related entitas					
Kopegtel	470	1.01	480	1.07	
Kisel	102	0.22	27	0.06	
Yakes	77	0.17	74	0.17	
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	94	0.20	51	0.11	
Sub-total	743	1.60	632	1.41	
Associated companies					
Teltranet	102	0.22	41	0.09	
Finarya	80	0.17	62	0.14	
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	0	0.00	207	0.47	
Sub-total	182	0.39	310	0.70	
Total	2,847	6.13	2,522	5.64	

	202	:1	20	)20
- Finance income	Amount	% of total finance income	Amount	% of total finance income
Entities under common control				
State-owned banks	221	65.58	350	72.46
Total	221	65.58	350	72.46
	2021		2020	
_	Amount	% of total finance cost	Amount	% of total finance cost
Finance costs	Anoun		Anount	
Majority stockholder				
Ministry of Finance	9	0.44	13	0.56
Entities under common control				
State-owned banks	561	27.17	445	19.22
Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	113	5.47	147	6.35
Total _	683	33.08	605	26.13

# 33. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

# b. Significant transactions with related parties (continued)

	2021		2020	
_	Amount	% of total purchases	Amount	% of total purchases
Purchase of property and equipments				
Entities under common control	18	0.15	40	0.33
Other related entities				
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	97	0.82	100	0.83
Sub-total	97	0.82	100	0.83
Total	115	0.97	140	1.16

2021		2020	
Amount	% of total revenues	Amount	% of total revenue
3,503	5.04	3,063	4.58
211	0.30	227	0.34
3,714	5.34	3,290	4.92
<u>421</u> 4 135	0.61	<u>1,343</u>	<u>2.01</u> 6.93
	Amount 3,503 211 3,714	Amount         % of total revenues           3,503         5.04           211         0.30           3,714         5.34           421         0.61	Mount         % of total revenues         Amount           3,503         5.04         3,063           211         0.30         227           3,714         5.34         3,290           421         0.61         1,343

#### c. Balances of accounts with related parties

	June 30, 2	2021	December	r 31, 2020		
_	Amount	% of total assets	Amount	% of total assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	31,338	11.87	14,745	5.97		
Other current financial asset (Note 4)	289	0.11	1,108	0.45		
Trade receivables - net (Note 5)	1,446	0.55	1,644	0.67		
Contract assets						
Majority stockholder						
Government	49	0.02	49	0.02		
Entities under common control	4.40	0.05	405	0.07		
Taspen	140	0.05	165	0.07		
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	361	0.14	376	0.15		
Sub-total	501	0.19	541	0.22		
Associated companies	1	0.00	1	0.00		
Other related entities	62	0.02	8	0.00		
Total	613	0.23	599	0.24		
Other current asset	245	0.09	209	0.08		
Other non-current asset	57	0.02	29	0.01		

# 33. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

# c. Balances of accounts with related parties (continued)

	June 30, 3	2021	December 31, 2020		
	Amount	% of total liabilities	Amount	% of total liabilities	
Trade payables (Note 16)					
Majority stockholder					
Ministry of Finance	0	0.00	1	0,00	
Entities under common control					
State-owned enterprises	162	0.11	337	0.27	
Indosat	148	0.10	31	0.02	
Others	22	0.01	17	0.01	
Sub-total	332	0.22	385	0.30	
Other related entities					
Kopegtel	201	0.13	307	0.24	
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	263	0.17	235	0.19	
Sub-total	464	0.30	542	0.43	
Total	796	0.52	928	0.73	

	June 30, 2	2021	December 3	December 31, 2020		
	Amount	% of total liabilities	Amount	% of total liabilities		
Accrued expenses						
Majority stockholder						
Government	3	0.00	4	0.00		
Entities under common control						
State-owned enterprises	77	0.05	98	0.08		
State-owned banks	88	0.06	40	0.03		
Others	4	0.00	6	0.00		
Sub-total	169	0.11	144	0.11 0.06		
Other related entities	52	0.03	77			
Total =	224	0.14	225	0.17		
Contract liabilities Majority stockholder						
Government	98	0.06	97	0.08		
Entities under common control		0.00	51	0.00		
State-owned enterprises	399	0.26	350	0.28		
Others	1	0.20	3	0.00		
Sub-total	400	0.26	353	0.28		
Associated companies	3	0.00	1	0.00		
Other related entities	12	0.01	5	0.00		
Total	513	0.33	456	0,36		
Customer deposits	19	0.01	19	0.02		
Short-term bank loans						
(Note 19)	9,781	6.36	3,797	3.01		
Two-step loans (Note 20a)	455	0.30	568	0.45		
Long-term bank loans						
(Note 20c)	22,138	14.39	17,026	13.51		
Other borrowings (Note 20d)	3,125	2.03	3,645	2.89		
	5,.20		5,510	2.00		

## 33. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

#### d. Significant agreements with related parties

i. The Government

The Company obtained two-step loans from the Government (Note 20a).

ii. Indosat

The Company has an agreement with Indosat to provide international telecommunications services to the public.

The Company has also entered into an interconnection agreement between the Company's fixed line network (Public Switched Telephone Network or "PSTN") and Indosat's GSM mobile cellular telecommunications network in connection with the implementation of Indosat Multimedia Mobile services and the settlement of related interconnection rights and obligations.

The Company also has an agreement with Indosat for the interconnection of Indosat's GSM mobile cellular telecommunications network with the Company's PSTN, which enable each party's customers to make domestic calls between Indosat's GSM mobile network and the Company's fixed line network, as well as allowing Indosat's mobile customers to access the Company's IDD service by dialing "007".

The Company has been handling customer billings and collections for Indosat. Indosat is gradually taking over the activities and performing its own direct billing and collection. The Company has received compensation from Indosat computed at 1% of the collections made by the Company starting from January 1, 1995, as well as the billing process expenses which are fixed at a certain amount per record. On December 11, 2008, the Company and Indosat agreed to implement IDD service charge tariff which already took into account the compensation for billing and collection. The agreement is valid and effective in the current year and can be applied until a new agreement becomes available.

On December 18, 2017, the Company and Indosat signed amendments to the interconnection agreements for the fixed line networks (local, long distance direct connection and international) and mobile network for the implementation of the cost-based tariff obligations under the MoCl Regulation No.8/Year 2006. These amendments took effect starting on January 1, 2018.

Telkomsel also entered into an agreement with Indosat for the provision of international telecommunications services to its GSM mobile cellular customers.

The Company provides leased lines to Indosat and its subsidiaries, namely PT Indosat Mega Media and PT Aplikanusa Lintasarta ("Lintasarta"). The leased lines can be used by these companies for telephone, telegraph, data, telex, facsimile or other telecommunication services.

On October 14, 2019, Dayamitra signed a SPA with Indosat related to the purchase of Indosat's towers. In addition, Dayamitra and Indosat also signed MTLA, which stipulated that Indosat agreed to lease back telecommunication towers that were acquired.

iii. Others

Kisel is a co-operative that was established by Telkomsel's employees to engage in car rental services, printing and distribution of customer bills, collection and other services principally for the benefit of Telkomsel. Telkomsel also has dealership agreements with Kisel for distribution of SIM cards and pulse reload vouchers.

## 33. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

#### e. Remuneration of key management and supervisory personnel

Key management personnel consists of the Directors of the Company and supervisory personnel consists of Board of Commissioners.

The Company provides remuneration in the form of salaries/honorarium and facilities to support the governance and oversight duties of the Board of Commissioners and the leadership and management duties of the Directors. The total of such remuneration is as follow:

	202	1	202	2020		
		% of total		% of total		
	Amount	expenses	Amount	expenses		
Board of Directors	158	0.34%	185	0.41%		
Board of Commissioners	60	0.13%	77	0.17%		

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognized as an expense during the reporting periods.

#### **34. OPERATING SEGMENT**

The Group has four primary reportable segments, namely mobile, consumer, enterprise, and WIB. The mobile segment provides mobile voice, SMS, value added services and, mobile broadband. The consumer segment provides Indihome (bundled service of fixed wireline, pay TV and internet) and other telecommunication services to home customers. The enterprise segment provides end-to-end solution to corporate and institutions. The WIB segment provides interconnection services, leased lines, satellite, VSAT, broadband access, information technology services, data and internet services to Other Licensed Operator companies and institutions. Other segment represents Digital Service Operating Segments that does not meet the disclosure requirements for a reportable segments. There is no operating segments have been agregated to form the reportable segments.

Management monitors the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. However, the financing activities and income taxes are managed on a group basis and not separately monitored and allocated to operating segments.

Segment revenues dan expenses include transactions between operating segments and are accounted at prices that management believes represent market prices.

	2021							
_	Adjustment							
	Mobile	Consumer	Enterprise	WIB	Others	Total segment	and elimination	Total consolidated
Segment results								
Revenues								
External revenues	41,448	12,108	8,674	6,897	126	69,253	227	69,480
Inter-segment revenues	1,672	466	10,348	8,599	1,066	22,151	(22,151)	
Total segment revenues	43,120	12,574	19,022	15,496	1,192	91,404	(21,924)	69,480
Segment expenses	(28,051)	(8,987)	(19,705)	(10,900)	(1,079)	(68,722)	22,857	(45,865)
Segment results	15,069	3,587	(683)	4,596	113	22,682	933	23,615
Other information								
Capital Expenditures	(4,893)	(3,446)	(1,695)	(1,744)	(7)	(11,785)	(32)	(11,817)
Depreciation and amortization	(8,604)	(2,170)	(1,679)	(2,152)	(7)	(14,612)	(86)	(14,698)
Provision recognized in								
current period	(198)	(188)	(700)	(12)	(6)	(1,104)	1	(1,103)

# 34. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

	2020							
-						Total	Penyesuaian dan	Jumlah
_	Mobile	Consumer	Enterprise	WIB	Lain-lain	segmen	Eliminasi	konsolidasian
Hasil segmen								
Pendapatan								
Pendapatan eksternal	42,302	9,771	7,734	6,815	133	66,755	101	66,856
Pendapatan antar segmen	1,684	407	8,787	8,070	633	19,581	(19,581)	-
Jumlah pendapatan segmen	43,986	10,178	16,521	14,885	766	86,336	(19,480)	66,856
Beban segmen	(27,282)	(8,331)	(16,875)	(11,659)	(745)	(64,892)	20,289	(44,603)
Hasil segmen	16,704	1,847	(354)	3,226	21	21,444	809	22,253
Informasi lain								
Pembelian barang modal	(5,030)	(2,696)	(1,706)	(2,428)	(7)	(11,867)	(143)	(12,010)
Penyusutan dan amortisasi	(8,430)	(1,892)	(1,532)	(2,254)	(12)	(14,120)	193	(13,927)
Provisi diakui selama								
periode berjalan	(149)	(315)	(516)	(23)	(1)	(1,004)	(16)	(1,020)
Adjustment and elimi	nation <sup>.</sup>							
, ajaoanont ana omm								

	2021	2020
Segment result	22,682	21,444
Operating loss of operating business	(117)	(583)
Other elimination and adjustment	1,050	1,392
Consolidated operating income	23,615	22,253

### Geographic information:

The revenue information below is based on the location of the customers.

	2021	2020
External revenues		
Indonesia	66,203	63,463
Foreign countries	3,277	3,393
Total	69,480	66,856

Non-current operating assets for this purpose consist of property and equipment and intangible assets.

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Non-current operating assets		
Indonesia	164,454	164,188
Foreign countries	2,861	3,581
Total	167,315	167,769

# 35. TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE TARIFFS

Under Law No. 36 Year 1999 and Government Regulation No. 52 Year 2000, tariffs for operating telecommunications network and/or services are determined by providers based on the tariff type, structure, and with respect to the price cap formula set by the Government.

### a. Fixed line telephone tariffs

The Government has issued a new adjustment tariff formula which is stipulated in the Decree No. 15/PER/M.KOMINFO/4/2008 dated April 30, 2008 of the MoCI concerning "Mechanism to Determine Tariff of Basic Telephony Services Connected through Fixed Line Network". This Decree replaced the previous Decree No. 09/PER/M.KOMINFO/02/2006.

Under the Decree, tariff structure for basic telephony services connected through fixed line network consists of the following:

- i. Activation fee
- ii. Monthly subscription charges
- iii. Usage charges
- iv. Additional facilities fee.

### b. Mobile cellular telephone tariffs

On April 7, 2008, the MoCI issued Decree No. 09/PER/M.KOMINFO/04/2008 regarding "Mechanism to Determine Tariff of Telecommunication Services Connected through Mobile Cellular Network" which provides guidelines to determine cellular tariffs with a formula consisting of network element cost and retail services activity cost. This Decree replaced the previous Decree No. 12/PER/M.KOMINFO/02/2006.

Under MoCI Decree No. 09/PER/M.KOMINFO/04/2008 dated April 7, 2008, the cellular tariffs of operating telecommunication services connected through mobile cellular network consist of the following:

- (i) Basic telephony services tariff
- (ii) Roaming tariff, and/or
- (iii) Multimedia services tariff

with the following traffic structure:

- (i) Activation fee
- (ii) Monthly subscription charges
- (iii) Usage charges
- (iv) Additional facilities fee.

## c. Interconnection tariffs

The Indonesian Telecommunication Regulatory Body ("ITRB"), in its letter No. 262/BRTI/XII/2011 dated December 12, 2011, decided to change the basis for SMS interconnection tariff to cost basis with a maximum tariff of Rp23 per SMS effective from June 1, 2012, for all telecommunication provider operators.

Based on letter No.118/KOMINFO/DJPPI/PI.02.04/01/2014 dated January 30, 2014 of the Director General of Post and Informatics, the Director General of Post and Informatics decided to implement new interconnection tariff effective from February 1, 2014 until December 31, 2016, subject to evaluation on an annual basis. Pursuant to the Director General of Post and Informatics letter, the Company and Telkomsel are required to submit the Reference Interconnection Offer ("RIO") proposal to ITRB to be evaluated.

## 35. TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE TARIFFS (continued)

#### c. Interconnection tariffs (continued)

Subsequently, ITRB in its letters No. 60/BRTI/III/2014 dated March 10, 2014 and No. 125/BRTI/IV/2014 dated April 24, 2014 approved Telkomsel and the Company's revision of RIO regarding the interconnection tariff. Based on the letter, ITRB also approved the changes to the SMS interconnection tariff to Rp24 per SMS.

On January 18, 2017, ITRB in its letters No. 20/BRTI/DPI/I/2017 and No. 21/BRTI/DPI/I/2017, decided to use the interconnection tariff based on the Company and Telkomsel's RIO in 2014 until the new interconnection tariff is set.

### d. Network lease tariffs

Through MoCI Decree No. 03/PER/M.KOMINFO/1/2007 dated January 26, 2007 concerning "Network Lease", the Government regulated the form, type, tariff structure, and tariff formula for services of network lease. Pursuant to the MoCI Decree, the Director General of Post and Telecommunication issued its Letter No. 115 Year 2008 dated March 24, 2008 which stated "The Agreement on Network Lease Service Type Document, Network Lease Service Tariff, Available Capacity of Network Lease Service, Quality of Network Lease Service, and Provision Procedure of Network Lease Service in 2008 Owned by Dominant Network Lease Service Provider", in conformity with the Company's proposal.

## e. Tariff for other services

The tariffs for satellite lease, telephony services, and other multimedia are determined by the service provider by taking into account the expenditures and market price. The Government only determines the tariff formula for basic telephony services. There is no stipulation for the tariff of other services.

### **36. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS**

### a. Capital expenditures

As of June 30, 2021, capital expenditures committed under the contractual arrangements, principally relating to procurement and installation of data, internet and information technology, cellular, transmission equipment, and cable network are as follows:

Currencies	Amounts in foreign currencies (in millions)	Equivalent in Rupiah
Rupiah		12,458
U.S. dollar	39	564
HKD	0.03	0
Total		13,022

# 36. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

## a. Capital expenditures (continued)

The above balance includes the following significant agreements:

#### i. The Company

Contracting parties	Initial date of agreement	Significant provisions of the agreement
The Company, TII and NEC Corporation	May 12, 2016	Procurement and Installation Agreement of Sistem Komunikasi Kabel Laut ("SKKL") Indonesia Global Gateway Platform
The Company and PT NEC Indonesia	March 26, 2019	Procurement and Installation Agreement of IP Backhaul Radio
The Company and PT Sisindokom Lintasbuana	October 14, 2020	Procurement and Installation Agreement of PE VPN Expand
The Company and PT Huawei Tech Investment	November 12, 2020	Procurement and Installation Agreement of DWDM and OTN Platform Huawei – OLO MPLS
The Company and PT Huawei Tech Investment	December 07, 2020	Procurement and Installation Agreement of DWDM and OTN Platform Huawei – NARU POP
The Company and PT Huawei Tech Investment	December 11, 2020	Procurement and Installation Agreement of DWDM and OTN Platform Huawei – OTN SCN
The Company and PT Lintas Teknologi Indonesia	December 29, 2020	Procurement and Installation Agreement of DWDM Platform Nokia
The Company and PT Pembangunan Perumahan	December 30, 2020	Procurement Agreement for Hyperscale Data Center Building Construction
The Company and PT Industri Telekomunikasi Indonesia	May 19, 2021	Procurement and Installation Agreement of OSP FO Node - B
The Company and PT Lintas Teknologi Indonesia	May 21, 2021	Procurement and Installation Agreement of DWDM Platform Nokia
The Company and PT NEC Indonesia	May 25, 2021	Procurement and Installation Agreement of PE Juniper Platform Expand
The Company and PT Mastersystem Infotama	June 3, 2021	Procurement and Installation Agreement of IP Backbone Cisco Platform Expand
The Company and PT Huawei Tech Investment	June 17, 2021	Procurement and Installation Agreement of GPON – XGPON – XGSPON Huawei Platform

#### ii. Telkomsel

Contracting parties	Initial date of agreement	Significant provisions of the agreement
Telkomsel, Amdocs Software Solutions Limited Liability Company, and PT Application Solutions	February 8, 2010	Online Charging System ("OCS") and Service Control Points ("SCP") System Solution Development Agreement
Telkomsel and PT Application Solutions	February 8, 2010	Technical Support Agreement to provide technical support services for the OCS and SCP
Telkomsel and PT Huawei Tech Investment	March 25, 2013	Technical Support Agreement for the procurement of Gateway GPRS Support Node ("GGSN") Service Complex
Telkomsel, Wipro Limited, and PT WT Indonesia	April 23, 2013	Development and Procurement of OSDSS Solution Agreement
Telkomsel and PT Ericsson Indonesia	October 22, 2013	Procurement of GGSN Service Complex Rollout Agreement
Telkomsel, PT Ericsson Indonesia, PT Nokia Siemens Networks Indonesia, NSN Oy, PT Huawei Tech Investment, and PT ZTE Indonesia	February 1, 2018	Procurement agreement for Ultimate Radio Network Infrastructure ROA and TSA
Telkomsel, PT Dimension Data Indonesia, and PT Huawei Tech Investment	April 1, 2018	Agreement for Mobile Network Router Infrastructure
Telkomsel, PT Nokia Solutions and Networks Indonesia, dan NSN Oy	April 17,2008 May 24, 2019	The combined 2G and 3G CS Core Network Rollout Agreement, which amended to CS Core System ROA and TSA.
Telkomsel, PT Sigma Solusi Integrasi, Oracle Corporation, and PT Phincon	July 5, 2019	Development and Rollout Agreement ("DRA") and Technical Support of Customer Relationship Management ("CRM") Solution System Integrator

## 36. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

#### a. Capital expenditures (continued)

The above balance includes the following significant agreements (continued):

#### ii. Telkomsel (continued)

Contracting parties	Initial date of agreement	Significant provisions of the agreement
Telkomsel, PT Ericsson Indonesia, and Ericsson AB		The combined 2G and 3G CS Core Network Rollout Agreement, Which Amanded to CS Core System ROA and TSA

#### iii. TII

Contracting parties	Initial date of agreement	Significant provisions of the agreement
Telin Singapore and LSK Engineering		Upgrading agreement for Chiller and Diesel of Data Center Telin-3

#### b. Borrowings and other credit facilities

 As of June 30, 2021, the Company has bank guarantee facilities for tender bond, performance bond, maintenance bond, deposit guarantee, and advance payment bond for various projects of the Company, as follows:

Lenders	Total facility	Maturity	Currency	Facility utilized
BRI	500	March 14, 2022	Rp	86
BNI	500	March 31, 2022	Rp	138
Bank Mandiri	500	December 23, 2021	Rp	143
Total	1,500			367

(ii) As of June 30, 2021, Telkomsel has bank guarantee facilities for various projects, as follows:

Lenders	Total facility	Maturity	Currency	Facility utilized
BRI	1,000	September 25, 2022	Rp	588
BNI	2,100	December 11, 2021	Rp	1,038
BCA	150	July 15, 2021	Rp	-
Total	3,250			1,626

Bank guarantee facility with BRI and BNI mainly for performance bond and surely bond of radio frequency (Note 36c.i)

(iii) TII has a US\$15 million or equal to Rp218 billion bank guarantee from Bank Mandiri and has been renewed in accordance with the addendum IX (nine) on December 23, 2020, with a maximum credit limit of US\$25 million or equal to Rp363 billion. The facility will expire on December 23, 2021. As of June 30, 2021, TII has not used the facility.

## 36. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

#### c. Others

#### (i) Radio Frequency Usage

Based on Decree No. 80 dated November 2, 2015 of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia which replaced Decree No. 76 dated December 15, 2010, Telkomsel is required to pay the annual frequency usage fees for the 800 Megahertz ("MHz") 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bandwidths using the formula set out in the decree.

As an implementation of the above decree, the Company and Telkomsel paid annual frequency usage fees since 2010.

Based on the Decision Letter No. 018/TEL.01.02/2019 Year 2019 dated June 11, 2019 of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (the "Ministry"), which renew Decision Letter No. 1987 Year 2017, dated November 15, 2017, the Ministry granted the Company the rights to provide:

- 1. Mobile telecommunication services with radio frequency bandwidth in the 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2.1 GHz and 2.3 GHz; and
- 2. Basic telecommunication services.

With reference to Decision Letters No. 268/KEP/M.KOMINFO/9/2009, No. 191 Year 2013, No. 509 Year 2016, No. 1896 Year 2017 and No. 806 Year 2019 of the MoCI, Telkomsel is required, among other things, to:

- 1. Pay an annual right of usage *Biaya Hak Penyelenggara* ("BHP") over the license term (10 years) as set forth in the decision letters. The BHP is payable upon receipt of *Surat Pemberitahuan Pembayaran* (notification letter) from the DGPI. The BHP fee is payable annually up to the expiry period of the license.
- 2. Issue a performance bond each year amounting to Rp20 billion for spectrum 2.1 GHz and a surety bond each year amounting Rp1.03 trillion for spectrum 2.3 GHz (Note 36b.ii).
- (ii) <u>Receivable under non-cancelable lease agreements</u>

The Group entered into non-cancelable lease agreements with both third and related parties. The lease agreements cover leased lines, telecommunication equipment and land and building with terms ranging from 1 to 10 years and with expiry dates between 2022 and 2031. Periods may be extended based on the agreement by both parties.

The minimum amount of future lease payments and receipts for operating lease agreements are as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Less than 1 year 1-5 years More than 5 years	2,038 5,969 4,351	2,012 5,909 4,378
Total	12,358	12,299

(iii) <u>USO</u>

The MoCl issued Regulation No. 17 year 2016 dated September 26, 2016 which replaced Decree No. 45 year 2012 and other previous regulations regarding policies underlying the USO program. The regulation requires telecommunications operators in Indonesia to contribute 1.25% of gross revenues (with due consideration for bad debts and/or interconnection charges and/or connection charges and/or the exclusion of certain revenues that are not considered as part of gross revenues as a basis to calculate the USO charged) for USO development.

## 36. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

### c. Others (continued)

#### (iii) USO (continued)

Subsequently, Decree No. 17 year 2016 dated September 26, 2016 was replaced by Decree No. 19 year 2016 which was effective from November 4, 2016. The latest Decree stipulates, among other things, the USO charged was effective for fiscal year 2016 and thereafter.

Based on MoCI Regulation No. 25 year 2015 dated June 30, 2015, it is stipulated that, among others, in providing telecommunication access and services in rural areas (USO Program), the provider is determined through a selection process by Balai Penyedia dan Pengelola Pembiayaan Telekomunikasi dan Informatika ("BPPPTI"). BPPPTI replaced Balai ("BTIP") Telekomunikasi dan Informatika Pedesaan based on Decree No. 18/PER/M.KOMINFO/11/2010 dated November 19, 2010 of MoCI. Based on Regulation No. 3 year 2018 of MOCI dated May 23, 2018, BPPPTI has been renamed as Badan Aksesibilitas Telekomunikasi dan Informasi ("BAKTI"). Subsequently, MOCI Regulation No. 25 year 2015 was replaced by MOCI Regulation No. 10 year 2018.

On December 27, 2011, Telkomsel (on behalf of Konsorsium Telkomsel, a consortium which was established with Dayamitra on December 9, 2011) was selected by BPPPTI as a provider of the USO Program in the border areas for all packages (package 1 - 13) with a total price of Rp830 billion. On such date, Telkomsel was also selected by BPPPTI as a provider of the USO Program (Upgrading) of "*Desa Pinter*" or "*Desa Punya Internet*" for packages 1, 2, and 3 with a total price of Rp261 billion.

In 2015, the Program was ceased. In January 2016, Telkomsel filed an arbitration claim to BANI for the settlement of the outstanding receivables of USO Programs.

On June 22, 2017, Telkomsel received a decision letter from BANI No. 792/1/ARB-BANI/2016 requesting BPPPTI to pay compensation to Telkomsel amounting to Rp217 billion, and as of the date of the issuance of these consolidated financial statements Telkomsel has received the payment from BAKTI amounting to Rp91 billion (before tax) in 2019 and no additional payment during 2020.

(iv) Investment in AKAB

To accelerate the development of the digital telecommunications business requires partnerships, synergies and collaborations with digital companies, Telkomsel has invested in AKAB, a company engaged in developing mobile phone-based applications (software) under the Gojek ("Gojek Platform") trademark (Note 10). On November 16, 2020, AKAB and Telkomsel entered into a strategic collaboration by setting the terms and conditions as referred to in several agreement documents, including:

- 1. Collaboration Agreement;
- 2. Loan Agreement;
- 3. Option Agreement;
- 4. Conversion Side Letter; and
- 5. Investment Term Sheet.

# 37. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

	June 30, 2021				
	U.S dollar (in millions)	Japanese yen (in millions)	Others* (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent (in billions)	
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	278.28	0.66	14.52	4,243	
Other current financial assets	11.03	-	-	160	
Trade receivables					
Related parties	0.09	-	-	1	
Third parties	143.67	-	5.98	2,169	
Other receivables	0.09	-	0.08	3	
Other current assets	0.30	-	0.52	13	
Other non-current assets	654.09	-	9.08	9,613	
Total assets	1,087.55	0.66	30.18	16,202	
Liabilities					
Trade payables					
Related parties	(0.08)	-	-	(1)	
Third parties	(98.75)	(3.52)	(2.35)	(1,466)	
Other payables	(5.95)	-	(2.39)	(119)	
Accrued expenses	(56.42)	(9.12)	0.74	(808)	
Short-term bank loan	-	-	-	-	
Advances from customers	(0.31)	-	-	(5)	
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	(18.79)	(767.90)	(2.98)	(418)	
Long-term borrowings - net of current maturities	(44.36)	(1,919.74)	(34.71)	(1,399)	
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Total liabilities	(224.66)	(2,700.28)	(41.69)	(4,216)	
Assets (liabilities) - net	862.89	(2,699.62)	(11.51)	11,986	

	December 31, 2020					
	U.S dollar (in millions)	Japanese yen (in millions)	Others* (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent (in billions)		
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	193.91	0.68	15.34	2,947		
Other current financial assets	57.08	-	-	802		
Trade receivables						
Related parties	0.73	-	0.03	10		
Third parties	160.56	-	7.15	2,364		
Other receivables	0.38	-	0.15	8		
Other current assets	-	-	-	-		
Other non-current assets	114.37	59.99	9.37	1,747		
Total assets	527.03	60.67	32.04	7,878		
Liabilities						
Trade payables						
Related parties	(0.02)	-	-	-		
Third parties	(142.68)	(21.54)	(6.28)	(2,104)		
Other payables	(3.58)	-	(2.07)	(79)		
Accrued expenses	(52.23)	(10.43)	(1.52)	(759)		
Short-term bank loan	(6.17)	-	-	(87)		
Advances from customers	(0.17)	-	-	(2)		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	(25.07)	(767.90)	(20.66)	(746)		
Long-term borrowings - net of current maturities	(47.54)	(2,303.69)	(6.49)	(1,073)		
Other liabilities	(12.49)	-	-	(176)		
Total liabilities	(289.95)	(3,103.56)	(37.02)	(5,026)		
Assets (liabilities) - net	237.08	(3,042.89)	(4.98)	2,852		

\*Assets and liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies are presented as U.S. dollar equivalents using the buy and sell rates quoted by Reuters prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

The Group's activities expose them to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign currency exchange rates, and interest rates.

If the Group reports monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies as of June 30, 2021 using the exchange rates on August 30, 2021, the unrealized foreign exchange loss amounting to Rp27 billion.

# **38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

#### a. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

i. Classification

(a) Financial asset		
	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	36,613	20,589
Other current financial assets	337	1,194
Trade receivables, net	11,199	11,339
Other receivables, net	166	214
Contract assets	1,251	1,239
Other non-current assets	211	215
FVTPL		
Long-term investment in financial instruments	9,877	4,045
Other current financial assets	77	109
Total financial assets	59,731	38,944

(b) Financial liabilities

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Trade and other payables	30,776	17,577
Accrued expenses	13,160	14,265
Short-term bank loans	16,776	9,934
Two-step loans	455	568
Bonds and notes	7,470	7,469
Long-term bank loans	37,336	28,229
Lease liabilities	13,821	15,617
Other borrowings	3,125	3,645
Total financial liabilities	122,919	97,304

ii. Fair values

The following table presents comparison of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments, other than those the fair values are considered to approximate their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant:

			Fair value measu	rement at report	ing date using
June 30, 2021	Carrying value	Fair value	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Other current financial asset	77	77	77	-	-
Long-term investment in financial instruments	9,877	9,877	-	6,756	3,121
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Interest-bearing loans and other					
borrowings:					
Two-step loans	455	450	-	-	450
Bonds and notes	7,470	8,293	7,799	-	494
Long-term bank loans	37,336	36,227	-	-	36,227
Lease liabilities	13,821	13,821	-	-	13,821
Other borrowings	3,125	3,147	-	-	3,147
Total	72,161	71,892	7,876	6,756	57,260

## 38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

#### a. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

ii. Fair values (continued)

			Fair value measu	rement at reporting date using		
December 31. 2020	Carrying value	Fair value	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)	
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Other current financial asset	109	109	77	-	32	
Long-term investment in financial instruments	4,045	4,045	-	2,115	1,930	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost						
Interest-bearing loans and other borrowings:						
Two-step loans	568	575	-	-	575	
Bonds and notes	7,469	8,503	8,017	-	486	
Long-term bank loans	28,229	28,301	-	-	28,301	
Lease liabilities	15,617	15,617	-	-	15,617	
Other borrowings	3,645	3,631	-	-	3,631	
Other liabilities	169	169	-	-	169	
Total	59,851	60,950	8,094	2,115	50,741	

Gain on fair value measurement recognized in consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 amounting to RpNil. There is no movement between fair value hierarchy for 2021.

Reconciliations of the beginning and ending balances for items measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and for the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Beginning balance	1,962	1,053
Adjustment on initial application of PSAK 71	-	294
Gain recognized in consolidated statement		
of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	-	128
Purchase/addition	1,191	711
Settlement/deduction	(32)	(224)
Ending balance	3,121	1,962

iii. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair values of short-term financial assets and financial liabilities with maturities of one year or less (cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, other current financial assets, trade and other payables, accrued expenses, and short-term bank loans) and other non-current assets are considered to approximate their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The fair values of long-term financial assets and financial liabilities (other non-current assets (long-term trade receivables and restricted cash) and liabilities) approximate their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant.

## 38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### a. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

iii. Fair value measurement (continued)

The Group determined the fair value measurement for disclosure purposes of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities based on the following methods and assumptions:

- (a) Fair value through profit or loss, previously as available-for-sale investments, primarily consist of stocks, mutual funds, corporate and government bonds, and convertible bonds. Stocks and mutual funds actively traded in an established market are stated at fair value using quoted market price or, if unquoted, determined using a valuation technique. The fair value of convertible bonds are determined using valuation technique. Corporate and government bonds are stated at fair value by reference to prices of similar at the reporting date.
- (b) The fair values of long-term financial liabilities are estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows of each liability at rates offered to the Group for similar liabilities of comparable maturities by the bankers of the Group, except for bonds which are based on market price.

The fair value estimates are inherently judgemental and involve various limitations, including:

- (a) Fair values presented do not take into consideration the effect of future currency fluctuations.
- (b) Estimated fair values are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Group would record upon disposal/termination of the financial assets and liabilities.

### b. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks such as market risks (including foreign exchange risk, market price risk, and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. Overall, the Group's financial risk management program is intended to minimize losses on the financial assets and financial liabilities arising from fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates and the fluctuation of interest rates. Management has a written policy on foreign currency risk management mainly on time deposit placements and hedging to cover foreign currency risk exposures for periods ranging from 3 up to 12 months.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Corporate Finance unit under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Corporate Finance unit identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks.

i. Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in foreign currencies. The foreign currency denominated transactions are primarily in U.S. Dollars and Japanese yen. The Group's exposures to other foreign exchange rates are not material.

Increasing risks of foreign currency exchange rates on the obligations of the Group are expected to be partly offset by the effects of the exchange rates on time deposits and receivables in foreign currencies that are equal to at least 25% of the outstanding current foreign currency liabilities.

## 38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

#### b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

#### i. Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The following table presents the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities exposure to foreign currency risk:

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020		
	U.S. dollar (in billions)	Japanese yen (in billions)	U.S. dollar Japanese (in billions) (in billion		
Financial assets	1.09	0.00	0.52	0.06	
Financial liabilities	(0.22)	(2.70)	(0.29)	(3.10)	
Net exposure	0.87	(2.70)	0.23	(3.04)	

#### Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening of the U.S. dollar and Japanese yen, as indicated below, against the Rupiah at June 30, 2021 would have decreased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the reporting date. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Equity/profit (loss)
June 30, 2021	
U.S. dollar (1% strengthening)	125
Japanese yen (5% strengthening)	(18)

A weakening of the U.S. Dollar and Japanese yen against the Rupiah at June 30, 2021 would have had an equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

ii. Market price risk

The Group is exposed to changes in debt and equity market prices related to financial assets measured at FVTPL carried at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at FVTPL are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The performance of the Group's financial assets measured at FVTPL is monitored periodically, together with a regular assessment of their relevance to the Group's long-term strategic plans.

As of June 30, 2021, management considered the price risk for the Group's financial assets measured at FVTPL to be immaterial in terms of the possible impact on profit or loss and total equity from a reasonably possible change in fair value.

iii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate fluctuation is monitored to minimize any negative impact to financial performance. Borrowings at variable interest rates expose the Group to interest rate risk (Notes 19 and 20). To measure market risk pertaining to fluctuations in interest rates, the Group primarily uses interest margin and maturity profile of the financial assets and liabilities based on changing schedule of the interest rate.

## 38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

#### b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

iii. Interest rate risk (continued)

At reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings was as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Fixed rate borrowings	(28,963)	(27,474)
Variable rate borrowings	(50,020)	(37,988)

#### Sensitivity analysis for variable rate borrowings

As of June 30, 2021, a decrease (increase) by 25 basis points in interest rates of variable rate borrowings would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by Rp125.1 billion, respectively. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

iv. Credit risk

The following table presents the maximum exposure to credit risk of the Group's financial assets:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	36,613	20,589
Other current financial assets	414	1,303
Trade receivable, net	11,199	11,339
Other receivable, net	166	214
Contract assets	1,251	1,239
Other non-current assets	211	215
Total	49,854	34,899

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily from cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The credit risk is controlled by continuous monitoring of outstanding balance and collection. Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's Corporate Finance Unit in accordance with the Group's written policy.

The Group placed the majority of its cash and cash equivalents in state-owned banks because they have the most extensive branch networks in Indonesia and are considered to be financially sound banks. Therefore, it is intended to minimize financial loss through banks and financial institutions' potential failure to make payments.

The customer credit risk is managed by continuous monitoring of outstanding balances and collection. Trade and other receivables do not have any major concentration of risk whereas no customer receivable balance exceeds 4.43% of trade receivables as of June 30, 2021.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure to the customer credit risk given that the Group has recognized sufficient provision for impairment of receivables to cover incurred loss arising from uncollectible receivables based on existing historical data on credit losses.

v. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in situations where the Group has difficulties in fulfilling financial liabilities when they become due.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash in order to meet the Group's financial obligations. The Group continuously performs an analysis to monitor financial position ratios, such as liquidity ratios and debt-to-equity ratios, against debt covenant requirements.

# 38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

#### b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

### v. Liquidity risk (continued)

The following is the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 and thereafter
June 30, 2021							
Trade and other payables	30,776	(30,776)	(30,776)	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	13,160	(13,160)	(13,160)	-	-	-	-
Interest bearing loans and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Two-step loans	455	(484)	(177)	(70)	(134)	(103)	-
Bonds and notes	7,470	(13,669)	(3,411)	(254)	(507)	(507)	(8,990)
Bank loans	54,112	(57,689)	(24,611)	(3,616)	(15,829)	(5,562)	(8,071)
Other borrowings	3,125	(3,505)	(1,237)	(606)	(1,137)	(525)	-
Lease liabilities	13,821	(15,619)	(6,622)	(1,245)	(2,530)	(1,894)	(3,328)
Total	122,919	(134,902)	(79,994)	(5,791)	(20,137)	(8,591)	(20,389)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 and thereafter
December 31, 2020	-						
Trade and other payables	17,577	(17,577)	(17,577)	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	14,265	(14,265)	(14,265)	-	-	-	-
Interest bearing loans and							
other borrowings							
Two-step loans	568	(609)	(204)	(160)	(138)	(107)	-
Bonds and notes	7,469	(14,052)	(1,231)	(2,817)	(507)	(507)	(8,990)
Bank loans	38,163	(42,782)	(19,097)	(6,289)	(5,637)	(4,745)	(7,014)
Other borrowings	3,645	(4,164)	(1,291)	(1,210)	(1,138)	(525)	-
Lease liabilities	15,617	(17,678)	(6,096)	(3,812)	(2,887)	(1,864)	(3,019)
Other liabilities	169	(199)	(11)	(47)	(47)	(47)	(47)
Total	97,473	(111,326)	(59,772)	(14,335)	(10,354)	(7,795)	(19,070)

The difference between the carrying amount and the contractual cash flows is interest value. The interest value of variable-rate borrowings are determined based on the effective interest rates as of reporting date.

### **39. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

The capital structure of the Group is as follows:

	June 30,	2021	December 31, 2020		
	Amount	Portion	Amount	Portion	
Short-term debts	16,776	9.46%	9,934	5.91%	
Long-term debts	62,207	35.07%	55,528	33.06%	
Total debts	78,983	44.53%	65,462	38.97%	
Equity attributable to owners					
of the parent company	98,408	55.47%	102,527	61.03%	
Total	177,391	100.00%	167,989	100.00%	

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for stockholders and benefits to other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to minimize the cost of capital.

## 39. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

Periodically, the Group conducts debt valuation to assess possibilities of refinancing existing debts with new ones which have more efficient cost that will lead to more optimized cost-of-debt. In case of idle cash with limited investment opportunities, the Group will consider buying back its shares of stock or paying dividend to its stockholders.

In addition to complying with loan covenants, the Group also maintains its capital structure at the level it believes will not risk its credit rating and which is comparable with its competitors.

Debt-to-equity ratio (comparing net interest-bearing debt to total equity) is a ratio which is monitored by management to evaluate the Group's capital structure and review the effectiveness of the Group's debts. The Group monitors its debt levels to ensure the debt-to-equity ratio complies with or is below the ratio set out in its contractual borrowings arrangements and that such ratio is comparable or better than that of regional area entities in the telecommunications industry.

The Group's debt-to-equity ratio as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Total interest-bearing debts	78,983	65,462
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(36,613)	(20,589)
Net debts	42,370	44,873
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company	98,408	102,527
Net debt-to-equity ratio	43.06%	43.77%

As stated in Note 20, the Group is required to maintain a certain debt-to-equity ratio and debt service coverage ratio by the lenders. For the periods ended June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Group has complied with externally imposed capital requirements with the exception for certain entities in the Group (Note 20).

# 40. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

a. The non-cash investing activities for the six months period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
Acquisition of property and equipment: Credited to trade payables Borrowing cost capitalization	3,322 88	3,157 64
Addition of right of uses assets credited to leases	1,085	-
Acquisition of intangible assets: Credited to trade payables	570	369

# 40. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS INFORMATION (continued)

b. The changes in liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

			Non-c			
			Foreign exchange		Other	
	January 1, 2021	Cash flows	movement	New leases	changes	June 30, 2021
Short-term bank loans	9,934	6,843	(1)	-	-	16,776
Two-step loans	568	(100)	(13)	-	-	455
Bonds and notes	7,469	-	-	-	1	7,470
Long-term bank loans	28,229	9,077	23	-	7	37,336
Other borrowings	3,645	(522)	-	-	2	3,125
Lease liabilities	15,617	(2,269)	-	1,085	(612)	13,821
Total liabilities from						
financing activities	65,462	13,029	9	1,085	(602)	78,983

## 41. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

- a. On July 1, 2021, The Company paid cash dividends for book period 2020 amounting to Rp16,643 billion.
- b. In April and May 2021, the Group made repayment and withdrawn several credit facilities, as follows:
  - i. On July 21, 2021, Telkomsel repaid part of its loan with MUFG Bank and HSBC amounting to Rp500 billion each. On July 23, 2021, Telkomsel repaid part of its loan with Bank of China amounting to Rp500 billion.
  - ii. On August 13, 2021, The Company repaid its loan to MUFG Bank amounting to Rp700 billion.
  - iii. On August 20, 2021, Telkomsel repaid part of its loan with Bank Mandiri, MUFG Bank, and HSBC amounting to Rp4.000 billion, Rp1.000 billion, and Rp500 billion, respectively. On August 25, 2021, Telkomsel repaid part of its loan with Bank Mandiri amounting to Rp4.000 billion.
  - iv. On August 23, 2021, Telkomsel drawn the facility from Bank Mandiri, amounting Rp4.000 billion.
- c. Based on the Decision of the Company's Board of Commissioners No.08/KEP/DK/2021 dated August 2, 2021, the composition of the Company's audit committee were changed to as follows:

Chairman
•
Member
Corporate Secretary
Internal Audit

Bono Daru Adji Bambang Permadi Soemantri Brojonegoro Wawan Iriawan Abdi Negara Nurdin Emmanuel Bambang Suyitno Edy Sihotang

Andi Setiawan Harry Suseno Hadisoebroto