



PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ IDR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ State owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("Telkom") is Indonesia's largest telecommunications and digital company, majority-owned by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (52.09%, held through PT Danantara Asset Management (Persero) and a Dwiwarna share via the State Own Enterprise Regulatory Agency/BP BUMN), with the remaining 47.90% held by the public. Telkom has been listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX: TLKM) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: TLK) since November 14, 1995. TelkomGroup drives Indonesia's digital economy through subsidiaries including Telkomsel, Telin, Mitratel, NeutraDC, Telkomsigma, and the newly spun-off InfraNexia (wholesale fiber connectivity), serving 156.1 million cellular subscribers and 10.3 million IndiHome broadband subscribers, with an international presence spanning 14 countries. Guided by its Five Bold Moves (5BM) strategy, Telkom operates across three pillars: Digital Connectivity (Fixed Mobile Convergence and InfraCo), Digital Platforms (NeutraDC and B2B IT services), and Digital Services (DigiCo consumer and enterprise initiatives). As of the end of 2025, Telkom's infrastructure comprised 293,136 BTS (including 4,913 5G BTS), 210,843 km of fiber optic backbone, 44,702 towers, and 35 data centers (30 domestic, 5 overseas), with its 4G network covering more than 97% of Indonesia's population. In FY2025, Telkom recorded total revenue of Rp146.7 trillion, EBITDA of Rp72.2 trillion, and profit for the year attributable to owners of Rp17.8 trillion (total profit for the year of Rp24.5 trillion), against a market capitalization of Rp344.7 trillion on the IDX and an ADS closing price of US\$21.05 on the NYSE. Telkom continues to embed ESG principles into its strategy through the GoZero% program, aligned with Indonesia's Net Zero 2060 target; 2025 also marked the establishment of TelkomGroup's first Climate Transition Plan. TelkomGroup recorded total Scope 1–3 GHG emissions of 4,153,661.3 tCO₂e (52% from Scope 2), reduced total waste generation by around 24%, and diverted 73% of fiber optic cable waste (166.9 tons) from final disposal. On diversity, women held 21% of managerial positions and 31.7% of the overall workforce, 20.2% of

employees qualified as digital talent, and Telkom supported 24,646 MSEs through its Go Modern coaching program (up from 18,102 in 2024). Telkom was recognized as ESG Sustainability Ratings 2025 winner by CNBC Indonesia, received the Distinction Award in ESG Risk Mitigation at the 2025 ESG Awards, and holds a CDP Climate rating of B, alongside an improved Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating of 24.5 (Medium Risk, improved from 25.6) and an ACGS governance score of 101.98 (Leadership in Corporate Governance).
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 3 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

146742000000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IDA0000689D6

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US7156841063

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

715684106

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TLKM

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

2882228

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

529900M5SQZAOKV1PC81

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ID1000129000

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ India | ☒ Australia |
| ☒ Canada | ☒ Indonesia |
| ☒ Myanmar | ☒ Singapore |
| ☒ Malaysia | ☒ Philippines |
| ☒ Viet Nam | ☒ Timor-Leste |
| ☒ Saudi Arabia | |
| ☒ Taiwan, China | |
| ☒ United Kingdom | |
| ☒ United States of America | |
| ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region | |

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The Telkom supplier mapping process involves a structured approach starting with the Supplier Registration through the SMILE system, ensuring accurate supplier information for procurement activities. It includes ongoing Supplier Performance assessments to maintain high standards, and a Supplier Development program focused on improving supplier capabilities through training and collaboration. Additionally, Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) enhances business relationships, process coordination, and communication to drive mutual success. The process also includes clear criteria for Supplier Termination to maintain high-quality standards and mitigate risks in Telkom's supply chain

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☒ Preparation for reuse

☒ Recycling

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This timeframe aligns with the lifespan of TelkomGroup's equipment and infrastructure, also considers that the climate change may have significant impacts in the medium and long term

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This timeframe aligns with the lifespan of TelkomGroup's equipment and infrastructure, also considers that the climate change may have significant impacts in the medium and long term

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

15

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This timeframe aligns with the lifespan of TelkomGroup's equipment and infrastructure, also considers that the climate change may have significant impacts in the medium and long term
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management
- ☒ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify
- ☒ Regional government databases, please specify

Other

- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Indigenous peoples |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Telkom identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks and opportunities through a structured, recurring process integrated across the organization. 1. Identifying and Categorizing Risks: Telkom employs both top-down and bottom-up approaches. Document reviews and cross-departmental workshops ensure a comprehensive understanding of climate-related risks. Physical risks are categorized as acute (e.g., floods, cyclones, wildfires) and chronic (e.g., temperature rise, rainfall changes, sea-level rise). Transition risks include regulatory changes, evolving technologies, and market shifts towards a low-carbon economy. 2. Climate Scenario Analysis: We use scenarios like SSP1-2.6 (sustainable development) and SSP5-8.5 (fossil-fueled development) from leading global institutions to evaluate

future climate impacts on Telkom's assets and operations. These scenarios allow us to assess a range of possible outcomes, from strong global climate action to more limited responses. 3. Risk Assessment and Integration: Identified risks are quantitatively and qualitatively assessed. Quantitative methods include financial impact estimations and asset exposure assessments, while qualitative assessments focus on stakeholder expectations and regulatory impacts. These risks are integrated into Telkom's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, ensuring alignment with overall business risk management strategies. This integration allows for regular monitoring, documentation, and reporting of climate-related risks. 4. Ongoing Monitoring and Review: Our climate risk profile is monitored and reviewed every three months by our Risk Evaluation Planning Monitoring Committee, which includes members of our Board of Commissioners and independent members. This regular review ensures that emerging risks are addressed promptly and that risk mitigation strategies remain effective. 5. Climate Resilience Strategies: Insights from scenario analysis inform Telkom's climate resilience strategies. Adaptation measures focus on strengthening infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events, while mitigation efforts include reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adopting low-carbon technologies, aligning with Indonesia's Net-Zero goals. 6. Coordination Across the Organization: The Sustainability Subdepartment coordinates the climate risk management process, working closely with other relevant units. This ensures that climate-related risks and opportunities are managed consistently across all business areas and integrated into Telkom's broader sustainability strategy.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

At Telkom, we assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through a structured approach that includes: Risk Identification: We consider both internal and external factors in our climate-related risk identification process. Internally, we examine our operational activities to identify how environmental factors might affect our business. Externally, we assess climate trends, such as temperature and sea-level rise, extreme weather, and regulatory changes like emission reduction targets and carbon pricing. Scenario Analysis: We employ climate scenario analysis to evaluate how these environmental factors might evolve and impact our operations. This analysis helps us understand the potential future risks and opportunities that could arise from environmental changes, allowing us to plan accordingly. Integration into Risk Management: The findings from our risk identification and scenario analysis are integrated into our broader risk management framework. This ensures that we continuously monitor and assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, adapting our strategies as needed.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
☒ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Telkom has identified priority locations across its value chain through a structured approach that includes SIPOC analysis and is aligned with ISO 31000 for risk management and the AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard. In this process, biodiversity issues were carefully considered, leading to the identification of critical areas where Telkom's activities intersect with vulnerable ecosystems. Example of Priority Location: Bukit Siregol, Java Island. One such priority location identified is Bukit Siregol on Java Island, which is a habitat for endangered species such as the Javan Gibbon (Owa Jawa) and the Rhinoceros Hornbill (Rangkong). Recognizing the ecological importance of this area, Telkom implemented a series of mitigation efforts. These included planting 10,000 trees to restore the habitat, engaging in community building to raise awareness about the importance of conservation, and enhancing local tourism potential as part of our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

2.3 Priority Locations for Biodiversity.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

2.7

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Telkom defines substantive effects through its ISO 31000:2018-based Enterprise Risk Management framework and Risk Appetite Statement, which establishes Risk Capacity, Risk Tolerance, and Risk Appetite across four attitude tiers (Intolerance, Conservative, Moderate, Strategic). Qualitatively, environmental damage falls under the Intolerance tier: TelkomGroup does not tolerate deviations from integrity and compliance, including environmental damage, that could impact the

company's reputation. Quantitatively, climate-related risks are assessed by estimating financial impact against likelihood and time horizon. Application: under the NGFS Net Zero scenario, Telkom's potential exposure to carbon costs is estimated at approximately IDR 2.7 trillion by 2050, with energy costs (electricity and fuel) rising 4.4-4.5% CAGR until 2050 - magnitudes that form the basis for strengthening Telkom's climate transition and adaptation strategies and are integrated into the internal risk register in coordination with the Risk Function Unit. The definition was also applied in 2025 when extreme rainfall caused flooding in Sumatra, affecting 18 STO buildings in Aceh, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra, requiring write-offs of affected fixed assets, procurement of new assets, cleaning and recovery costs, and insurance claims, and triggering an evaluation of the adequacy of insurance coverage and costs for the coming period.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

2.7

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Opportunities are assessed using the same ISO 31000:2018-based Enterprise Risk Management framework, evaluating financial magnitude, likelihood, and time horizon over the short, medium, and long term. Application: under the NGFS Net Zero scenario, solar PV investment costs are projected to decline from approximately IDR 229 billion in 2030 to IDR 140 billion in 2050 - a reduction of around IDR 89 billion - due to increasingly large-scale global efforts in the transition to a low-carbon economy, making renewable energy deployment a substantive opportunity for Telkom. These results form the basis for strengthening Telkom's climate transition strategy and inform the six decarbonization levers of the Climate Transition Plan launched in 2025, including solar PV deployment (>14 MWp by 2030), energy efficiency and equipment modernization programs (GePEE, iSave IoT platform), electrification, and the purchase of 45,407 Renewable Energy Certificates in 2025, which reduce both TelkomGroup's emissions and its exposure to energy costs projected to rise 4.4-4.5% CAGR until 2050.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

Based on Telkom Indonesia's Sustainability Report (SR) 2025 and Annual Report (AR) 2025, water-pollution management is embedded within TelkomGroup's environmental, sustainability-governance and enterprise-risk-management arrangements. The reports do not disclose a separate corporate document titled "Water Pollutant Identification and Classification Policy"; instead, the process is demonstrated through wastewater-source identification, sewage-treatment controls, laboratory parameter testing and regulatory compliance assessment.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Telkom identifies and classifies potential water pollutants based on its water use and discharge profile. As a telecommunications company, water withdrawal (3,728 ML in 2025, sourced entirely from municipal supply/PDAM) is used for building operations (cooling towers, toilets, prayer rooms, kitchens, and cleaning) so the potential pollutants are those associated with domestic wastewater. Classification follows the parameters regulated under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 68 of 2016 on domestic wastewater quality standards: pH, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), oil and grease, and ammonia. Identification and management are governed under Telkom Group's sustainability governance policy, operationalized by Graha Sarana Duta (GSD) as the manager of Telkom Group's building assets, which ensures operational buildings are equipped with Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) facilities and that effluent quality is monitored through regular laboratory testing by the Environmental Agency. Water-related risk screening is complemented by water stress assessment of STO areas using the WRI Aqueduct tool, forming the basis for further analysis of subsidiaries and water suppliers.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Telkom is not in an industry that typically causes significant water pollution; its effluent is predominantly domestic wastewater from office and operational buildings (toilets, kitchens, prayer rooms, cooling towers, and building cleaning). To minimize adverse impacts, Graha Sarana Duta (GSD), TelkomGroup's building asset manager, ensures operational buildings are equipped with Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) facilities, where liquid waste is managed through stages such as filtration and settling before being discharged to municipal sewers or safely recycled, ensuring it does not contain grey water and black water. Effluent quality standards refer to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 68 of 2016, and compliance is verified by regularly submitting effluent samples to the Environmental Agency's laboratory for testing and confirmation of safety. By 2025, STP facilities operated in TelkomGroup buildings including Telkom Landmark Tower and Graha Merah Putih Jakarta (Telkom Hub), GMP Pekanbaru, TTC Pekanbaru II, Graha Sigma, Graha GSD, Multimedia Tower, GMP Bubat, TTC Solo Baru, GMP Pahlawan, and TLT Manyar, among others. At Telkom Hub, treated wastewater is recycled: around 26% of water drawn is used in operational processes while approximately 74% is generated as effluent, which is treated through the STP and recycled for reuse, reducing both discharge volumes and freshwater withdrawal.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Telkom does not consider plastic to have a substantive effect on its operations. However, Telkom has implemented initiatives aimed at reducing plastic waste as part of its broader environmental sustainability efforts. These initiatives include: Recycling Program for Network Terminal Equipment: Telkom has established a recycling program specifically for its network terminal equipment. This program helps in managing electronic waste and reducing the amount of plastic waste generated by the company. Downsizing of SIM Cards: Telkom has also undertaken efforts to downsize SIM cards, which contributes to a reduction in plastic usage. This initiative not only helps in lowering the overall plastic waste but also supports the company's commitment to environmental sustainability. Reverse Vending Machine: Telkom has introduced Reverse Vending Machines (RVMs) in collaboration with partners to encourage employees to recycle plastic bottles. The RVM program not only helps divert plastic waste from landfills but also supports circular economy practices by integrating recycling with digital engagement and promotional platforms.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Flooding has been identified as a significant operational risk, especially related to disruptions in infrastructure and IT systems. Floods has caused operational disruptions at multiple Telkom locations, including damage to network equipment and infrastructure. This led to increased operational costs due to repairs, upgrades, and the implementation of flood mitigation measures.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Financial Position: Potential damage to infrastructure may require increased capital expenditures to repair or replace assets, potentially weakening the company's balance sheet. Financial Performance: Operational disruptions due to flooding can lead to reduced revenue from service outages and increased operational costs, negatively impacting profit margins. Cash Flows: The need for immediate repairs and flood mitigation efforts may lead to increased cash outflows, reducing free cash flow available for other investments or operational needs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Telkom has implemented flood anticipation and mitigation measures. These include providing flood management equipment, such as flood pumps, especially in flood-prone areas. Critical infrastructure, such as the Sentral Telepon Otomat (STO) networks and outdoor equipment, undergoes routine flood risk assessments. Additionally, infrastructure upgrades, such as elevating buildings in vulnerable areas, have been undertaken to enhance resilience against floods

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brantas

☒ Solo (Bengawan Solo)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water stress, primarily due to drought conditions, has been identified as a risk that could impact Telkom's operations. This risk is associated with the potential scarcity of water resources needed for cooling and other essential operations. As climate change exacerbates drought conditions, this risk is expected to grow, potentially leading to operational disruptions and increased costs

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Financial Position: Water scarcity could necessitate investments in water-efficient technologies or alternative cooling systems, leading to higher capital expenditures in the long term. Financial Performance: Potential disruptions in operations due to water shortages could reduce revenue, while increased costs for securing water supplies could further strain profitability. Cash Flows: Cash outflows may increase due to the need for investments in water-saving technologies and higher operational costs associated with water procurement, leading to tighter cash flow management.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Telkom's primary response to the risk of drought, particularly water stress due to drought, includes efforts focused on water management and conservation. This response is part of our broader climate resilience strategy, which involves: Water Efficiency Initiatives: Improving water use efficiency, reducing water consumption in operations, and exploring alternative water sources to ensure operational sustainability. Crisis Management Planning: Telkom's Business Continuity Plan (BCP) addresses high-risk natural disasters such as droughts, ensuring that the company is prepared to manage the operational challenges posed by water scarcity.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Telkom has undertaken initiatives to minimize plastic waste, particularly through efforts like reducing the size of SIM cards and implementing recycling programs for network terminal equipment. These measures contribute to reducing the environmental impact of plastic waste generated by the company's operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The risk may result in limited financial impacts over the medium term, primarily through potential brand and reputational damage arising from increased stakeholder concerns regarding plastic waste. This could indirectly affect customer and partner relationships and potentially result in additional costs for plastic waste reduction, recycling, and mitigation initiatives. However, given the low magnitude and unlikely likelihood of occurrence, the overall impact on Telkom's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows is expected to be limited.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Take action to reduce microplastic emissions

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Telkom has undertaken initiatives to minimize plastic waste, particularly through efforts like reducing the size of SIM cards and implementing recycling programs for network terminal equipment. These measures contribute to reducing the environmental impact of plastic waste generated by the company's operations. In addition, Telkom has introduced Reverse Vending Machines (RVMs) in collaboration with partners to encourage employees to recycle plastic bottles. The RVM program not only helps divert plastic waste from landfills but also supports circular economy practices by integrating recycling with digital engagement and promotional platforms.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Temperature variability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

☒ Singapore

☒ Timor-Leste

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

During the mid-2023 drought triggered by El Niño, Telkom experienced increased cooling costs due to higher temperatures. The need for greater use of cooling systems to protect equipment and maintain operational stability was a direct result of these temperature increases.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Financial Position: Increased Capital Costs: Temperature increases may lead to the need for additional investments in infrastructure upgrades and cooling systems to prevent equipment damage and maintain operational efficiency. This could result in higher capital expenditures. Financial Performance: Increased Operational Costs: Rising temperatures are expected to increase energy costs due to the greater need for cooling in Telkom's facilities. This will lead to higher operational costs, which could reduce profit margins. Potential Asset Damage: High temperatures may cause damage to equipment, leading to additional repair or replacement costs, which would negatively impact financial performance. Cash Flows: Increased Cash Outflows: The need for cooling, infrastructure upgrades, and potential repairs will result in increased cash outflows, affecting Telkom's liquidity and potentially reducing the cash available for other investments or operational needs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Risk: Operational Impact due to Increased Temperature Risk Description: This risk involves the potential operational impact due to increased temperature, which could affect the availability of network equipment (NE) such as power supplies, temperature controls, and occupancy sensors. Root Cause: Environmental changes leading to higher temperatures that could disrupt the performance and longevity of critical infrastructure components. Existing Controls: The organization maintains the availability of network equipment by monitoring power supplies, controlling temperature, and ensuring the proper functioning of occupancy sensors. Residual Risk Level: The residual risk is assessed as Moderate to High

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

☒ Singapore

☒ Timor-Leste

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Potential imposition of carbon taxes from GHG emissions, but also opportunities to earn carbon credits from carbon offset efforts. Carbon pricing regulations also drive decarbonization efforts, including through the use of low-carbon technologies and energy savings in products and services

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased cost of capital

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Financial: - Increased operational costs from direct carbon taxes or rising material prices (embodied carbon price), revenue from carbon credits, cost savings from energy-efficient technologies and automation. - Increased capital costs for technology investments.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :The carbon offset program: reforestation and conservation efforts, the utilization of renewable energy, as well as energy efficiency measures

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Telkom has set initiatives to reduce GHG emissions that can lower carbon tax risk exposure in the medium term, while preparing to optimize opportunities in the carbon market. The carbon offset program, as part of TelkomGroup's ESG strategy, is realized through reforestation and conservation efforts, the utilization of renewable energy, as well as energy efficiency measures.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Other policy risk, please specify :Increased Energy and Electricity Costs

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

☒ Singapore

☒ Timor-Leste

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

An increase in operational costs may occur as a result of fluctuations in energy costs and electricity tariffs. These fluctuations are influenced by the global and national energy transition agenda, including the shift towards renewable energy adoption, the gradual phase-out of fossil fuels, and fuel price volatility.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Financial: Increase in operational costs due to changes in energy costs and electricity tariffs driven by the adoption of renewable energy or fuel price volatility due to energy transition agendas.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Implementation of energy efficiency programs

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Telkom has set targets and energy efficiency programs through the Gerakan Peduli Efisiensi Energi (GePEE) implemented in all office buildings and Plasas, as well as energy efficiency efforts supporting green data centers. This initiative can also reduce exposure to risks associated with changes in energy and electricity costs

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

☒ Singapore

☒ Timor-Leste

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Enhanced company image and employee retention due to climate performance meeting the expectations of the public, investors, and other stakeholders concerned about climate issues – including resilience to climate-related disasters. Conversely, the inability to demonstrate a realistic and credible climate strategy can lead to stakeholder dissatisfaction resulting in negative media coverage.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Financial: Increase/decrease in service usage, increased labor costs as employees prefer businesses with superior sustainability targets.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

- ☒ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Communicating initiatives and ESG performance to stakeholders periodically and collaborating with ESG rating agencies helps Telkom improve the quality of ESG reporting, specifically climate reporting

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Other policy risk, please specify :Increased stringent waste management regulations

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

☒ Singapore

☒ Timor-Leste

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

There is a risk that increasingly stringent waste management regulations, particularly related to e-waste, driven by rising stakeholder expectations, could lead to stricter government supervision and the imposition of sanctions. This may increase compliance costs, operational challenges, and reputational risks if Telkom fails to meet the evolving regulatory requirements.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Stricter waste management regulations (e.g., e-waste) may increase compliance and operational costs, expose Telkom to fines or sanctions, and negatively affect profitability and investor confidence.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Telkom's waste management initiatives are outlined in the Save Our Planet section under Waste Management, which targets diverting 70% of office waste and at least 70% of fiber optic cable waste from landfill. These initiatives include the implementation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste monitoring, as well as partnerships with government-approved third-party waste management providers.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

300000000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

750000000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

For PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, a practical financial metric for measuring vulnerability to climate-change transition risk is energy-related operating expenditure, because Telkom specifically identifies energy-price volatility, carbon pricing, climate regulation, renewable-energy requirements, and low-carbon technology investment as transition risks.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :None

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We consider water risk as a component of climate risk, so we currently do not have a separate calculation specifically for water risk

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☒ Solo (Bengawan Solo)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

4

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our company's exposure to water-related risks is minimal. As a telecommunications provider, our core operations do not depend on water resources, nor do we operate in areas where water scarcity or river basin-related risks significantly affect our infrastructure or supply chain. Therefore, water risks are not considered material to our business.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☒ Brantas

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our company's exposure to water-related risks is minimal. As a telecommunications provider, our core operations do not depend on water resources, nor do we operate in areas where water scarcity or river basin-related risks significantly affect our infrastructure or supply chain. Therefore, water risks are not considered material to our business.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☒ Sungai Kapuas

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our company's exposure to water-related risks is minimal. As a telecommunications provider, our core operations do not depend on water resources, nor do we operate in areas where water scarcity or river basin-related risks significantly affect our infrastructure or supply chain. Therefore, water risks are not considered material to our business.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ No

(3.3.3) Comment

Telkom Indonesia did not receive any fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties related to water-related regulatory violations during the 2025 reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Telkom's investment in renewable energy sources such as solar PV systems and fuel cells represents an opportunity to decrease dependence on non-renewable energy sources, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and potentially generate cost savings in the long run. This transition also positions Telkom to benefit from incentives and favorable regulations for renewable energy usage, ensuring long-term sustainability and alignment with Indonesia's carbon reduction commitments

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the medium term (3-5 years), investments in renewable energy (e.g., solar PV installations) are projected to decrease dependency on conventional energy sources, reducing exposure to energy price volatility and potential carbon taxes. This will result in lower operating expenses, improving cash flows. Over time, the reduced energy costs and possible access to carbon credits or incentives will strengthen Telkom's financial position, leading to more stable and predictable cash flows.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost allocated for green energy like Solar PV

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy includes conducting feasibility assessments and securing partnerships with renewable energy partners.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Brantas
- ☒ Solo (Bengawan Solo)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Telkom aims to optimize water usage in its operations by implementing water-saving measures, particularly in cooling systems for data centers and other facilities. This initiative will help reduce water consumption, lower operational costs, and support Telkom's environmental stewardship goals

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

By reducing water consumption, Telkom anticipates lower utility expenses, resulting in improved cash flow and enhanced cost efficiency in the medium term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

100000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost allocated for green data center like liquid cooling which can be save the water

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy includes conducting feasibility assessments and securing partnerships with sustainability partners.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Increased brand value

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increased credibility and reputation of the company driven by compliance performance

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Enhanced brand value and reputation are expected to improve customer trust, strengthen long-term relationships, and support customer acquisition, leading to revenue growth. Strong compliance performance can also increase access to sustainable financing and investor confidence, potentially lowering the cost of capital. These factors together contribute to improved financial performance and more resilient cash flows in the medium to long term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost allocated for brand image of Telkom

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Telkom's strategy for leveraging compliance performance to strengthen its reputation involves enhancing the internal team's capacity to effectively fulfill compliance responsibilities through regular training, improved monitoring systems, and clear accountability structures. In addition, Telkom continuously updates its policies and procedures in line with evolving regulations and industry best practices, while engaging with regulators and stakeholders to demonstrate transparency. These actions are designed to reinforce credibility, build stakeholder trust, and sustain Telkom's long-term brand value.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10346000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Approximately 52.5% of TelkomGroup's 2025 environmental expenditure was directly aligned with climate-transition activities, primarily through energy-efficiency initiatives.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8000000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Approximately 52.5% of TelkomGroup's 2025 environmental expenditure was directly aligned with climate-transition activities, primarily through energy-efficiency initiatives.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Telkom's Board diversity and inclusion policy ensures diverse representation in terms of gender, age, and professional experience on its Board of Directors. This policy aligns with directives from the Indonesian Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (SOE), specifically Regulation No. Per-11/MBU/07/2021, which emphasizes the importance of diversity for effective governance and leadership in SOEs. The policy is publicly available and supports both Telkom's internal governance objectives and the Ministry's broader initiatives to enhance leadership quality and accountability in state-owned enterprises.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

PER-11-MBU-07-2021.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

In 2024, Telkom enhanced its sustainability governance framework by formalizing the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors regarding sustainability matters, including climate change, water, and biodiversity. Furthermore, Telkom established a Sustainability Committee responsible for managing Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) aspects within the Telkom Group. The Sustainability Committee is tasked with overseeing strategy implementation, monitoring progress toward sustainability targets, managing ESG-related risks and opportunities, and ensuring transparent sustainability disclosures

to stakeholders. The committee is chaired by the President Director and consists of directors overseeing risk management, network and IT, and human capital, supported by an ESG working group comprising heads of relevant work units. To fulfill its duties, the Sustainability Committee collaborates with other committees under the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors. These include the Social and Environmental Responsibility Management Committee (TJSL), the Risk, Compliance, and Revenue Assurance Management Committee, the Audit Management Committee, the Integrated Governance Management Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Management Committee, and the Planning and Risk Evaluation and Monitoring Management Committee. The Sustainability Committee regularly receives updates on ESG implementation from the sustainability management work unit.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

In 2024, Telkom enhanced its sustainability governance framework by formalizing the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors regarding sustainability matters, including climate change, water, and biodiversity. Furthermore, Telkom established a Sustainability Committee responsible for managing Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) aspects within the Telkom Group. The Sustainability Committee is tasked with overseeing strategy implementation, monitoring progress toward sustainability targets, managing ESG-related risks and opportunities, and ensuring transparent sustainability disclosures to stakeholders. The committee is chaired by the President Director and consists of directors overseeing risk management, network and IT, and human capital, supported by an ESG working group comprising heads of relevant work units. To fulfill its duties, the Sustainability Committee collaborates with other committees under the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors. These include the Social and Environmental Responsibility Management Committee (TJSL), the Risk, Compliance, and Revenue Assurance Management Committee, the Audit Management Committee, the Integrated Governance Management Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Management Committee, and the Planning and Risk Evaluation and Monitoring Management Committee. The Sustainability Committee regularly receives updates on ESG implementation from the sustainability management work unit.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

In 2024, Telkom enhanced its sustainability governance framework by formalizing the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors regarding sustainability matters, including climate change, water, and biodiversity. Furthermore, Telkom established a Sustainability Committee responsible for managing Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) aspects within the Telkom Group. The Sustainability Committee is tasked with overseeing strategy implementation, monitoring progress toward sustainability targets, managing ESG-related risks and opportunities, and ensuring transparent sustainability disclosures to stakeholders. The committee is chaired by the President Director and consists of directors overseeing risk management, network and IT, and human capital, supported by an ESG working group comprising heads of relevant work units. To fulfill its duties, the Sustainability Committee collaborates with other committees under the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors. These include the Social and Environmental Responsibility Management Committee (TJSL), the Risk, Compliance, and Revenue Assurance Management Committee, the Audit Management Committee, the Integrated Governance Management Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Management Committee, and the Planning and Risk Evaluation and Monitoring Management Committee. The Sustainability Committee regularly receives updates on ESG implementation from the sustainability management work unit.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Senior Vice President (SVP) of Group Sustainability & Corporate Communication

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Telkom has restructured its ESG management framework by establishing the Group Sustainability & Corporate Communication Department, led by the Senior Vice President (SVP) of Group Sustainability & Corporate Communication, who reports directly to the President Director. This department oversees the Sustainability Management Work Unit, specifically the Sustainability Sub-Department, which is responsible for orchestrating and managing ESG initiatives across the Telkom Group. Its scope includes coordinating environmental strategies and reporting related to climate change, water, and biodiversity.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Senior Vice President (SVP) of Group Sustainability & Corporate Communication

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Telkom has restructured its ESG management framework by establishing the Group Sustainability & Corporate Communication Department, led by the Senior Vice President (SVP) of Group Sustainability & Corporate Communication, who reports directly to the President Director. This department oversees the Sustainability Management Work Unit, specifically the Sustainability Sub-Department, which is responsible for orchestrating and managing ESG initiatives across the Telkom Group. Its scope includes coordinating environmental strategies and reporting related to climate change, water, and biodiversity.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Senior Vice President (SVP) of Group Sustainability & Corporate Communication

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Telkom has restructured its ESG management framework by establishing the Group Sustainability & Corporate Communication Department, led by the Senior Vice President (SVP) of Group Sustainability & Corporate Communication, who reports directly to the President Director. This department oversees the Sustainability Management Work Unit, specifically the Sustainability Sub-Department, which is responsible for orchestrating and managing ESG initiatives across the Telkom Group. Its scope includes coordinating environmental strategies and reporting related to climate change, water, and biodiversity.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

In 2024, Telkom incorporated climate change into its collegial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) through ESG ratings and carbon intensity targets. The performance evaluation of the Board of Directors is conducted through self-assessment by each member, measuring both individual and collegial KPI achievements.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

Currently, Telkom does not have water-related KPIs as part of its collegial KPI framework. However, we plan to integrate ESG-linked incentives for the Board in the future.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Telkom incorporated climate change into its collegial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) through ESG ratings targets. The performance evaluation of the Board of Directors is conducted through self-assessment by each member, measuring both individual and collegial KPI achievements.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By incorporating these targets into the short-term incentive plan, the incentive mechanism strengthens accountability at the highest governance level and encourages the Board to drive initiatives and decisions that support Telkom's environmental commitments and climate transition objectives.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Telkom incorporated climate change into its collegial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) through ESG ratings targets. The performance evaluation of the Board of Directors is conducted through self-assessment by each member, measuring both individual and collegial KPI achievements.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By incorporating these targets into the short-term incentive plan, the incentive mechanism strengthens accountability at the highest governance level and encourages the Board to drive initiatives and decisions that support Telkom's environmental commitments and climate transition objectives.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :VP (Vice President) of Sustainability

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Engagement

☒ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Short-term incentives for senior management are directly linked to sustainability performance, with the Vice President of Sustainability having monetary incentives tied to KPIs such as delivering ESG training, completing Telkom Group's GHG inventory, ensuring timely sustainability disclosures, implementing ESG activation programs, and achieving target scores in external ESG assessments. These KPIs are measured quarterly or annually, with performance outcomes factored into variable pay, thereby integrating sustainability into executive compensation and reinforcing accountability for advancing Telkom's environmental and ESG commitments.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By linking senior management incentives to measurable sustainability and climate-related KPIs, the incentive mechanism creates direct accountability for delivering key environmental initiatives and improving environmental performance. These incentives encourage the timely completion of the GHG inventory, sustainability disclosures, ESG programs, and external ESG assessments, thereby supporting Telkom’s climate commitments and broader sustainability objectives.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

- Select all that apply
- ☒ Climate change
 - ☒ Water
 - ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Telkom Indonesia's environmental policy is embedded within its broader sustainability strategy and is articulated across various documents. This policy includes commitments to improving energy efficiency and increasing the use of renewable energy sources to mitigate risks and support sustainable services. The company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy aligns with regulations from the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises and focuses on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through environmental and social initiatives. Additionally, Telkom's sustainability report outlines its approach to managing energy, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and implementing waste management and resource efficiency strategies as part of its commitment to environmental responsibility.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to No Net Loss

☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☒ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- ☒ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Sustainability Report FY 2025.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ UN Global Compact
- ☒ Other, please specify :Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

As a member of the Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD), Telkom Indonesia actively advances sustainable business practices by leveraging collaboration, knowledge sharing, and collective action with other leading companies. Through IBCSD's platform, Telkom anticipates and responds to emerging social and environmental trends, implements sustainability projects in partnership with stakeholders, and contributes to programs that empower SMEs across its value chain. Telkom also shares best practices in digital innovation and ESG implementation while gaining access to cutting-edge sustainability insights, training, and global references that enhance its strategy and performance. In addition, the company builds relationships with policymakers, NGOs, and business groups through IBCSD's advocacy and networking initiatives, strengthening stakeholder trust, reputation, and credibility while positioning itself as a leader in integrating sustainability into business strategy and contributing to Indonesia Vision 2050. In 2026, Telkom Indonesia joined the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) as a participant, reinforcing its commitment to responsible business practices aligned with the UNGC Ten Principles, including principles related to environmental responsibility. Through the UNGC platform, Telkom engages in knowledge sharing and collaboration with global businesses and sustainability stakeholders to strengthen its environmental and climate practices. The participation provides access to global sustainability guidance, best practices, and collaborative initiatives that support Telkom in advancing climate action, resource efficiency, and responsible environmental management. It also strengthens Telkom's accountability and transparency in implementing sustainability commitments and contributes to collective efforts toward the Sustainable Development Goals.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Yes

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

4.11 Commitment or Position Statement.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ It is not possible or relevant for my organization or the intermediary organization to be registered

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

This commitment is primarily embedded in Telkom's published Sustainability Strategy, Sustainability Report, stakeholder-engagement process, and Climate Transition Plan rather than presented as a separate standalone position statement covering environmental engagement.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Carbon Pricing Regulations

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Carbon offsets

☒ Carbon taxes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Ad-hoc meetings

☒ Discussion in public forums

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

If the Indonesian government implements a carbon tax, it could challenge our ability to meet our emission reduction targets. However, if we can license and capitalize on our carbon offsets from reforestation, it could present a strategic advantage, given the extensive tree planting initiatives we have undertaken

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ GRI
- ☒ IFRS
- ☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Dependencies & Impacts |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Biodiversity indicators |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Public policy engagement |
| ☒ Water-related targets | ☒ Climate-related targets |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

“Save Our Planet” section (pp. 67–103). climate-change and energy management (p. 69), low-carbon transition strategy (from p. 70) Operational resilience to climate change is discussed from p. 83, while resource and waste management begins on p. 89. Water management (p. 95) and biodiversity conservation (p. 98)

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

TLKM-2025SR-ENG-16-00-LoRes.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Telkom’s response to environmental issues is mainly presented in the “Save Our Planet” section (pp. 67–103). The report explains climate-change and energy management (p. 69), including governance, emissions monitoring, and a four-step climate-management framework. Its low-carbon transition strategy (from p. 70) includes a Climate Transition Plan targeting net-zero emissions by 2060, supported by energy efficiency, electrification, and renewable energy. Operational resilience to climate change is discussed from p. 83, while resource and waste management begins on p. 89. Water management (p. 95) and biodiversity conservation (p. 98) include mangrove restoration, reforestation, and coral-reef transplantation initiatives across several Indonesian coastal areas.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ More than once a year

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ More than once a year

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :NGFS Net Zero 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: The scenarios assume varying levels of global climate action, particularly regarding decarbonization efforts and technological advancements. For example, one scenario assumes that global efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C by 2050 will drive stricter climate policies and innovations. Another scenario assumes less aggressive climate action, leading to higher temperature increases. Uncertainties: Key uncertainties include the pace of technological innovation, the implementation of global regulations, and the adoption of renewable energy. Additionally, the physical impacts of climate change, such as the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, pose uncertainties. Constraints: Constraints involve the dependency on global and regional policy changes, market adaptations, and the availability of technology to achieve the projected outcomes. The scenarios also face limitations due to the inherent uncertainties in long-term climate modeling and the varying regional impacts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The selected scenarios allow Telkom to assess a range of possible futures based on different levels of climate action. By analyzing both aggressive and moderate climate action scenarios, Telkom can better understand the potential impacts on its operations and develop strategies that are resilient under different future

conditions. The choice of scenarios aligns with Telkom's commitment to mitigating transition risks and supporting sustainable services while preparing for varying regulatory and market environments.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :NGFS Net Zero 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: The scenario analysis assumes varying levels of rainfall intensity and frequency as proxies for flood risks. It also assumes that chronic temperature increases could exacerbate water-related risks, such as flooding and drought, impacting infrastructure and operations. Rainfall exceeding certain thresholds is used as an indicator for flood risks, and temperature increases are assumed to impact building energy costs and the risk of heat stress on employees. Uncertainties: Key uncertainties include the accuracy of long-term rainfall and temperature projections, regional differences in climate impacts, and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. There are also uncertainties related to how infrastructure and local geography will respond to these changing conditions. Constraints: Constraints involve the dependency on the accuracy of climate models and the availability of detailed data for specific locations. The analysis is limited by the resolution of climate projections and does not account for all factors influencing flood risk, such as soil conditions and local infrastructure resilience.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The chosen scenarios allow Telkom to assess the potential impacts of extreme rainfall and temperature increases on their infrastructure and operations. This analysis helps identify high-risk areas and supports the development of mitigation strategies to reduce the physical impact of climate change. The scenarios are aligned with global climate models and provide a framework for preparing for future water-related risks, ensuring that Telkom's infrastructure and operations are resilient under varying climate conditions.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Country/area/region

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Influence of climate scenario analysis Risk and opportunity identification, assessment, and management. TelkomGroup uses climate scenario analysis to integrate climate change into enterprise risk management, asset planning, and operational decision-making. Physical-risk analysis examines extreme rainfall/flooding and rising temperatures under SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios for 2030 and 2050. The assessment initially covered land and buildings and was subsequently expanded to BTS assets, with exposed locations further screened using Indonesia's multi-hazard disaster-risk index. Transition analysis applies the NGFS Net Zero 2050 and Current Policies scenarios to evaluate carbon-price exposure, energy expenditure, and solar-investment economics. The analysis strengthened the identification of acute and chronic physical risks, policy and legal risks, energy-price volatility, technology and market changes, reputational risks, and opportunities from renewable energy and green ICT. It informs controls such as mapping vulnerable assets, relocating equipment where necessary, modernising infrastructure with disaster-resistant technology, providing backup networks, strengthening emergency recovery, and protecting assets through insurance. Results are periodically reviewed by the Sustainability and Risk Management functions and overseen by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners. Quantification supports prioritisation: potential carbon costs could reach approximately Rp2.7 trillion by 2050 under the NGFS Net Zero scenario, while energy costs are projected to increase by around 4.4–4.5% annually. Resilience of the business model and strategy. The results test whether Telkom's digital-infrastructure business model can maintain reliable connectivity under severe physical hazards and an accelerated low-carbon transition. They support investment in resilient and redundant networks, asset

protection, insurance and business-continuity measures, while directing capital toward energy-efficient equipment, renewable electricity, solar PV and low-carbon digital solutions. The scenarios demonstrate both transition costs and strategic opportunities. Carbon and electricity costs may increase, but estimated solar investment costs decline from approximately Rp229 billion in 2030 to Rp140 billion in 2050 under the NGFS Net Zero pathway. This strengthens the business case for renewable-energy deployment, green ICT and operational efficiency, while helping Telkom protect service availability, financing access, reputation and long-term value. The 2025 Sumatra floods—which resulted in asset write-offs, replacement expenditure and recovery costs—also validated the importance of adaptation, network resilience and insurance. Target setting and transition planning. Scenario analysis provides forward-looking evidence for the TelkomGroup Climate Transition Plan and Sustainability Master Plan. It supports Telkom’s target to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 20% by 2030, against a 2023 baseline, and achieve net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2060. It also helps select and sequence decarbonisation levers, including energy-efficiency programmes, network and data-centre modernisation, solar PV, renewable-energy certificates, lower-carbon fuels, IoT-based energy monitoring and other market-based instruments. By linking targets to projected carbon prices, energy-cost escalation, technology costs and operational exposure, the analysis enables management to revise capital allocation and implementation priorities as climate and market conditions evolve. Country coverage: Indonesia. The physical-risk assessment primarily covers TelkomGroup’s Indonesian land, buildings and BTS/network assets and applies Indonesia-specific disaster-risk information. Transition analysis addresses TelkomGroup operations exposed to Indonesian climate policy, energy markets and the national net-zero pathway, using 2030 and 2050 assessment horizons.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Country/area/region

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Telkom Indonesia uses scenario analysis as a forward-looking decision tool. Its climate analysis tests SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 pathways for 2030 and 2050, focusing on extreme rainfall/flooding and rising temperature across land, buildings, and BTS assets. Water stress is assessed separately through the WRI Aqueduct Tool. Together, these analyses show how acute hazards, such as flooding, and chronic pressures, such as drought and scarcity, could affect assets, service continuity, costs, and stakeholder expectations. Telkom’s 2025 assessment found 12.9% of STO areas in the extremely high water-stress category and 29.9% in the high category. The results support the integration of water into risk management, investment planning, and sustainability strategy. Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management Scenario analysis expands Telkom’s water-risk perspective from historical incidents to plausible future conditions. Flood projections identify locations where network equipment, buildings, power systems, and access roads may face damage, interruption, or higher maintenance costs. Water-stress

screening highlights where drought, supply restrictions, or dependence on third-party utilities may affect facilities and data center cooling. It also reveals value-chain exposure because most TelkomGroup entities source water from PDAM or other external suppliers. The findings allow Telkom to prioritize sites by hazard, exposure, asset criticality, and financial impact. High-risk locations can undergo subsidiary and supplier assessments, water balances, dependency analysis, and continuity testing. Risk treatments can be tailored: flood barriers and drainage, elevation or relocation of equipment, redundant network and power routes, emergency procedures, alternative supply, storage, leak detection, efficient fixtures, cooling optimization, rainwater harvesting, and water reuse. Scenario analysis also informs residual-risk monitoring, insurance adequacy, and capital allocation. The process identifies opportunities as well. Water efficiency can reduce utility costs and exposure to tariffs or supply constraints. Climate-resilient facilities can improve reliability and customer trust. Telkom can offer IoT sensors, smart metering, analytics, and early-warning platforms for water utilities, creating revenue while supporting adaptation. Resilience of the business model and strategy Telkom's digital-connectivity model remains viable, but resilience depends on protecting dispersed and interdependent infrastructure. Service continuity relies on power, cooling, access, and utilities; therefore, water-related disruption can spread across the network even where direct water use is limited. Scenario results influence network design, site selection, asset renewal, data center standards, supplier management, disaster recovery, and business continuity planning. Under more severe scenarios, Telkom requires greater redundancy, modular infrastructure, diversified suppliers, and stronger coordination among sustainability, risk, property, network, procurement, and finance teams. Adaptation should be embedded in investment gates rather than treated only as post-disaster expenditure. This protects revenue, reduces asset impairment and downtime, and supports Telkom's role as national infrastructure. Resilience is strengthened when results are converted into site-specific actions and regularly reviewed. Target setting and transition planning Scenario analysis supports the move from broad water commitments to measurable, risk-based targets. Telkom reports water withdrawal and has used Aqueduct screening as an initial step toward a comprehensive strategy; however, water consumption is not yet fully monitored. The next stage is a consistent TelkomGroup baseline covering withdrawal, consumption, discharge, source, facility type, and exposure to high or extremely high water stress. Targets should be differentiated. Group-level targets may cover data completeness, reduced water intensity, leak elimination, efficiency retrofits, and increased reuse. Site-level targets should prioritize stressed basins and critical locations, with deadlines for adaptation plans, alternative supply, flood controls, and supplier assurance. Progress should be integrated into the ESG dashboard, budgets, capital planning, procurement requirements, and management review. The transition plan should periodically update scenarios to test whether targets remain adequate for 2030 and 2050. Trigger points such as worsening basin stress, repeated disruption, tariff increases, or new regulation should prompt accelerated investment or revised standards. This connects long-term uncertainty with near-term action, enabling Telkom's water approach to evolve from exposure screening into a quantified, financed, and accountable resilience program.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Telkom does not explicitly commit to ceasing all spending on activities related to fossil fuel expansion because its current focus is on transitioning to more sustainable operations through gradual decarbonization and enhancing energy efficiency. The company is prioritizing the integration of renewable energy sources and energy-saving technologies within its infrastructure. Telkom is also aligning its business practices with existing regulatory frameworks and market conditions.

(5.2.10) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Telkom collects feedback on its climate transition plan through multiple channels, this feedback is then reviewed and integrated into the ongoing development and adjustment of the climate transition plan.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

(5.2.13) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The transition plan assumes continued alignment with national and international regulatory frameworks, including carbon pricing and emissions reduction targets. The plan also depends on the availability and advancement of renewable energy technologies, as well as market conditions that support sustainable investment. Another

key assumption is the stability of Telkom's operational capacity to implement necessary infrastructure upgrades and the ongoing engagement of stakeholders in supporting transition efforts.

(5.2.14) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Telkom has reported progress in its transition plan through its annual sustainability and climate risk reports. These reports detail the implementation of renewable energy projects, improvements in energy efficiency, and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The company also tracks its alignment with regulatory requirements and its progress toward long-term climate goals, such as achieving net-zero emissions by 2060. Progress is measured against specific targets set in previous reporting periods and disclosed to stakeholders to maintain transparency and accountability.

(5.2.15) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

External Telkom Group Climate Transition Plan Edited ver1.pdf

(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities drive Telkom to develop energy-efficient digital services, green solutions, resilient infrastructure, and lower-carbon products for customers.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Telkom strengthens supplier standards, water-risk assessments, efficient infrastructure, and low-carbon partnerships to reduce climate and water impacts across value chains.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Telkom invests in R&D for energy-efficient technologies, water-saving solutions, climate resilience, and digital innovations that support lower environmental impacts and emissions.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Telkom adapts operations through energy efficiency, renewable energy, water conservation, climate-resilient infrastructure, and monitoring to reduce environmental risks and costs.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Environmental risks and opportunities influence Telkom's revenues, direct and indirect costs, and capital expenditures through climate-resilient infrastructure, energy and water efficiency, renewable transitions, compliance requirements, and green digital solutions investments.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Environmental costs related to energy efficiency are based on expenses incurred for the procurement and maintenance of environmentally friendly equipment such as LED lighting, refrigerants, energy-efficient batteries, and eco-friendly monitors.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Costs for energy efficiency

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

18346158626

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

52.5

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

10

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

10

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Telkom's SR 2025 does not disclose a percentage share of a selected financial metric (such as environmental expenditure, CAPEX, or OPEX) that is planned to be aligned with the Climate Transition Plan by 2030. Telkom discloses a 2030 climate target of a 20% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions versus the 2023 baseline, supported by energy efficiency, network modernization, and more than 14 MWp of solar PV. However, 20% is an emissions-reduction target, not a financial-alignment percentage.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Environmental costs for other environmental initiative programs are calculated based on costs incurred for the conservation and revegetation of Hutan Binaan Digital, mangrove planting, coral reef transplantation, and IoT-enabled climate actions.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Costs to support Environmental initiative programs

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

11199138467

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

100

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

100

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Environmental costs for other initiative programs—such as the conservation and revegetation of Hutan Binaan Digital, mangrove planting, coral reef transplantation, and IoT-enabled climate actions—are assessed in alignment with Telkom's climate transition strategy by evaluating their contribution to carbon sequestration, ecosystem resilience, and community adaptation to climate change. The assessment considers both the direct environmental benefits, such as carbon absorption and biodiversity protection, and the indirect impacts, including stakeholder engagement, innovation in digital solutions, and alignment with national and global climate targets. By applying this approach, Telkom ensures that expenditures on environmental initiatives are strategically integrated into its broader decarbonization pathway and long-term transition plan.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

8.6

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

9

(5.9.5) Please explain

Telkom Indonesia does not disclose water-related CAPEX and OPEX as separate line items, so exact percentage changes cannot be calculated. For 2025, the overall direction is assessed as increasing. Water withdrawal rose from a restated 3,406.2 ML in 2024 to 3,728.4 ML in 2025, mainly because more subsidiaries were included in the reporting scope

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Telkom states that telecommunications was not included in Indonesia's initial carbon-tax implementation and that carbon-price exposure is currently used for scenario analysis

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

We are aware of the potential risks posed by environmental externalities and are considering ways to address them. We are working on strategies to mitigate these impacts within our broader environmental initiatives

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We have started to expand our focus in this area. While we previously concentrated on maintaining a 'responsible supply chain,' we are now working to incorporate Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations more directly into our stakeholder engagements, with plans to fully implement these efforts within the next two years.

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We have started to expand our focus in this area. While we previously concentrated on maintaining a 'responsible supply chain,' we are now working to incorporate Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations more directly into our stakeholder engagements, with plans to fully implement these efforts within the next two years.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We have started to expand our focus in this area. While we previously concentrated on maintaining a 'responsible supply chain,' we are now working to incorporate Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations more directly into our stakeholder engagements, with plans to fully implement these efforts within the next two years.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	Select from: ☒ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Telkom engages with all suppliers to address environmental issues by requiring them to sign a Commitment Letter for Environmental Performance Implementation prior to conducting any activities within Telkom's operational areas. This commitment obligates suppliers and contractors to comply with Telkom's Environmental Management System (EMS), including adherence to environmental regulations, proper management of waste and hazardous materials (B3), prohibition of chemical discharge, and maintenance of a clean work environment. To ensure compliance, Telkom reserves the right to monitor and audit supplier practices as well as request environmental performance data, reinforcing accountability and alignment with the company's sustainability standards.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Telkom requires suppliers and contractors to sign a Commitment Letter for Environmental Performance Implementation before carrying out activities within Telkom's operational areas. Through this document, suppliers are obligated to comply with Telkom's Environmental Management System (EMS), including adherence to environmental regulations, proper waste and hazardous material (B3) management, prohibition of chemical discharge, and maintaining a clean work area. Telkom also reserves the right to monitor, audit, and request environmental data from suppliers to ensure compliance. At present, Telkom does not yet have a formal policy in place to address supplier non-compliance. However, plans are being considered to strengthen this mechanism by integrating environmental requirements into supplier contracts and establishing escalation measures for non-compliance in the future.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :integrity pact

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ No response

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Currently, Telkom does not yet have a structured mechanism for monitoring supplier compliance beyond the signed commitment letter. Telkom reserves the right to monitor and audit suppliers, but a standardized compliance tracking system has not been implemented.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No other supplier engagement

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Currently, Telkom does not yet have a structured mechanism for monitoring supplier compliance beyond the signed commitment letter. Telkom reserves the right to monitor and audit suppliers, but a standardized compliance tracking system has not been implemented.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Mastercard Incorporated

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☒ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Telkom Indonesia could collaborate with Mastercard to conduct a joint sustainability and climate assessment of the existing business relationship, focusing on GHG emissions, energy consumption, climate-related risks, and opportunities to reduce the environmental footprint of relevant products and services. The collaboration could include sharing relevant environmental data, identifying emission reduction opportunities across the value chain, assessing the potential for renewable energy and energy efficiency measures, and developing practical actions to improve climate performance. The initiative would also provide an opportunity to exchange best practices and explore innovative digital solutions that can support emissions measurement, monitoring, and reduction.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ > 5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The initiative would improve transparency of the upstream and downstream value chain by enabling Telkom and Mastercard to identify and assess relevant climate-related impacts, GHG emissions, and environmental risks associated with their business relationship. Sharing relevant environmental data and conducting a joint assessment would help identify emission hotspots and opportunities for improvement, while strengthening the quality and availability of sustainability information for both organizations.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Although Telkom has received CDP Supply Chain disclosure requests from Mastercard we have not yet implemented specific environmental initiatives as a direct result of these engagements. At present, their requests have primarily focused on disclosure of environmental performance rather than requiring joint projects or collaborative programs. Nonetheless, Telkom recognizes the importance of supply chain engagement and is committed to building capacity to respond to such requests more proactively in the future. While no initiatives have been directly initiated through CDP Supply Chain member engagement, Telkom continues to advance environmental programs under its climate transition strategy, such as emissions reduction, energy efficiency, and ecosystem restoration, which can support future collaboration with GSMA, Meta, HSBC, and other stakeholders.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Telkom uses operational control as the consolidation approach for calculating environmental performance data related to climate change because this approach allows the company to include all operations where it has authority to implement its environmental policies. This method ensures that Telkom can accurately measure and manage its greenhouse gas emissions and other climate-related impacts across its controlled operations.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The operational control approach is appropriate for water management as it enables Telkom to account for water usage, withdrawals, and discharge in all locations where it has operational control. This approach helps Telkom to manage water-related risks effectively, particularly in areas prone to water scarcity or flooding.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Using operational control allows Telkom to monitor and manage plastic waste generation and recycling efforts within its facilities. This approach is crucial for tracking progress against sustainability targets related to waste reduction and recycling.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

For biodiversity impacts, the operational control approach enables Telkom to assess and mitigate the environmental impacts of its operations on local ecosystems. This approach allows the company to implement site-specific conservation strategies and monitor biodiversity outcomes in areas where it has operational influence.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Telkom uses a location-based approach for reporting Scope 2 emissions because it aligns with Indonesian national guidelines, specifically the National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Inventory and Ministerial Regulation No. 163/2021. Scope 2 indirect emissions from electricity purchased from Indonesia's state utility (PLN) are calculated using the location-based method, and TelkomGroup disclosed 2025 Scope 2 location-based emissions of 2,182,493.3 tCO₂e. This approach reflects the average emissions intensity of the regional grid, ensuring regulatory compliance and consistency with local standards. TelkomGroup also reports Scope 2 using a market-based method, including a disclosed 2025 Scope 2 (market-based) emissions figure of 2,140,067.5 tCO₂e. TelkomGroup links its market-based Scope 2 reporting and emissions management to renewable energy certificates (RECs): in 2025 it purchased RECs, including 35,066 RECs to support the operations of 69 main PoPs and a total of 45,407 RECs by Telkom and TDE, which helped limit the increase in market-based Scope 2 emissions. TelkomGroup's GHG emissions inventory was independently verified by TÜV Rheinland Indonesia in April 2026, and the 2025 GHG emissions are stated as validated by an independent party, consistent with 2024.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

83730.04

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telkom's Scope 1 emissions consist of direct emissions from stationary combustion, mobile combustion, fugitive releases, and sewage treatment plants (STPs). Stationary combustion emissions are generated from diesel used in backup power generators, while mobile combustion comes from company-owned operational vehicles. These are calculated using fuel purchase or usage data multiplied by emission factors published by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) or IPCC guidelines when national factors are unavailable. Fugitive emissions arise mainly from refrigerant leakage in air conditioning and cooling systems and are estimated using data on equipment type, brand, and year of use to identify refrigerant type and capacity, with assumptions applied if detailed records are not available. Additionally, emissions from STPs are calculated using a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) approach, where population data and STP efficiency rates are applied to estimate methane (CH₄) emissions from wastewater treatment. Together, these methodologies ensure that Telkom's Scope 1 emissions reflect all material direct sources from its operations.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1972911.71

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from imported electricity purchased from PLN, which represents the largest share of Telkom's overall emissions. Electricity consumption data is collected from utility bills and internal monitoring systems, then multiplied by the official grid emission factor issued by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM). A location-based approach is applied to reflect the actual intensity of the Indonesian power grid. This methodology ensures that the reported Scope 2 emissions capture the operational dependence on grid-supplied electricity across subsidiaries and facilities.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1972911.71

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telkom did not buy REC or other carbon market instruments on this year

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72727.06

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using spend-based and average-data methods, where procurement volumes and values from internal systems are multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors from databases such as USEEIO, Oekobaudat, and the US EPA Supply Chain.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102672.62

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using spend-based methods to account for embodied emissions in purchased equipment and infrastructure.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.06

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Estimated using proxy data from EXIOBASE via Climatiq, based on the monetary value of fuel purchases and related upstream emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not calculated due to the unavailability of upstream transportation and distribution data, as the required data have not yet been collected in 2023.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80.65

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on waste volumes and treatment methods recorded by subsidiaries, with DEFRA UK emission factors applied per waste type and disposal route.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30239.81

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using a distance-based method, where travel records are geocoded with OpenStreetMap to determine distances; results are multiplied by DEFRA emission factors for each transportation mode.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not calculated due to the unavailability of employee commuting data, as the required data have not yet been collected in 2023.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7749.54

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using emission factors from Climatiq according to the type of asset or service Telkom uses or subscribes from third parties, with activity data obtained from leasing and subscription records.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not calculated due to the unavailability of downstream transportation and distribution data, as the required data have not yet been collected in 2023.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable as Telkom's products are digital and service-oriented.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99421.13

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Estimated using the electricity consumption of customer equipment during use, multiplied by grid emission factors from ESDM.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not calculated due to the unavailability of end of life treatment of sold products data, as the required data have not yet been collected in 2023.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107.34

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using an average-data method, applying emission factors per floor space or asset type.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Telkom's operations.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20978.01

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using the PCAF Financed Emissions Standard (2022), applying attribution factors based on equity shares and proxy emission intensity data from investee companies or industry benchmarks.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46068.08

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Telkom's Scope 1 emissions include fuel for the genset, fuel for the company's operational vehicles, Sewage Treatment Plant emissions, refrigerants used in air conditioning systems in office buildings, facilities, and motor vehicles, and CO2 fire extinguisher. Stationary combustion emissions are generated from diesel used in backup power generators, while mobile combustion comes from company-owned operational vehicles. These are calculated using fuel purchase or usage data multiplied by emission factors published by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) or IPCC guidelines when national factors are unavailable. Fugitive emissions arise mainly from refrigerant leakage in air conditioning and cooling systems and are estimated using data on equipment type, brand, and year of use to identify refrigerant type and capacity, with assumptions applied if detailed records are not available. Additionally, emissions from STPs are calculated using a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) approach, where population data and STP efficiency rates are applied to estimate methane (CH₄) emissions from wastewater treatment. Together, these methodologies ensure that Telkom's Scope 1 emissions reflect all material direct sources from its operations. For 2025, the Scope 1 total comprises 12,288.4 tCO2e stationary combustion, 21,874.1 tCO2e mobile combustion, and 11,905.7 tCO2e fugitive emissions. The inventory is consolidated using an operational control approach and follows the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting & Reporting Standard.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82085.37

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Telkom's Scope 1 emissions include fuel for the genset, fuel for the company's operational vehicles, Sewage Treatment Plant emissions, refrigerants used in air conditioning systems in office buildings, facilities, and motor vehicles, and CO2 fire extinguisher. Stationary combustion emissions are generated from diesel used in backup power generators, while mobile combustion comes from company-owned operational vehicles. These are calculated using fuel purchase or usage data multiplied by emission factors published by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) or IPCC guidelines when national factors are unavailable. Fugitive emissions arise mainly from refrigerant leakage in air conditioning and cooling systems and are estimated using data on equipment type, brand, and year of use to identify refrigerant type and capacity, with assumptions applied if detailed records are not available. Additionally, emissions from STPs are calculated using a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) approach, where population data and STP efficiency rates are applied to estimate methane (CH₄) emissions from wastewater treatment. Together, these methodologies ensure that Telkom's Scope 1 emissions reflect all material direct sources from its operations. For 2024, the Scope 1 total comprises 27,381.46 tCO₂e stationary combustion, 27,182.00 tCO₂e mobile combustion, and 27,491.11 tCO₂e fugitive emissions.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

83730.04

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Telkom's Scope 1 emissions include fuel for the genset, fuel for the company's operational vehicles, Sewage Treatment Plant emissions, refrigerants used in air conditioning systems in office buildings, facilities, and motor vehicles, and CO2 fire extinguisher. Stationary combustion emissions are generated from diesel used in backup power generators, while mobile combustion comes from company-owned operational vehicles. These are calculated using fuel purchase or usage data multiplied by emission factors published by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) or IPCC guidelines when national factors are unavailable. Fugitive emissions arise mainly from refrigerant leakage in air conditioning and cooling systems and are estimated using data on equipment type, brand, and year of use to identify refrigerant type and capacity, with assumptions applied if detailed records are not available. Additionally, emissions from STPs are calculated using a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) approach, where population data and STP efficiency rates are applied to estimate methane (CH₄) emissions from wastewater treatment. Together, these methodologies ensure that Telkom's Scope 1 emissions reflect all material direct sources from its operations.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93726.59

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Telkom's Scope 1 emissions include fuel for the genset, fuel for the company's operational vehicles, Sewage Treatment Plant emissions, refrigerants used in air conditioning systems in office buildings, facilities, and motor vehicles, and CO2 fire extinguisher. Stationary combustion emissions are generated from diesel used in backup power generators, while mobile combustion comes from company-owned operational vehicles. These are calculated using fuel purchase or usage data multiplied by emission factors published by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) or IPCC guidelines when national factors are unavailable. Fugitive emissions arise mainly from refrigerant leakage in air conditioning and cooling systems and are estimated using data on equipment type, brand, and year of use to identify refrigerant type and capacity, with assumptions applied if detailed records are not available. Additionally, emissions from STPs are calculated using a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) approach, where population data and STP efficiency rates are applied to estimate methane (CH₄) emissions from wastewater treatment. Together, these methodologies ensure that Telkom's Scope 1 emissions reflect all material direct sources from its operations.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2182493

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2140068

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2078121

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2078121

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

GHG Protocol & IPCC

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2025402

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2025403

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1919580

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1919580

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

GHG Protocol & IPCC
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

64796.5

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions from purchased goods and services are calculated using spend-based and average-data methods, where procurement volumes and values recorded in Telkom's internal systems are multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors from databases such as USEEIO, Oekobaudat, and the US EPA Supply Chain. Currently, Telkom's calculation relies on internal spending data from its own procurement database rather than data obtained directly from suppliers or value chain partners. While this approach provides a reasonable estimate of upstream emissions, it is recognized as a limitation, as supplier-specific or life-cycle inventory data would increase accuracy.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

239681.5

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average spend-based method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions from capital goods are calculated using a spend-based method to account for the embodied emissions associated with purchased equipment and infrastructure. Procurement spending data recorded in Telkom's internal database is multiplied by appropriate cradle-to-gate emission factors sourced from recognized databases. Currently, the calculation relies solely on Telkom's own internal procurement spending data rather than supplier-specific information or value chain partner data. While this provides a reasonable estimate of upstream emissions, it is acknowledged as a limitation, as supplier-provided life cycle data would significantly improve the accuracy and representativeness of reported emissions.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

211750.4

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities are estimated using proxy data from EXIOBASE via Climatiq, applying an environmentally extended input–output (EEIO) approach. The calculation is based on the monetary value of Telkom’s fuel purchases, which is then multiplied by emission intensity factors representing upstream life-cycle impacts, such as extraction, processing, and transportation of fuels. This method allows Telkom to capture indirect upstream emissions associated with energy use that are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. While this provides a reasonable estimate consistent with the GHG Protocol, it is recognized as a limitation since supplier-specific or activity-based data would provide higher accuracy.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

51.1

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions are calculated by multiplying expenditure on upstream transportation and distribution services by the relevant spend-based emission factors.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

270.7

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions are calculated based on the quantity of waste generated by waste type and the corresponding waste treatment or disposal method, multiplied by the relevant emission factors.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3574.7

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculated using a distance-based method, where travel records are geocoded with OpenStreetMap to determine distances; results are multiplied by DEFRA emission factors for each transportation mode.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

389.8

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculated using a distance-based method, where travel records are geocoded with OpenStreetMap to determine distances; results are multiplied by DEFRA emission factors for each transportation mode.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

77941.4

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Asset-specific method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculated using emission factors from Climatiq according to the type of asset or service Telkom uses or subscribes from third parties, with activity data obtained from leasing and subscription records.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

172.6

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions are calculated by multiplying the expenditure on downstream transportation and distribution services by the relevant emission factor for the corresponding transportation service or economic sector.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not applicable as Telkom's products are digital and service-oriented.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1367736.8

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify

(7.8.6) Please explain

Estimated using the electricity consumption of customer equipment during use, multiplied by grid emission factors from ESDM.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

58.6

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions are calculated by estimating the amount of sold products reaching end-of-life by waste type and applying the relevant emission factor for each waste treatment/disposal method (e.g., recycling, incineration, or landfilling).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Asset-specific method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculated using an average-data method, applying emission factors per floor space or asset type.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not applicable to Telkom's operations.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*☒ Investment-specific method**(7.8.6) Please explain***Calculated using the PCAF Financed Emissions Standard (2022), applying attribution factors based on equity shares and proxy emission intensity data from investee companies or industry benchmarks.***Other (upstream)****(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:*☒ Not evaluated**(7.8.6) Please explain**

N/A

Other (downstream)**(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:*☒ Not evaluated**(7.8.6) Please explain**

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

87218.14

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

70677.03

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0.33

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0.66

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

32119.47

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

7985.91

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

99559.37

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

148.05

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

9308.3

(7.8.1.19) Comment

For this year, Telkom has not calculated Scope 3 Categories 4, 7, 9, and 12 due to limited availability of relevant activity data. Categories 10 and 14 are considered not relevant to Telkom's operations.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

72727.06

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

102672.62

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0.06

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

80.65

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

30239.81

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

7749.54

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

99421.13

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

107.34

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

20978.01

(7.8.1.19) Comment

For this year, Telkom has not calculated Scope 3 Categories 4, 7, 9, and 12 due to limited availability of relevant activity data. Categories 10 and 14 are considered not relevant to Telkom's operations.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

84822.85

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

49299.96

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

2.83

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

71.01

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

36345.77

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

6379.3

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

86379.3

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

31.83

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

20597.34

(7.8.1.19) Comment

For this year, Telkom has not calculated Scope 3 Categories 4, 7, 9, and 12 due to limited availability of relevant activity data. Categories 10 and 14 are considered not relevant to Telkom's operations.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

GHG Verification Report - Telkom Indonesia 2025.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Verification Result (page 22)

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GHG Verification Report - Telkom Indonesia 2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Verification Result (page 22)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Investments
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

GHG Verification Report - Telkom Indonesia 2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Verification Result (page 22)

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8627.52

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.39

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

asset addition by subsidiaries

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25929.2

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2024 was primarily driven by higher electricity consumption resulting from the expansion of TelkomGroup's assets, including the addition of BTS by Telkomsel in 2025. However, the purchase of 45,407 Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) by Telkom and TDE in 2025 helped mitigate the increase in emissions.

Change in methodology**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

Change in boundary**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

Change in physical operating conditions**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

*[Fixed row]***(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?***Select from:*☒ Market-based**(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?**

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, explanation provided	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, explanation provided	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No relevant activities identified	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

33129.06

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

33129.06

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

2182493.25

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2182493.25

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

2140067.54

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2140067.54

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

66.12

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1794.72

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

2.75

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

750.74

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

10393.56

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

10393.56

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Canada

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.22

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35.48

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

35.48

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45776.79

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2137612.14

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2095186.43

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128.55

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1166.92

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1166.92

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37530.01

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37530.01

Timor-Leste

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.65

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6084.01

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6084.01

United Kingdom

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.08

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

64.69

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

64.69

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Stationary combustion: Emissions generated from the operation of diesel generators (gensets) used as backup power supply across facilities.

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12288.35

Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Mobile combustion: Emissions from the use of the corporate fleet, including company-owned and leased vehicles used for operational purposes.

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21874.05

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Fugitive emissions: Greenhouse gases released due to refrigerant leakage from air conditioning and cooling equipment.

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10402.11

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Wastewater treatment: Emissions from sewage treatment plants (STPs) operated within certain facilities, calculated using a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) approach.

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1503.57

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Electricity Consumption	2182493.25	2140067.54

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46068.08

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2182493.25

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2140067.54

(7.22.4) Please explain

For consolidated accounting group, Telkom applies the operational control approach, meaning the boundary includes the Telkom parent entity together with all subsidiaries over which Telkom exercises operational control. This ensures that all facilities and activities where Telkom has the authority to introduce and implement operating policies are included in the consolidated GHG inventory.

All other entities

(7.22.4) Please explain

Telkom does not calculate GHG emissions from its affiliated companies, as they are outside the organizational boundary defined for its GHG inventory.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Telekomunikasi Selular (Telkomsel)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Telecommunications services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14360.25

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1721967.68

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1721967.68

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT Telekomunikasi Selular (Telkomsel) is a cellular operator with the widest 4G/LTE network that has reached 97% of Indonesia's population with the core business of cellular telecommunication service, cellular telecommunication network operation, and fixed broadband service.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Dayamitra Telekomunikasi Tbk (Mitratel)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Telecommunications services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Ticker symbol

(7.23.1.7) Ticker symbol

MTEL

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1059.4

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12077.27

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12077.27

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT Dayamitra Telekomunikasi (Mitratel) is a subsidiary of Telkom Indonesia that operates in the telecommunication tower business and its supporting ecosystem, including digital services for mobile infrastructure and optimization of resource utilization. For GHG reporting, the disclosed emissions include both Mitratel's own operations and those of its subsidiary Persada Sokka Tama (PST).

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia International (Telin)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Telecommunications services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

251.32

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6961.89

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6961.89

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia International (Telin) is a subsidiary of Telkom Indonesia that provides customized voice, data, and business solutions for wholesale, enterprise, digital, and retail customers. Telin operates in several countries, including Indonesia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia, Malaysia, Taiwan, the United States, Timor Leste, the United Arab Emirates, and Myanmar, with sales representatives in Canada, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, India, and Vietnam. For GHG reporting, the disclosed emissions cover the operations of Telin and its key subsidiaries, namely Telin Australia, Telin Hong Kong, Telin Malaysia, Telin Singapore, Telin Timor Leste, and Telin US.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Telkom Data Ekosistem (TDE)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ IT services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2475.82

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112304.18

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99637.53

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT Telkom Data Ekosistem (TDE) is a subsidiary of Telkom Indonesia that provides world-class data center infrastructure and innovative digital solutions across strategic locations in Indonesia and internationally, supporting digital transformation in Southeast Asia. Its core services include colocation, cloud solutions, managed services, and AI infrastructure that enable businesses and governments to leverage digital technologies and artificial intelligence for innovation and growth. For GHG reporting, the disclosed emissions include both TDE's own operations and those of its subsidiary TDE Singapore.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Multimedia Nusantara (TelkomMetra)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ IT services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1599.017

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13056.8

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13056.8

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT Multimedia Nusantara (TelkomMetra) is an investment company and sub-holding of Telkom Indonesia that has expanded into various digital services and ICT industries through acquisitions, strategic partnerships, and ecosystem development. For GHG reporting, the disclosed emissions include not only TelkomMetra's own operations but also those of its subsidiaries, namely Admedika, Bosnet, Digiserve, Finnet, Infomedia, MDI Ventures, MDMedia, MetraTV, Nutech, and SSI.

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT PINS Indonesia (PINS)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ IT services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.34

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

116.76

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

116.76

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT PINS Indonesia (PINS) is a company that provides various technological facilities equipment, device integration, networks, systems, processes, and the Internet of Things (IoT).

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Sigma Cipta Caraka (TelkomSigma)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ IT services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

171.44

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1639.89

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT Sigma Cipta Caraka (Telkomsigma) is a subsidiary of Telkom Indonesia that provides Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services in Indonesia, with a core focus on IT services, cloud computing, and cybersecurity solutions. For GHG reporting, the disclosed emissions include not only Telkomsigma's own operations but also those of its subsidiaries: PT Collega Inti Pratama, PT Graha Telkomsigma (GTS), PT Media Nusantara Data Global (MNDG), and PT Pojok Celebes Mandiri (Pointer).

Row 8**(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

PT Telkom Akses (Telkom Akses)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Telecommunications services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13966.4

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT Telkom Akses (Telkom Akses) is a subsidiary of PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk which is engaged in providing telecommunication access network in Indonesia, with core businesses including the construction and maintenance of fiber optic network.

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Metra Net (Metranet)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Media

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44.78

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180.5

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180.5

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT Metra Net (Metranet) is a subsidiary of Telkom Indonesia that serves as an integrated digital media and content provider, with core businesses in online media, digital content, and digital billing solutions. For GHG reporting, the disclosed emissions cover both Metranet's own operations and those of its subsidiary Nuon.

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Telkom Satelit Indonesia (Telkomsat)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Telecommunications services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

570.8

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7778.56

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7778.56

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT Telkom Satelit Indonesia (Telkomsat) is a subsidiary of Telkom Indonesia with a satellite business portfolio that provides end-to-end satellite-based digital services tailored to customer needs. For GHG reporting, the disclosed emissions include not only Telkomsat's own operations but also those of its subsidiary TS Global Network Sdn. Bhd. (TSGN).

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Graha Sarana Duta (Telkom Property)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Infrastructure upkeep & management

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2001.98

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7058.15

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7058.15

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT Graha Sarana Duta (Telkom Property) is a subsidiary of Telkom Indonesia that provides property services with a focus on optimizing Telkom's idle assets. Its core businesses include property management, property development, project solutions, fleet management, transportation management systems (TMS), and transport management services. For GHG reporting, the disclosed emissions cover both Telkom Property's own operations and those of its subsidiaries Graha Yasa Selaras (GYS) and PT Telkom Landmark Tower (TLT).

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Infrastruktur Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Telkom Infra)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Telecommunications services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4272.61

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173.73

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173.73

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT Infrastruktur Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Telkom Infra) is a provider of domestic and international telecommunication infrastructure maintenance services (services and solution), with core businesses of infrastructure network services, power solution, and submarine cable service.

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Telkom Infrastruktur Indonesia (TIF)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Telecommunications services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

227.51

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31.6

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31.6

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT Telkom Infrastruktur Indonesia (TIF) is a company that provides telecommunication networks and services through a network-sharing scheme.
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Mastercard Incorporated

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Telkom has not yet been able to allocate emissions to its customers due to the limited availability of granular activity data required to accurately attribute emissions to individual customers.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ GSMA

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Telkom has not yet been able to allocate emissions to its customers due to the limited availability of granular activity data required to accurately attribute emissions to individual customers.

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We have not yet allocate emissions to customers

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

	Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Working with external consultants and third party verifier</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<i>Select from:</i>

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

18889.3

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

130835.61

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

149724.91

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3868.33

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2448592.66

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2452460.99

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

22757.63

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2579428.27

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2602185.90

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

	Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization	Comment
Other biomass	18889.31	Renewable fuel consumption from B-40 Biodiesel
Oil	130835.61	Non-renewable fuel consumption from fossil fuel
Total fuel	149724.92	Rich text input [must be under 2400 characters]

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2346429.38

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2346429.38

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1576.92

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1576.92

Myanmar

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

91878.65

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

91878.65

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Timor-Leste

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8334.25

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8334.25

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

282.49

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

282.49

Viet Nam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45407

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ TIGR [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Telkom and TDE purchased 45,407 Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) sourced from hydroelectric power plants (Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Air/PLTA) by 2025. Through this initiative, the companies support Scope 2 decarbonization efforts with the potential to reduce emissions by 42,425.7 tons of CO₂e per year.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

14.9

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

2186135.6

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

146742000000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3.47

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

increase in Scope 2 emissions due to asset expansion and data scope within TelkomGroup

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

41157.5

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tons of total waste

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

24.02

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Telkom Group has introduced waste management initiatives, including the sorting domestic and electronic waste, the provision of categorized waste bins, and the reuse of fiber optic cables. Additionally, in 2024, a reduction in the number of employees occurred due to the early retirement program, contributing to lower waste generation. In 2025, TelkomGroup generated 41,157.5 tons of waste, comprising 6,264.9 tons of non-hazardous waste and 34,892.6 tons of hazardous waste. The 2024 total was restated to 54,170.6 tons following data-collection adjustments.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

9367869.3

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Gigajoule

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.07

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Telkom Group's total energy consumption increased by 1.1% due to the addition of 3,531 Telkomsel BTS. However, this increase was partially offset by a reduction in fuel consumption, driven by efficiency improvements in the use of operational vehicles. In 2025, total energy consumption was 9,367,869.3 GJ, including 8,814,933.6 GJ of electricity and 68,001.5 GJ of renewable fuel. Renewable fuels represented 0.7% of total energy consumption, while electricity from renewable sources represented 0.1%. The 2024 total was restated to 9,361,163.8 GJ.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Greenhouse Gas Emissions (All Scopes)

(7.52.2) Metric value

4153661.3

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tonnes of CO2 equivalent

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

68

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The total GHG emissions of TelkomGroup (Market-based) in 2025 are 4,153,661.33 tCO₂e, consisting of 1% Scope 1 emissions, 52% Scope 2 emissions, and 47% Scope 3 emissions. There is an increase in emissions compared to the previous reporting year, particularly in Scope 3 emissions, due to the addition of calculation scopes covering categories 4, 7, 9, and 12. This step represents TelkomGroup's continuous improvement effort to strengthen GHG emissions management.

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Carbon Intensity

(7.52.2) Metric value

14.9

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tonnes of CO₂ equivalent

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Company's revenue (in billion Rupiah)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3.47

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Increase in Scope 2 emissions due to asset expansion and data scope within TelkomGroup
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/01/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

83730.04

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1972911.71

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2056641.750

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1645313.400

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46068.1

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2140067.5

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2186135.600

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-31.48

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from the 2020 baseline year.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

20% reduction in GHG emissions from the base year by 2030, with a goal of achieving net zero by 2060

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

TelkomGroup has identified six key decarbonization levers summarized in the Climate Transition Plan, including energy efficiency, electrification, renewable energy adoption, and the use of market-based instruments. These initiatives were selected based on TelkomGroup's emissions profile—dominated by electricity consumption—while also considering the national energy transition agenda and the need to maintain service reliability.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Net-zero targets
- ☒ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- ☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other

- ☒ Other metric, please specify :Diverted waste from landfill

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

12659

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

70

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

411575

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

-3168.7663833505

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target applies to Telkom's office operations across subsidiaries and covers both organic and non-organic office waste. Exclusions currently include construction waste and waste generated by vendors/contractors outside Telkom's direct operations.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Divert 70% of office waste from landfill by 2030

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Implement waste segregation at operational sites and engage waste management vendors to maximize recycling and recovery, while minimizing the amount of residual waste sent to landfill.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2060

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from the 2020 baseline year.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Achieving net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2060, in alignment with the government's target.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

10% energy consumption reduction through RAN AI, smart building management, liquid cooling, shelter-less BTS.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The target is reviewed annually as part of the Group sustainability performance review, considering progress against the target, changes in emissions performance, business activities, and relevant climate-related developments. The target may be revised where necessary to ensure continued alignment with the Company’s net-zero pathway.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from:

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Implemented	2	45791.15

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Renewable Energy Certificate Purchasing

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

42425.71

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Telkom and TDE purchased 45,407 Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) sourced from hydroelectric power plants (Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Air/PLTA) by 2025. Through this initiative, the companies support Scope 2 decarbonization efforts with the potential to reduce emissions by 42,425.7 tons of CO₂e per year.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

3365.44

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Telkomsel continues to expand the use of solar power plants at Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) by adding 86 new solar power plants in 2025. With this addition, Telkomsel has operated 360 BTS units with solar panels and 1 BTS unit that utilizes microhydro energy, with the total energy generated during 2025 reached 13,926 GJ. These BTS are spread not only in big cities, but also in underdeveloped, frontier, and outermost (3T) regions of Indonesia to provide excellent connections.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Telkom utilizes internal finance mechanisms to fund emissions reduction activities, including investments in renewable energy (e.g., solar PV installations), energy efficiency programs (e.g., IoT-based energy monitoring), and carbon offset initiatives (e.g., reforestation projects), to support our medium- and long-term decarbonization goals.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

TelkomGroup disclosed total water withdrawal of approximately 3,728 ML in 2025. The figure in the water-withdrawal trend chart is reported more precisely as 3,728.4 ML. Most water is supplied by third parties, primarily Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (PDAM), and the calculation is based on converted PDAM water-consumption bills.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Telkom's operations do not rely on water withdrawals as a core input. Therefore, volumes of water withdrawn by source are not monitored, as water is only used for basic office and facility needs (e.g., sanitation, cleaning, and cooling).

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water quality is not relevant to Telkom's business model since our services and infrastructure do not depend on process water or water-intensive production activities.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are not monitored as discharges are minimal, limited to domestic wastewater from office and facility operations, which are insignificant compared to water-intensive industries.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Telkom does not monitor discharge destinations in detail, as water is discharged only as domestic wastewater through municipal systems or onsite sewage treatment plants (STPs). These discharges are not material to our operations.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge treatment is not monitored quantitatively, but domestic wastewater from facilities is directed either to municipal treatment systems or Telkom-managed STPs where applicable. As a telecommunications provider, Telkom has no industrial effluent that requires specialized treatment.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

(9.2.4) Please explain

Some Telkom buildings and facilities are equipped with Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). For these sites, wastewater discharge quality is tested regularly through laboratory analysis to ensure compliance with local effluent standards. The testing is conducted monthly. This monitoring is limited to facilities that operate STPs, as the rest of Telkom's offices and sites discharge domestic wastewater through municipal systems.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Emissions to water containing nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, or other priority substances are not monitored, as Telkom's operations do not involve industrial processes that generate such discharges. Water use is limited to domestic purposes in offices and facilities, where wastewater is discharged through municipal systems or sewage treatment plants (STPs), which are not significant sources of chemical pollutants.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge temperature is not monitored, as Telkom's operations do not include cooling processes or other activities that would alter the thermal characteristics of discharged water. Discharges are limited to domestic wastewater from office facilities and do not present risks related to thermal pollution.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

TelkomGroup does not measure Water discharges, so the total water consumption similar to the water withdrawal
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

3728.4

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water consumption increased primarily because the reporting scope was expanded in 2025 to include subsidiaries with their own building assets, such as Telkom Metra, Telin, Telkom Akses, and TIF. As business activities increased, so did water consumption. However, thanks to the introduction of water-efficient technologies and processes, the company expects water consumption to remain stable over the next five years, balancing any fluctuations in business operations. In 2025, TelkomGroup assessed water stress across its STO areas: 12.9% were in the extremely high-water-stress category and 29.9% were in the high-water-stress category. The 2023 and 2024 data were restated due to methodology adjustments.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are not monitored as discharges are minimal, limited to domestic wastewater from office and facility operations, which are insignificant compared to water-intensive industries.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

3728.4

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water consumption increased primarily because the reporting scope was expanded in 2025 to include subsidiaries with their own building assets, such as Telkom Metra, Telin, Telkom Akses, and TIF. As business activities increased, so did water consumption. However, thanks to the introduction of water-efficient technologies and processes, the company expects water consumption to remain stable over the next five years, balancing any fluctuations in business operations. In 2025, TelkomGroup assessed water stress across its STO areas: 12.9% were in the extremely high-water-stress category and 29.9% were in the high-water-stress category. The 2023 and 2024 data were restated due to methodology adjustments.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Telkom has identified that some of its operations could potentially be exposed to water stress due to climate-related risks, particularly in regions that may experience droughts or reduced water availability in the future. However, the exact volume of water withdrawn from areas currently under water stress is unknown, as most entities in TelkomGroup source water from PDAM (Regional Water Utility Company). In 2025, total water withdrawal was 3,728 ML, compared with 3,538.7 ML in 2024; the increase was mainly driven by an expanded reporting scope, and 2023 and 2024 data were restated following data-collection methodology adjustments. The assessment found that approximately 12.9% of STO areas were in extremely high-water-stress areas and 29.9% were in high-water-stress areas. This assessment is an initial step toward more comprehensive water-management targets and strategies; no quantitative forecast of future withdrawals was provided.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Telkom has recognized that several of its critical infrastructure sites are exposed to climate-related risks, such as extreme rainfall. However, regarding risks related to water withdrawal, discharge and consumption, no facilities have been identified as having inherent vulnerabilities. In 2025, Telkom assessed water stress in its STO areas and found that approximately 12.9% were in the extremely high-water-stress category and 29.9% were in the high-water-stress category. TelkomGroup reported total water withdrawal of 3,728 ML in 2025; the reporting scope expanded to include additional subsidiaries, and 2023 and 2024 data were restated following changes to the data-collection methodology.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Telkom has recognized that several of its critical infrastructure sites are exposed to climate-related risks, such as extreme rainfall. However, regarding risks related to water withdrawal, discharge and consumption, no facilities have been identified as having inherent vulnerabilities. The 2025 water-stress assessment findings would support further risk analysis of TelkomGroup's subsidiaries and water suppliers.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	146742000000000	39357901512.71	Slight increase in water withdrawal efficiency due to ongoing investments in water-smart technologies and sustainable practices.

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Telkom's products and services, which are primarily in the field of telecommunications, digital services, and ICT infrastructure, do not contain substances classified as hazardous by regulatory authorities. The company does not manufacture products involving chemical formulations or materials that would typically include hazardous

substances. As such, no hazardous substances are present in Telkom's product portfolio, and there is no associated risk of release to the environment or exposure to customers. During 2025, safety information labeling was included on all electronic devices, such as modems, in accordance with applicable standards and regulations; no incidents of non-compliance were identified regarding product and service information, labeling, or marketing communications. TelkomGroup's hazardous waste included electronic waste, and PINS and Telkomsel managed end-of-life information-technology hardware products, through repair, reuse, transfer, or disposal processes.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.6) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(9.14.7) Please explain

As a telecommunications service company, our primary products and services do not have significant direct interactions with water resources. Therefore, we have judged it unnecessary to classify our products and services as low water impact.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Primary reason for not setting a target in this category	Explain why you do not have a target set in this category
Water pollution	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No standardized procedure	<i>Telkom is currently strengthening water-risk assessment and data coverage before establishing more comprehensive quantitative targets</i>
Water withdrawals	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No standardized procedure	<i>Telkom is currently strengthening water-risk assessment and data coverage before establishing more comprehensive quantitative targets</i>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No standardized procedure	<i>Telkom is currently strengthening water-risk assessment and data coverage before establishing more comprehensive quantitative targets</i>
Other	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years		

[Fixed row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(10.1.2) Primary reason for not having a plastics-related target

Select from:

☒ Insufficient data on operations

(10.1.3) Explain why you did not have an active plastics-related target in the reporting year

As a telecom provider, our focus on connectivity and digital services involves minimal plastic use. Given our low plastic impact, we do not have or plan to set plastics-related targets at this time

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Telkom does not produce or commercialize plastic polymers. The company's core business is in telecommunications and digital services, which do not involve plastic manufacturing.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Telkom does not manufacture or sell plastic-based goods or components. Equipment and devices provided to customers are sourced from third-party vendors.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

For connectivity products such as Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) including modems, set-top boxes, and fiber optic cables, Telkom requires vendors to use durable plastic materials to ensure product longevity, reliability, and safety in customer use.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Telkom does not produce or commercialize plastic packaging as part of its operations.

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Telkom does not produce or commercialize consumer goods packaged in plastics. Packaging of ICT equipment is managed by vendors and suppliers.

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

Telkom supports an environmentally friendly work culture for all its employees, including fostering waste management habits and awareness. Within the Telkom office, three Reverse Vending Machine (RVM) locations are available for employees to exchange plastic bottles for points, specifically at the side lobby of Telkom Landmark Tower (TLT) Jakarta, the 7th-floor food court of TLT Jakarta, and Menara Multimedia Jakarta. By 2025, Telkom had processed 3.3 tons or the equivalent of 177,915 plastic bottles. The collected plastic bottle waste is recycled into useful recycled products, including bags, tote bags, pouches, laptop bags, and various other recyclable items. For the provision of RVM and the plastic waste recycling process, Telkom collaborates with a third party, namely PlasticPay. In addition to transforming the packaging aspect, Telkomsel also optimizes the management of SIM card waste through a recycling program. SIM card waste and its shells collected from Telkomsel's partners throughout Indonesia are managed by a third party, PlusTik, which is engaged in waste management. Throughout 2025, approximately 0.3 tons of SIM card waste were converted into 10,000 phone holders, 10,000 starter pack displays, and 10,000 basket organizers. These products will subsequently be redistributed to Telkomsel Smart Offices (TSO) for operational use.

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

No other plastic-related activities apply to Telkom's operations outside those described above.
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage not available

☒ None

(10.4.12) Please explain

We do not currently monitor this specific metric, but we have provided this information to fulfill the reporting requirements for the waste section, as we have E-waste to report.
[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production, commercialization and/or use

(10.6.1) Total weight of plastic waste generated and/or managed (Metric tons)

166.9

(10.6.5) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Preparation for reuse

(10.6.16) Please explain

As of 2025, TIF (Telkom Subsidiary) successfully diverted 166.9 tons of fiber optic cable waste from final disposal, equivalent to approximately 73% of the total cable waste managed. This figure is obtained from a comparison between the amount of cable waste that has been and can be reused, and the total cable waste collected by TIF.

Provision of waste management

(10.6.1) Total weight of plastic waste generated and/or managed (Metric tons)

3.3

(10.6.2) Waste management activities available to report

Select from:

☒ Weight collected

(10.6.3) Total weight of plastic waste collected (Metric tons)

3.3

(10.6.5) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Recycling

(10.6.8) % recycling

3.3

(10.6.16) Please explain

Telkom supports an environmentally friendly work culture for all its employees, including fostering waste management habits and awareness. Within the Telkom office, three Reverse Vending Machine (RVM) locations are available for employees to exchange plastic bottles for points, specifically at the side lobby of Telkom Landmark Tower (TLT) Jakarta, the 7th-floor food court of TLT Jakarta, and Menara Multimedia Jakarta. By 2025, Telkom had processed 3.3 tons or the equivalent of 177,915 plastic bottles. The collected plastic bottle waste is recycled into useful recycled products, including bags, tote bags, pouches, laptop bags, and various other recyclable items. For the provision of RVM and the plastic waste recycling process, Telkom collaborates with a third party, namely PlasticPay.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Species management

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ State and benefit indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Although we do not operate directly in areas critical for biodiversity, we consider locations within our service reach as part of our responsibility. We have actively contributed to conservation efforts, as highlighted in our annual report. In 2025, these include mangrove planting, coral reef restoration, and tree planting.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Although we do not operate directly in areas critical for biodiversity, we consider locations within our service reach as part of our responsibility. We have actively contributed to conservation efforts, as highlighted in our annual report. In 2025, these include mangrove planting, coral reef restoration, and tree planting.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Although we do not operate directly in areas critical for biodiversity, we consider locations within our service reach as part of our responsibility. We have actively contributed to conservation efforts, as highlighted in our annual report. In 2025, these include mangrove planting, coral reef restoration, and tree planting.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Although we do not operate directly in areas critical for biodiversity, we consider locations within our service reach as part of our responsibility. We have actively contributed to conservation efforts, as highlighted in our annual report. In 2025, these include mangrove planting, coral reef restoration, and tree planting.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Although we do not operate directly in areas critical for biodiversity, we consider locations within our service reach as part of our responsibility. We have actively contributed to conservation efforts, as highlighted in our annual report. In 2025, these include mangrove planting, coral reef restoration, and tree planting.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Although we do not operate directly in areas critical for biodiversity, we consider locations within our service reach as part of our responsibility. We have actively contributed to conservation efforts, as highlighted in our annual report. In 2025, these include mangrove planting, coral reef restoration, and tree planting. In 2025, Telkom reported planting 110,042 mangrove trees and seagrass and transplanting 760 coral reef substrates across various Indonesian coastal locations. Telkom planted 80,800 trees across 8.1 hectares at eight location points, with local-community participation; plant survival since 2022 was reported at approximately 70%. Telkom developed a publicly accessible WebGIS to monitor conservation areas and tree-planting locations, and conducted carbon-stock assessments for its forest and mangrove restoration initiatives.

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Manusela National Park, Seram Island, Maluku

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of the Sulawesi Maluku Papua Cable System (SMPCS) project, Telkom's undersea and terrestrial cable infrastructure passes through the National Park for approximately 44 km.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Scheduling

☒ Restoration

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

☒ Abatement controls

☒ Operational controls

☒ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones. Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Wakatobi National Park, Southeast Sulawesi

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of the Sulawesi Maluku Papua Cable System (SMPCS) project, Telkom's undersea and terrestrial cable infrastructure passes through the National Park for approximately 15.6 km.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Scheduling

☒ Restoration

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

☒ Abatement controls

☒ Operational controls

☒ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones. Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are

designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park, North Sulawesi

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of the fiber optic backbone deployment project, Telkom's terrestrial cable infrastructure passes through the National Park for approximately 3.4 km.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Scheduling | ☒ Abatement controls |
| ☒ Restoration | ☒ Operational controls |
| ☒ Site selection | ☒ Biodiversity offsets |
| ☒ Project design | |
| ☒ Physical controls | |

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones. Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park, South Sulawesi

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of the fiber optic backbone deployment project, Telkom's terrestrial cable infrastructure passes through the National Park for approximately 12 km.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scheduling
- ☒ Restoration
- ☒ Site selection
- ☒ Project design
- ☒ Physical controls

- ☒ Abatement controls
- ☒ Operational controls
- ☒ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones. Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Manupeu Tanah Daru National Park, East Nusa Tenggara

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of the fiber optic backbone deployment project, Telkom's terrestrial cable infrastructure passes through the National Park for approximately 20 km.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Scheduling

☒ Restoration

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

☒ Abatement controls

☒ Operational controls

☒ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones. Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of the fiber optic backbone deployment project, Telkom's terrestrial cable infrastructure passes through the nature reserve area for approximately 10.9 km.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Scheduling

☒ Restoration

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

☒ Abatement controls

☒ Operational controls

☒ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones. Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed

areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

West Bali National Park, Bali

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of the fiber optic backbone deployment project, Telkom's terrestrial cable infrastructure passes through the National Park for approximately 26.8 km.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Scheduling | ☒ Abatement controls |
| ☒ Restoration | ☒ Operational controls |
| ☒ Site selection | ☒ Biodiversity offsets |
| ☒ Project design | |
| ☒ Physical controls | |

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones. Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ruteng Nature Tourism Park, East Nusa Tenggara

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of its fiber optic rollout to support the cellular network, Telkom's terrestrial cable line crosses about 16.2 km of the nature tourism park.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Scheduling | ☒ Abatement controls |
| ☒ Restoration | ☒ Operational controls |
| ☒ Site selection | ☒ Biodiversity offsets |
| ☒ Project design | |
| ☒ Physical controls | |

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones. Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Selat Laut Nature Reserve, Kotabaru, South Kalimantan

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of the Sabang-Lhokseumawe-Medan Cable System project, Telkom's undersea and terrestrial cable infrastructure passes through the nature reserve area for approximately 400 meters.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Scheduling

☒ Restoration

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Abatement controls

☒ Operational controls

☒ Biodiversity offsets

☒ Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones. Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kutai Kartanegara Forest, East Kalimantan

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of its fiber optic rollout to support the cellular network, Telkom's terrestrial cable line overlap about 5.52 hectares of the forest.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Scheduling

☒ Restoration

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

☒ Abatement controls

☒ Operational controls

☒ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones.

Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

Row 11

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kerinci Seblat National Park, West Sumatera

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of the fiber optic backbone deployment project, Telkom's terrestrial cable infrastructure passes through the National Park for approximately 18 km.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Scheduling

☒ Restoration

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

☒ Abatement controls

☒ Operational controls

☒ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones. Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens

accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

Row 12

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

South Bukit Barisan National Park, Lampung

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of the fiber optic backbone deployment project, Telkom's terrestrial cable infrastructure passes through the National Park for approximately 41.86 km.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Scheduling | ☒ Abatement controls |
| ☒ Restoration | ☒ Operational controls |
| ☒ Site selection | ☒ Biodiversity offsets |
| ☒ Project design | |
| ☒ Physical controls | |

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones. Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

Row 13

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kintamani Nature Reserve, Bali

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

As part of the fiber optic backbone deployment project, Telkom's terrestrial cable infrastructure passes through the National Park

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scheduling
- ☒ Restoration
- ☒ Site selection
- ☒ Project design
- ☒ Physical controls

- ☒ Abatement controls
- ☒ Operational controls
- ☒ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Telkom's activities within protected areas, including national parks, are governed by a comprehensive set of mitigation actions to minimize ecological impacts and ensure alignment with conservation objectives. These measures include: Route Planning and Land Use Control Infrastructure alignments are designed to avoid critical habitats, sensitive ecosystems, and protected species areas. Land disturbance is minimized through careful siting, micro-routing, and restriction of work zones. Construction Phase Management Activities are subject to strict controls, including erosion and sedimentation prevention, slope stabilization, and restoration of vegetation after installation. Waste management protocols prohibit the disposal of hazardous (B3) materials or chemical discharge in park areas. Noise, vibration, and dust are actively controlled to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Replanting and rehabilitation programs are implemented in disturbed areas with native species to restore ecological function. Buffer zones are established to protect water bodies, forest corridors, and critical biodiversity areas. Construction schedules are adapted to avoid sensitive periods such as breeding or migration seasons. Operational Safeguards Routine monitoring is conducted to assess environmental performance, detect potential biodiversity impacts, and ensure compliance with environmental permits. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to avoid spills, contamination, or habitat degradation during operation. Community and Stakeholder Engagement Collaboration with the Balai Taman Nasional and local communities ensures that activities are aligned with park management plans. Local participation in monitoring and reporting strengthens accountability and transparency. Compliance and Reporting All activities follow the frameworks set out in RPP, RKT, and RKL documents, with periodic reporting to authorities. Telkom commits to corrective measures where monitoring identifies risks or non-compliance, ensuring continuous improvement in biodiversity management.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

All data points in CDP response

- ☒ All data points in CDP response

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ AA1000AS

☒ ISO 14064-1

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The 2025 Sustainability Report was externally assured by TÜV Rheinland Indonesia against the GRI Standards 2021 and in accordance with AA1000ASv3. TelkomGroup's 2025 GHG inventory was separately verified by TÜV Rheinland Indonesia in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019, using ISO 14064-1 as the applicable criteria, at a limited assurance level. The verification covered the 2025 GHG inventory of Telkom and its subsidiaries, and identified discrepancies were addressed and corrected.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

SR Assurance and GHG Verification.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	<i>Telkom's 2025 Sustainability Report</i>	<i>Sustainability Report FY 2025.pdf</i>

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

