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

Consolidated financial statements
as of September 30, 2019 (unaudited) and for nine months period then ended (unaudited)

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

Consolidated Financial Statements as of September 30, 2019
and for the nine-months period ended (unaudited)
Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk and its Subsidiaries

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we undersigned:

1. Name	: Ririek Adriansyah
Business address	: Jl. Japati No.1 Bandung 40133
Address	: Jl. Kenanga V B-6 No. 6 Taman Duta RT 002 RW 009 Kelurahan Cisalak, Kecamatan Sukma Jaya, Depok
Phone	: (022) 452 7101
Position	: President Director

2. Name	: Harry M. Zen
Business address	: Jl. Japati No.1 Bandung 40133
Alamat Domisili	: Jl. H. Namin No. 48 A Kelurahan Cipete Utara Kecamatan Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan
Phone	: (022) 452 7201/ 021 520 9824
Position	: Director of Finance

We hereby state as follows:

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

This statement is considered to be true and correct.

Jakarta, October 30 , 2019

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Ririek Adriansyah
President Director

Harry M. Zen
Director of Finance

PERUSAHAAN PESEROAN (PERSERO)
PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 AND FOR THE NINE MONTHS PERIOD THEN ENDED
(UNAUDITED)

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

	Notes	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2c,2e,2u,3,30,35	15,017	17,439
Other current financial assets	2c,2e,2u,4,30,35	692	1,304
Trade receivables - net provision for impairment of receivables	2g,2u,2ac,5,35		
Related parties	2c,30	2,475	2,126
Third parties		11,905	9,288
Other receivables - net of provision for impairment of receivables	2g,2u,35	428	727
Inventories - net provision for obsolescence	2h,6	685	717
Assets held for sale	2j,9	526	340
Prepaid taxes	2t,25	2,690	2,749
Claim for tax refund	2t,25	1,029	596
Other current assets	2c,2i,2m,7,30	9,680	7,982
Total Current Assets		45,127	43,268
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Long-term investments	2f,2u,8	2,943	2,472
Property and equipment - net of accumulated depreciation	2l,2m,2ab,9,33	149,001	143,248
Intangible assets - net of accumulated amortization	2d,2k,2n,2ab,11	5,520	5,032
Deferred tax assets - net	2t,25	2,718	2,504
Other non-current assets	2c,2g,2i,2n,2t,2u,10,25,30,35	9,681	9,672
Total Non-current Assets		169,863	162,928
TOTAL ASSETS		**214,990**	**206,196**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables	2o,2u,12,35		
Related parties	2c,30	876	993
Third parties		12,841	13,773
Other payables	2u,35	378	448
Taxes payable	2t,25	4,888	1,180
Accrued expenses	2c,2u,13,30,35	12,899	12,769
Unearned income	2r,14	5,700	5,190
Advances from customers	2c,30	1,056	1,569
Short-term bank loans	2c,2p,2u,15a,30,35	5,408	4,043
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	2c,2m,2p,2u,2v,15b,30,35	9,834	6,296
Total Current Liabilities		53,880	46,261
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liabilities - net	2t,25	1,281	1,252
Unearned income	2r,14	817	652
Long service award provisions	2s,29	916	852
Pension benefits and other post-employment benefits obligations	2s,28	5,577	5,555
Long-term borrowings - net of current maturities	2c,2m,2p,2u,2v,16,30,35	35,562	33,748
Other liabilities	2u,2o	511	573
Total Non-current Liabilites		44,664	42,632
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**98,544**	**88,893**
EQUITY			
Capital stock	1c,18	4,953	4,953
Additional paid-in capital	2w,19	2,930	2,455
Other equity	2f,2u,20	447	507
Retained earnings			
Appropriated	27	15,337	15,337
Unappropriated		75,927	75,658
Net equity attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		99,594	98,910
Non-controlling interest	2b,17	16,852	18,393
TOTAL EQUITY		**116,446**	**117,303**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**214,990**	**206,196**

**PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Nine Months Period Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited)
(Amounts in the tables expressed in billions of Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)**

	Notes	2019	2018
REVENUES	2c,2r,21,30	**102,631**	**99,203**
Operation, maintenance and telecommunication service expenses	2c,2r,23,30	(31,056)	(33,432)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	2k,2l,2m,9,11	(17,259)	(15,873)
Personnel expenses	2c,2r,2s,22,30	(9,744)	(10,299)
Interconnection expenses	2c,2r,30	(3,920)	(3,074)
General and administrative expenses	2c,2r,24,30	(4,932)	(4,503)
Marketing expenses	2c,2r,30	(2,949)	(2,983)
Gain (losses) on foreign exchange - net	2q	(58)	76
Other income	2l,2r,9c	1,348	848
Other expenses	2r,9c	(607)	(521)
OPERATING PROFIT		**33,454**	**29,442**
Finance income	2c,30	882	804
Finance cost	2c,2p,2r,30	(3,219)	(2,619)
Share of profit of associated companies	2f,8	(3)	45
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		**31,114**	**27,672**
INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) BENEFIT	2t,25		
Current		(8,196)	(6,789)
Deferred		282	(196)
		(7,914)	(6,985)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**23,200**	**20,687**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Foreign currency translation	2f,2q,20	(61)	226
Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	2u,20	4	(12)
Share of other comprehensive income of associated companies	2f,8	39	(20)
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Defined benefit actuarial gain (loss) - net	2s,28	-	-
Other comprehensive income - net		(18)	194
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**23,182**	**20,881**
Profit for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		16,459	14,232
Non-controlling interests	2b,17	6,741	6,455
		23,200	**20,687**
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		16,441	14,426
Non-controlling interests	2b	6,741	6,455
		23,182	**20,881**
BASIC EARNING PER SHARE			
(in full amount)	2x,26		
Net income per share		166.15	143.67
Net income per ADS (100 Series B shares per ADS)		16,614.81	14,336.73

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Nine Months Period Ended september 30, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited)
(Amounts in the tables expressed in billions of Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

		Attributable to owners of the parent company							
					Retained earnings				
Description	**Notes**	**Capital stock**	**Additional paid-in capital**	**Other equity**	**Appropriated**	**Unappropriated**	**Net**	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
Balance, January 1, 2019		**4,953**	**2,455**	**507**	**15,337**	**75,658**	**98,910**	**18,393**	**117,303**
Capital contribution to subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	59	59
Transaction under common control		-	249	-	-	-	249	170	419
Divestment of subsidiaries		-	226	-	-	-	226	-	226
Acquisition of non-controlling interest		-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	27	24
Cash dividens	17,27	-	-	-	-	(16,229)	(16,229)	(8,538)	(24,767)
Profit for the period	2b,17	-	-	-	-	16,459	16,459	6,741	23,200
Other comprehensive income	2f,2q,2s,2u,17	-	-	(57)	-	39	(18)	-	(18)
Balance, September 30, 2019		**4,953**	**2,930**	**447**	**15,337**	**75,927**	**99,594**	**16,852**	**116,446**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Nine Months Period Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited)
(Amounts in the tables expressed in billions of Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

		Attributable to owners of the parent company								
						Retained earnings				
Description	**Notes**	**Capital stock**	**Additional paid-in capital**	**Treasury stock**	**Other equity**	**Appropriated**	**Unappropriated**	**Net**	**Non-controlling interets**	**Total equity**
Balance, January 1, 2018		**5,040**	**4,931**	**(2,541)**	**387**	**15,337**	**69,559**	**92,713**	**19,417**	**112,130**
Capital contribution to subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
Acquisition of businesses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19)	(19)
Cash dividens	17,27	-	-	-	-	-	(16,609)	(16,609)	(10,130)	(26,739)
Cancellation for treasury stocks		(87)	(2,454)	2,541	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	2b,17	-	-	-	-	-	14,232	14,232	6,455	20,687
Other comprehensive income - net	2f,2q,2s,2u,17	-	-	-	214	-	(20)	194	-	194
Balance, September 30, 2018		**4,953**	**2,477**	**-**	**601**	**15,337**	**67,162**	**90,530**	**15,757**	**106,287**

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Nine Months Period Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited)
(Amounts in the tables expressed in billions of Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Total cash receipts from customers and other operators		98,450	90,118
Cash payments for value added taxes - net		1,531	1,049
Interest income received		882	828
Cash payments for expenses		(43,984)	(42,769)
Cash payments to employees		(9,404)	(10,899)
Cash payments for corporate and final income taxes		(6,254)	(7,496)
Payment for interest costs		(3,264)	(2,663)
Other cash receipts - net		306	124
Net cash provided by operating activities		**38,263**	**28,292**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	9	1,261	838
Proceeds from divestment of subsidiaries		395	-
Proceeds from insurance claims	9	95	75
Dividen received from associated companies	8	11	9
Purchase of property and equipment	9.37	(21,563)	(24,633)
Acquisition of businesses, net of acquired cash		(1,108)	(232)
Purchase of intangible assets	11.37	(1,424)	(2,274)
Redemption of other current financial assets - net		714	847
Additional contribution on long-term investments	8	(225)	(274)
Increase (decrease) in advances and other assets		(289)	1,542
Net cash used in investing activities		**(22,133)**	**(24,102)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from bank loans and other borrowings	15.16	21,744	28,053
Capital contribution of non-controling interests in subsidiaries		59	34
Cash dividends paid to the Company's stockholder subsidiaries	27	(16,229)	(16,609)
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries		(8,538)	(10,130)
Repayments of loan and other borrowings	15.16	(15,422)	(17,302)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(18,386)**	**(15,954)**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(2,256)**	**(11,764)**
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(166)**	**285**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	3	**17,439**	**25,145**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	3	**15,017**	**13,666**

1. GENERAL

a. Establishment and general information

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

In 1991, the status of the Company was changed into a state-owned limited liability corporation ("Persero") based on Government Regulation No. 25/1991. The ultimate parent of the Company is the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (the "Government") (Notes 1c and 18).

The Company was established based on notarial deed No. 128 dated September 24, 1991 of Imas Fatimah, S.H. Its deed of establishment was approved by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. C2-6870.HT.01.01.Th.1991 dated November 19, 1991 and was published in State Gazette No. 5 dated January 17, 1992, Supplement No. 210. The Articles of Association has been amended several times, the latest amendments of which were about increase the flexibility and independency of Commissioners in approving the Directors' actions at a certain threshold and changes in authorized and issued capital stocks due to the transfer of total shares of cancelation treasury stocks by deducting from equity as stated in notarial deed No. 34 and No. 35 dated May 15, 2018 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., MKn. The latest amendments were accepted and approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia ("MoLHR") in its Letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0214555 dated June 8, 2018 and MoLHR decision's No. AHU-0013328.AH.01.02 year 2018 dated July 2, 2018.

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

a. Main business:
   i. Planning, building, providing, developing, operating, marketing or selling or leasing, and maintaining telecommunications and information networks in a broad sense in accordance with prevailing regulations.
   ii. Planning, developing, providing, marketing or selling, and improving telecommunications and information services in a broad sense in accordance with prevailing regulations.
   iii. Investing including equity capital in other companies in line with achieving the purposes and objectives of the Company.

b. Supporting business:
   i. Providing payment transactions and money transferring services through telecommunications and information networks.
   ii. Performing activities and other undertakings in connection with the optimization of the Company's resources, which among others, include the utilization of the Company's property and equipment and moving assets, information systems, education and training, repairs and maintenance facilities.
   iii. Collaborating with other parties in order to optimize the information, communication or technology resources owned by other parties as service provider in information, communication and technology industry as to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Company.

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

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

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment and general information (continued)

The Company was granted several networks and/or services licenses by the Government which are valid for an unlimited period of time as long as the Company complies with prevailing laws and fulfills the obligation stated in those licenses. For every license issued by the Ministry of Communication and Information ("MoCI"), an evaluation is performed annually and an overall evaluation is performed every (5) five years. The Company is obliged to submit reports of networks and/or services annually to the Indonesian Directorate General of Post and Informatics ("DGPI"), which replaced the previous Indonesian Directorate General of Post and Telecommunications ("DGPT").

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

Details of these licenses are as follows:

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

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

1. GENERAL (continued)

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

1. Board of Commissioners and Directors

Based on resolutions made at the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of Stockholders of the Company as covered by notarial deed No. 133 and No. 54 of Ashoya Ratam., S.H., M.Kn. dated May 24, 2019 and April 27, 2018, the composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, were as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
President Commissioner	Rhenald Kasali	Hendri Saparini
Commisioner	Edwin Hidayat Abdullah	Edwin Hidayat Abdullah
Commisioner	Isa Rachmatarwata	Isa Rachmatarwata
Commisioner	Ismail	Rinaldi Firmansyah
Commissioner	Marcelino Pandin	-
Independent Commissioner	Marsudi Wahyu Kisworo	Pamijati Pamela Johanna
Independent Commissioner	Cahyana Ahmadjayadi	Cahyana Ahmadjayadi
Independent Commissioner	Margiyono Darsasumarja	Margiyono Darsasumarja
President Director	Ririek Adriansyah	Alex Janangkih Sinaga
Director of Finance	Harry Mozarta Zen	Harry Mozarta Zen
Director of Digital Business	Faizal Rochmad Djoemadi	David Bangun
Director of Strategic Portfolio	Achmad Sugiarto	-
Director of Enterprise and Business Service	Bogi Witjaksono	Dian Rachmawan
Director of Wholesale and International Services	Edwin Aristiawan	Abdus Somad Arief
Director of Human Capital Management	Edi Witjara	Herdy Rosadi Harman
Director of Network, Information Technology and Solution	Zulhelfi Abidin	Zulhelfi Abidin
Director of Consumer Service	Siti Choiriana	Siti Choiriana

2. Audit Committee, Corporate Secretary, and Internal Audit

The composition of the Company's Audit Committee, Corporate Secretary, and Internal Audit as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, were as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Chairman	Margiyono Darsasumarja	Margiyono Darsasumarja
Secretary	Tjatur Purwadi	Tjatur Purwadi
Member	Ismail	Rinaldi Firmansyah
Member	Marcelino Pandin	Cahyana Ahmadjayadi
Member	Sarimin Mietra Sardi	Sarimin Mietra Sardi
Corporate Secretary	Andi Setiawan	Andi Setiawan
Internal Audit	Harry Suseno Hadisoebroto	Harry Suseno Hadisoebroto

3. Employees

As of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company and subsidiaries ("Group") had 24,269 employees and 24,071 employees (unaudited), respectively.

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of securities of the Company

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

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

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

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

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

At the AGM held on April 19, 2013, the minutes of which were covered by notarial deed No. 38 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn., the stockholders approved the Company's 5-for-1 stock split for Series A Dwiwarna and Series B shares. Series A Dwiwarna share with par value of Rp250 per share was split into 1 Series A Dwiwarna share with par value of Rp50 per share and 4 Series B shares with par value of Rp50 per share. The stock split resulted in an increase of the Company's authorized capital stock from 1 Series A Dwiwarna and 79,999,999,999 Series B shares to 1 Series A Dwiwarna and 399,999,999,999 Series B shares. The issued capital stock increase from 1 Series A Dwiwarna and 20,159,999,279 Series B shares to 1 Series A Dwiwarna and 100,799,996,399 Series B shares. After the stock split, each ADS represented 200 Series B shares. Effective from October 26, 2016, the Company change the ratio of Depositary Receipt from 1 ADS representing 200 series B shares to become 1 ADS representing 100 series B shares (Note 18). Profit per ADS information have been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the changes in the ratio of ADS.

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

As of September 30, 2019, all of the Company's Series B shares are listed on the IDX and 51.299.161 ADS shares are listed on the NYSE (Note 18).

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

1. GENERAL (continued)

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

On June 25, 2010 the Company issued the second rupiah bonds with a nominal amount of Rp1,005 billion for Series A, a five-year period and Rp1,995 billion for Series B, a ten-year period, respectively, are listed on the IDX (Note 16.b.i).

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

d. Subsidiaries

As of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company has consolidated the following directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries (Notes 2b and 2d):

(i) Direct subsidiaries:

Subsidiary/place of incorporation	Nature of business/date of Incorporation or acquisition by the Company	Year of start of commercial operations	Percentage of ownership interest		Total assets before elimination	
			September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
PT Telekomunikasi Selular ("**Telkomsel**"), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Telecommunication - provides telecommunication facilities and mobile celuller services using Global Systems for Mobile Communication ("GSM") technology/ May 26, 1995	1995	65	65	83,685	82,650
PT Multimedia Nusantara ("**Metra**"), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Network telecommunication services and multimedia/ May 9, 2003	1998	100	100	17,432	16,524
PT Dayamitra Telekomunikasi ("**Dayamitra**"), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Telecommunication/ May 17, 2001	1995	100	100	15.291	13,053
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia International ("**TII**"), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Telecommunication/ July 31, 2003	1995	100	100	10,468	10,408
PT Graha Sarana Duta ("**GSD**"), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Leasing of offices and providing building management and maintenance services, civil consultant and developer/ April 25, 2001	1982	100	100	5,930	5,805
PT PINS Indonesia ("**PINS**"), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Telecommunication construction and services/ August 15, 2002	1995	100	100	4,321	4,004
PT Telkom Akses ("**Telkom Akses**"), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Construction, service and trade in the field of telecommunication/ November 26, 2012	2013	100	100	3,772	4,244
PT Telkom Satelit Indonesia ("Telkomsat"), previously *PT. Patra Telekomunikasi Indonesia* Jakarta, Indonesia	Telecomunication - provides satellite communication system, services and facilities/ September 28, 1995	1996	100	100	3,297	3,192
PT Infrastruktur Telekomunikasi Indonesia *("Telkom Infratel"), Jakarta, Indonesia*	Construction, service And trade in the field of telecommunication/ January 16, 2014	2014	100	100	2,841	3,351

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

1. GENERAL (continued)

d. Subsidiaries (continued)

(i) Direct subsidiaries (continued):

Subsidiary/place of incorporation	Nature of business/date of Incorporation or acquisition by the Company	Year of start of commercial operations	Percentage of ownership interest		Total assets before elimination	
			September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
PT Metra-Net (“**Metranet**”), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Multimedia portal service/ April 17, 2009	2009	100	100	1,142	782
PT Napsindo Primatel Internasional (“**Napsindo**”), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Telecommunication - provides Network Access Point (NAP), Voice Over Data (VOD) and other related services/ December 29, 1998	1999; ceased operations on January 13, 2006	60	60	5	5
PT Jalin Pembayaran Nusantara (“**Jalin**”),* *Jakarta, Indonesia**	Payment services - principal, swithcing, clearing and settlement activities/ November 3, 2016	2016	-	100	-	298

*The Company sold 67% it’s ownership on Jalin, and Jalin became an associated company (notes 8)

(ii) Indirect subsidiaries:

Subsidiary/place of incorporation	Nature of business/date of Incorporation or acquisition by the Company	Year of start of commercial operations	Percentage of ownership interest		Total assets before elimination	
			September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
PT Sigma Cipta Caraka (“**Sigma**”), *Tangerang, Indonesia*	Information technology service - system implementation and integration service, outsourcing and software license maintenance/ May 1,1987	1988	100	100	7,559	7,785
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Pte. Ltd., **("Telin Singapore")** *Singapore*	Telecommunication/ December 6, 2007	2008	100	100	3,480	3,413
PT Infomedia Nusantara (“**Infomedia**”), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Data and information service - provides telecommunication information services and other information services in the form of print and electronic media and call center services/ September 22,1999	1984	100	100	2,451	2,389
PT Telkom Landmark Tower (**“TLT”**), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Service for property development and management/ February 1, 2012	2012	55	55	2,100	2,128
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Ltd, **("Telin Hong Kong")** *Hong Kong*	Telecommunication/ December 8, 2010	2010	100	100	1,694	1,185
PT Metra Digital Media (“**MD Media**”), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Directory information services/ January 22, 2013	2013	100	100	1,535	1,339
PT Metra Digital Investama (**“MDI”**), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Trading and/or providing service related to information and tehnology, multimedia, entertainment and investment/ January 8, 2013	2013	100	100	1,494	979

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

1. GENERAL (continued)

d. Subsidiaries (continued)

(ii) Indirect subsidiaries (continued):

Subsidiary/place of incorporation	Nature of business/date of Incorporation or acquisition by the Company	Year of start of commercial operations	Percentage of ownership interest September 30, 2019	Percentage of ownership interest December 31, 2018	Total assets before elimination September 30, 2019	Total assets before elimination December 31, 2018
PT Persada Sokka Tama (**"PST"**), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Providing telecommunication network infrastucture/ February 19, 2019	2000	95	-	870	-
PT Finnet Indonesia ("**Finnet**"), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Information technology services/ October 31, 2005	2006	60	60	862	1,011
TS Global Network Sdn. Bhd. (**"TSGN"**), *Petaling Jaya, Malaysia*	Satellite services/ December 14, 2017	1996	70	70	755	832
PT Melon (**"Melon"**) *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Digital content exchange hub services/ November 14, 2016	2010	100	100	696	457
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International (**"TL"**) S.A., *Dili, Timor Leste*	Telecommunication/ September 11, 2012	2012	100	100	658	677
PT Swadharma Sarana Informatika ("**SSI**") *Jakarta, Indonesia*	System Integrator Services/ April 2, 2018	2001	51	51	601	460
PT Telkomsel Karya Inovasi (**"TMI"**), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Bussiness management consulting and capital venture services/ January 18, 2019	2019	100	-	565	-
PT Administrasi Medika ("**Ad Medika**"), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Health insurance administration services/ February 25, 2010	2002	100	100	396	346
PT Graha Yasa Selaras (**"GYS"**), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Tourism service/ April 27, 2012	2012	51	51	301	250
PT Nusantara Sukses Investasi (**"NSI"**), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Service and trading/ September 1, 2014	2014	100	100	281	290
PT Nutech Integrasi (**"Nutech"**), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	System integrator/ December 13, 2017	2001	60	60	159	93
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Pty Ltd, ("**Telkom Australia**"), *Sydney, Australia*	Telecommunication/ January 9, 2013	2013	100	100	110	115

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

1. GENERAL (continued)

d. Subsidiaries (continued)

(ii) Indirect subsidiaries (continued):

Subsidiary/place of incorporation	Nature of business/date of Incorporation or acquisition by the Company	Year of start of commercial operations	Percentage of ownership interest September 30, 2019	Percentage of ownership interest December 31, 2018	Total assets before elimination September 30, 2019	Total assets before elimination December 31, 2018
PT Metraplasa (“**Metraplasa**”), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Network & e-commerce services/ April 9, 2012	2012	60	60	105	168
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Inc., (“**Telkom USA**”), *Los Angeles, USA*	Telecomunication December 11, 2013	2014	100	100	90	57
Telekomunikasi Indonesia Intl (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd (“**Telin Malaysia**”) *Malaysia*	Telecommunication/ July 2, 2013	2013	70	70	65	76
PT Satelit Multimedia Indonesia (**“SMI”**), *Jakarta, Indonesia*	Satellite services/ March 25, 2013	2013	100	100	17	16

(a) Metra

Based on notarial deed Utiek Rochmuljati Abdurachman S.H., MLI., M.Kn. No. 3, 4, and 5 dated April 2, 2018, Metra purchase 14,600 shares of SSI ownership interests from Yayasan Danar Dana Swadharma, PT Tri Handayani Utama, dan Koperasi Swadharma or equivalent to 36.50% ownership interests from SSI with purchase consideration amounting Rp220 billion.

Based on notarial deed N.M. Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., MKn. No. 4 dated April 9, 2018, the Company as Metra's shareholders subscribing for 11,837 new shares issued by SSI with purchase consideration amounting Rp178 billion. These acquired shared resulted in a change in composition to 51% ownership causing Company to have control over SSI as a subsidiary with total purchase consideration amounting to Rp397 billion (consideration paid on acquisition of control net of cash acquired is Rp210 billion). Acquisition cost of SSI which was higher than the ownership portion of net book value, which amounting to Rp196 billion. As of December 31, 2018, the difference recorded as provisional goodwill. As of the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, purchase price allocation of the acquisition is in progress.

(b) Sigma

Based on notarial deed Utiek Rochmuljati Abdurachman S.H., MLI., M.Kn, No. 151 and 152, dated December 28, 2018, Sigma purchased 2,493 shares of PT Collega Inti Pratama (“CIP”) (equal 67% ownership shares) from PT Upperco Usaha Maxima with purchase consideration paid amounting to Rp208 billion and 111 share (equal to 3% ownership) from PT Abdi Anugerah Persada with purchase consideration paid amounting Rp9 billion, hence Sigma own 2,604 shares (equal to 70% ownership shares) causing the Company to have control over Sigma as a subsidiary with total purchase consideration amounting to Rp217 billion (consideration paid on acquisition of control net of cash acquired is Rp188 billion). Acquisition cost of CIP was higher than the ownership portion of net book value, which amounting to Rp165 billion. As of September 30, 2019, the difference recorded as provisional goodwill. As of the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, purchase price allocation of the acquisition is in progress.

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

1. GENERAL (continued)

d. Subsidiaries (continued)

(c) TII

On December 14, 2017, TII purchased the equivalent of 49% ownership in TSGN in exchange for MYR66,150,000 (equivalent to Rp220 billion). TSGN is engaged in providing ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) systems for satellite communication services, satellite bandwith services and Very Small Aperture Terminal ("VSAT") services. Non-controlling interests of the acquiree are measured at fair value. Based on Sale and Subscription Agreement, TII controls TSGN with ability to place and replace of 3 out of 5 key managements members that controls the overall business of TSGN. On April 25, 2018, TII purchased 21% of aditional ownership through newly issued shares.

This acquisition will enhance synergy and utilization of assets and resources between companies in order to provide more innovative services to customers.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired at acquisition date were:

	Total
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	21
Trade receivables	18
Other current assets	57
Property and Equipment (Note 9)	770
Other non-current assets	20
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	(422)
Non-current liabilities	(155)
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	309
Fair value of non-controlling interest	(157)
Povisional goodwill (Note 11)	68
Fair value consideration transferred	**220**

On July 2, 2013, TII established a subsidiary, Telin Malaysia with 49% ownership and on April 18, 2018 TII purchased 21% additional ownership in Telin Malaysia in exchange for contribution of MYR8,764,789 or equivalent to Rp31 billion (consideration paid on acquisition of control net of cash acquired is Rp16 billion) from Compudyne Telecommunication Systems Sdn, Bhd. Previously, Telin Malaysia was accounted for as an associate company with 49% ownership. In connection with the acquisition of Telin Malaysia's shares, TII recognised goodwill amounting to Rp61 billion (Note 11).

Telin Malaysia's acquisition objective is to strengthen and to grow business relationship between Malaysia and Indonesia in telecommunication sector.

(d) Dayamitra

Based on notarial deed of Jimmy Tanal, S. H., M. Kn. No. 22 dated March 6, 2019 regarding Shareholder's Resolution of PT Persada Sokka Tama ("PST"), approving transfers of right over shares of PST to Dayamitra from Mrs. Rahina Dewayani and Mrs. Rahayu amounting to 2,559,000 and 6,000 shares, respectively, therefore Dayamitra has 2,565,000 shares or 95% ownership of PST causing the Company to have control over PST as a subsidiary with total purchase consideration amounting to Rp1,113 billion (consideration paid on acquisition of control net of cash acquired is Rp1,092 billion). Acquisition cost of PST was higher than the ownership portion of net book value, which amounting to Rp415 billion. As of September 30, 2019, the difference recorded as provisional goodwill. As of the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, purchase price allocation of the acquisition is in progress.

1. GENERAL (continued)

e. Subsidiaries (continued)

(d) Dayamitra

From the date of acquisition until September 30, 2019, total revenue and profit before tax of PST included in the statements of profit or loss income and other comprehensive income amounted to Rp125 billion and Rp30 billion, respectively.

PST is a company engaged in managing tower rental. This new investment is expected to strengthen the Company's business portfolio.

(e) Telkomsel

Based on notarial deed Bonardo Nasution, S.H. No. 12 dated January 18, 2019, Telkomsel established TMI. Telkomsel paid Rp550 billion for 549,989 shares from 550,000 shares.

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

The Company’s management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, which have been completed and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on October 29, 2019.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a. Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

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

Figures in the consolidated financial statements are presented and rounded to billions of Indonesian rupiah (“Rp”), unless otherwise stated.

Accounting Standards Issued but not yet Effective

<u>Effective January 1, 2021</u>

- PSAK 22: Business Combination
  This amendment clarifies the definition of business in order to assist the entity in determining whether a transaction should be recorded as a business combination asset acquisition.

<u>Effective January 1, 2020</u>

- PSAK 71: Financial Instruments
  PSAK 71 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from PSAK 55: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. PSAK 71 replaces the existing guidance in PSAK 55: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

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

  PSAK 72 replaces a number of existing revenue standards, including PSAK 23: Revenue, PSAK 34: Construction Contracts and ISAK 10: Customer Loyalty Programmes.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

Effective January 1, 2020 (continued)

- PSAK 73: Leases
  PSAK 73 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under PSAK 30. PSAK 73 includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets and leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term. Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the lease asset.

  Lessor accounting under PSAK 73 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under PSAK 30. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in PSAK 30.

  PSAK 73 replaces PSAK 30: Leases and ISAK 8: Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease.

- Amendments to PSAK 15: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
  These amendments require the entity to apply PSAK 71 to financial instruments in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied. These include long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in an associate or joint venture.

- Amendments to PSAK 71: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
  These amendments provides that financial assets with prepayment features that may result in negative compensation qualify as contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- Amendments to PSAK 1 and PSAK 25: The Material Definition of this amendment clarifies the definition of material with the aim of harmonizing the definitions used in the conceptual framework and some relevant PSAK. In addition, this amendment also provides clearer guidance regarding material definitions in the context of reducing over disclosure due to changes in the thresholds of the material definition.

- Amendments to PSAK 1: Presentation of Financial Statements on Title of 2019 Annual Financial Statements and Adjustments This amendment opens an option that allows entities to use report titles other than those used in PSAK 1. In addition, this Amendment also adjusts the sentence in paragraph 05 to harmonize with IAS intentions. 1 Presentation of Financial Statements paragraph 05.

The new standards or the following amendments are considered not applicable to the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements:

- ISAK 35: Presentation of Non-Profit Oriented Entity Financial Statements, will be effective January 1, 2020
- Amendment to PSAK 62: Insurance Contract - Applying PSAK 71: Financial Instruments with PSAK 62: Insurance Contract, will be effective January 1, 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Principles of consolidation

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

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

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

Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

c. Transactions with related parties

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

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Business combinations

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

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

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

If the intial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group shall report in its consolidated financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, the Group shall retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognised at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognised as of that date.

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

Based on PSAK 38 (Revised 2012), "Common Control Business Combination", the transfer of assets, liabilities, shares or other ownership instruments among the companies under common control would not result in a gain or loss for the Company or individual entity in the same group. Since the restructuring transaction between entities under common control does not result in a change of the economic substance of the ownership of assets, liabilities, shares or other instruments of ownership, which are exchanged, assets or liabilities transferred are recorded at book value using the pooling-of-interests method. In applying the pooling-of-interests method, the components of the financial statements for the period during the restructuring occurred must be presented in such a manner as if the restructuring has occurred since the beginning of the earliest period presented. The excess of consideration paid or received over the carrying value of interest acquired, net of income tax, is directly recognised to equity and presented as "Additional Paid-in Capital" under the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Business combinations (continued)

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

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, cash in banks and all unrestricted time deposits with original maturities of three months or less at the time of placement.

Time deposits with maturities of more than three months but not more than one year are presented as part of “Other Current Financial Assets” in the consolidated statements of financial position.

f. Investments in associated companies

An associate is an entity over which the Group (as investor) has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but does not include control or joint control over those operating policies. The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Investments in associated companies (continued)

The functional currency of Cellum Global Zrt ("Cellum") is Hungary Forint ("HUF") and PT Citra Sari Makmur ("CSM") is the United States dollar ("U.S. dollars"). For the purpose of reporting these investments using the equity method, the assets and liabilities of these companies as of the statement of financial position date are translated into Indonesian rupiah using the rate of exchange prevailing at that date, while revenues and expenses are translated into Indonesian rupiah at the average rates of exchange for the year. The resulting translation adjustments are reported as part of "translation adjustment" in the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position.

g. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. This provision for impairment is made based on management's evaluation of the collectability of the outstanding amounts. Receivable are written off in the year they are determined to be uncollectible.

h. Inventories

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

The costs of inventories consist of the purchase price, import duties, other taxes, transport, handling, and other costs directly attributable to their acquisition. Inventories are recognised at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimate of selling price less the costs to sell.

Cost is determined using the weighted average method.

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

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

i. Prepaid expenses

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

j. Assets held for sale

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

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

k. Intangible assets

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k. Intangible assets (continued)

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

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

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

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

l. Property and equipment

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

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

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

	Years
Buildings	15-40
Leasehold improvements	2-15
Switching equipment	3-15
Telegraph, telex and data communication equipment	5-15
Transmission installation and equipment	3-25
Satellite, earth station and equipment	3-20
Cable network	5-25
Power supply	3-20
Data processing equipment	3-20
Other telecommunication peripherals	5
Office equipment	2-5
Vehicles	4-8
Customer Premises Equipment (“CPE”) asset	4-5
Other equipment	2-5

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Property and equipment (continued)

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

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

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

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

The cost of maintenance and repairs are charged to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred. Significant renewals and betterments are capitalized.

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

m. Leases

In determining whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease, the Group performs an evaluation over the substance of the arrangement. A lease is classified as a finance lease or operating lease based on the substance, not the form of the contract. Finance lease is recognised if the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the leased asset.

Assets and liabilities under a finance lease are recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Any initial direct costs of the Group are added to the amount recognised as assets.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the year in which they are incurred.

Leased assets are depreciated using the same method and based on the useful lives as estimated for directly acquired property and equipment. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease terms, the leased assets are fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their economic useful lives.

Lease arrangements that do not meet the above criteria are accounted for as operating leases for which payments are charged as an expense on the straight-line basis over the lease period.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Deferred charges - land rights

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

o. Trade payables

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

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

p. Borrowings

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

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

q. Foreign currency translations

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

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

	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Buy	**Sell**	**Buy**	**Sell**
United States dollar (“US$”) 1	14,190	14,200	14,375	14,385
Australian dollar (“AU$”) 1	9,577	9,589	10,157	10,167
Euro ("EUR") 1	15,497	15,511	16,432	16,446
Japanese yen ("JPY") 1	131,43	131,55	130,56	130,70
Malaysian ringgit (“MYR”) 1	3,387	3,393	3,474	3,480

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q. Foreign currency translations (continued)

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

r. Revenue and expense recognition

i. Cellular revenues

Revenues from postpaid service, which consist of usage and monthly charges, are recognised as follows:

- Airtime and charges for value added services are recognised based on usage by subscribers.
- Monthly subscription charges are recognised as revenues when incurred by subscribers.

Revenues from prepaid service, which consist of the sale of starter packs (also known as SIM cards and start-up load vouchers) and pulse reload vouchers, are recognised initially as unearned income and recognised as revenue based on total of successful calls made and the value added services used by the subscribers or the expiration of the unused stored value of the voucher.

ii. Fixed line telephone revenues

Revenues from usage charges are recognised as customers incur the charges. Monthly subscription charges are recognised as revenues when incurred by subscribers.

Revenues from fixed line installations are deferred and recognised as revenue on the straight-line basis over the expected term of the customer relationships. Based on reviews of historical information and customer trends, the Company determined the term of the customer relationships is 23 years.

iii. Interconnection revenues

Revenues from network interconnection with other domestic and international telecommunications carriers are recognised monthly on the basis of the actual recorded traffic for the month. Interconnection revenues consist of revenues derived from other operators' subscriber calls to the Group's subscribers (incoming) and calls between subscribers of other operators through the Group's network (transit).

iv. Data, internet, and information technology service revenues

Revenues from data communication and internet are recognised based on service activity and performance which are measured by the duration of internet usage or based on the fixed amount of charges depending on the arrangements with customers.

Revenues from sales, installation and implementation of computer software and hardware, computer data network installation service and installation are recognised when the goods are delivered to customers or the installation takes place.

Revenue from computer software development service is recognised using the percentage-of-completion method.

v. Network revenues

Revenues from network consist of revenues from leased lines and satellite transponder leases which are recognised over the period in which the services are rendered.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Revenue and expense recognition (continued)

vi. Other revenues

Revenues from sales of peripherals or other telecommunications equipments are recognised when delivered to customers.

Revenues from telecommunication tower leases are recognised on straight-line basis over the lease period in accordance with the agreement with the customers.

Revenues from other services are recognised when services are rendered to customers.

vii. Multiple-element arrangements

Where two or more revenue-generating activities or deliverables are sold under a single arrangement, each deliverable that is considered to be a separate unit of accounting is accounted for separately. The total revenue is allocated to each separately identifiable component based on the relative fair value of each component and the appropriate revenue recognition criteria are applied to each component as described above.

viii. Agency relationship

Revenues from an agency relationship are recorded based on the gross amount billed to the customers when the Group acts as principal in the sale of goods and services. Revenues are recorded based on the net amount retained (the amount paid by the customer less amount paid to the suppliers) when, in substance, the Group has acted as agent and earned commission from the suppliers of the goods and services sold.

ix. Customer loyalty programme

The Group operates a loyalty programme, which allows customers to accumulate points for every certain multiple of the telecommunication services usage. The points can be redeemed in the future for free or discounted products or services, provided other qualifying conditions are achieved.

Consideration received is allocated between the telecommunication services and the points issued, with the consideration allocated to the points equal to their fair value. Fair value of the points is determined based on historical information about redemption rate of award points. Fair value of the points issued is deferred and recognised as revenue when the points are redeemed or expired.

x. Expenses

Expenses are recognised as they are incurred.

s. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s. Employee benefits (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss on the earlier of:
- The date of plan amendment or curtailment; and
- The date that the Group recognised restructuring-related costs.

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

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

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s. Employee benefits (continued)

iii. Share-based payments

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

iv. Early retirement benefits

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

t. Income tax

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

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be recovered or paid using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted at each reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Where appropriate, management establishes provisions based on the amounts expected to be paid to the Tax Authorities.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized. Tax deduction from the reversal of deferred tax assets is excluded from the estimation of future taxable income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the consolidated statements of financial position, except if these are for different legal entities, in the same manner the current tax assets and liabilities are presented.

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

Indonesian tax regulations impose final tax on several types of transactions based on the gross value of the transaction. Therefore, final tax which is charged based on the such transaction remains subject to tax even though the tax payer incurred a loss on the transaction. Refer to PSAK No. 46 revised, final tax is not required in scope of PSAK No. 46.

Final income tax on construction services and lease is presented as part of "Other Expenses".

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial instruments

The Group classifies financial instruments into financial assets and financial liabilities. A Financial assets and liabilities are recognised initially at fair value including transaction costs. These are subsequently measured either at fair value or amortised cost using the effective interest method in accordance with their classification.

i. Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets as (i) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, (ii) loans and receivables, (iii) held-to-maturity investment or (iv) available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets are acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

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

The Group's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, other current financial assets, trade receivables and other receivables, other non-current financial assets, and available-for-sale investments.

a. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the trading securities are presented as other income/(expense) in consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

No financial assets were classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

b. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Loans and receivables consist of, among other, cash and cash equivalents, other current financial assets, trade and other receivables, and other non-current assets (long-term trade receivables and restricted cash).

These are initially recognised at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

c. Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities on which management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, other than:

a) those that the Group, upon initial recognition, designates as at fair value through profit or loss;
b) those that the Group designates as available-for-sale; and
c) those that meet the definition of loans and receivables.

No financial assets were classified as held-to-maturity investments as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

d. Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are intended to be held for indefinite periods of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or that are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Available-for-sale investments primarily consist of mutual funds, corporate and government bonds and capital stock, which are recorded as part of “Other Current Financial Assets” and “Long-term Investsments” in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Available-for-sale investments are stated at fair value. Unrealized holding gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are excluded from income of the current period and are reported as a separate component in the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position until realized. Realized gains or losses from the sale of available-for-sale investments are recognised in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and are determined on the specific identification basis.

ii. Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities as (i) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or (ii) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

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

a. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities classified as held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking.

No financial liabilities were categorized as held for trading as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Financial liabilities (continued)

b. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified as liabilities at fair value through profit or loss fall into this category and are measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are trade and other payables, accrued expenses, interest-bearing loans, other borrowings, and other liabilities. Interest-bearing loans consist of short-term bank loans, two-step loans, bonds and notes, long-term bank loans and obligations under finance leases.

iii. Offsetting financial instruments

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

a. the normal course of business;
b. the event of default; and
c. the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.

iv. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or liability settled, in an arm’s length transaction.

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices, without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm’s length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 35.

v. Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses the impairment of financial assets if there is objective evidence that a loss event has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets. Impairment is recognised when the loss can be reliably estimated. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognised.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial instruments (continued)

v. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in the collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For available-for-sale financial assets, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired. When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognised in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment loss. The amount of the cumulative loss is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised.

vi. Derecognition of financial instrument

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

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

v. Sukuk Ijarah

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

w. Treasury stock

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

x. Dividends

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

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

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

The Company does not have potentially dilutive financial instruments.

z. Segment information

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

aa. Provisions

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ab. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

ac. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

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

i. Retirement benefits

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ac. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

i. Retirement benefits (continued)

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

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

Other key assumptions for retirement benefit obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Notes 28 and 29.

ii. Useful lives of property and equipment

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

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

Details of the nature and carrying amounts of property and equipment are disclosed in Note 9.

iii. Provision for impairment of receivables

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

iv. Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the year in which such determination is made. Details of the nature and carrying amounts of income tax are disclosed in Note 25.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
		Balance		Balance	
	Currency	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent
Cash on hand	Rp	-	64	-	36
Cash in banks					
Related parties					
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk ("Bank Mandiri")	Rp	-	792	-	1,199
	US$	14	193	10	139
	JPY	8	1	8	1
	EUR	1	21	1	20
	HKD	0	1	1	1
	AUD	0	0	-	0
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BNI")	Rp	-	678	-	791
	US$	1	21	2	28
	EUR	-	-	0	0
	SGD	0	0	0	0
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ("BRI")	Rp	-	121	-	728
	US$	1	10	2	31
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk ("BTN")	Rp	-	54	-	342
Others	Rp	-	15	-	15
	US$	0	0	-	0
Sub-total			1,907		3,295
Third parties					
PT Bank Permata Tbk ("Bank Permata")	Rp	-	421	-	218
	US$	-	-	2	30
Standard Chartered Bank ("SCB")	Rp	-	-	-	0
	US$	14	199	10	148
	SGD	4	45	1	14
PT Bank HSBC Indonesia ("HSBC")	Rp	-	3	-	1
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. ("HSBC Hongkong")	US$	11	158	12	181
	HKD	2	3	5	9
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	Rp	-	244	-	214
	US$	12	177	8	115
	MYR	4	15	6	21
	EUR	1	15	1	20
	SGD	1	11	1	14
	AUD	2	20	0	2
	TWD	25	11	17	8
	MOP	0	1	0	0
	HKD	0	0	0	0
Sub-total			1,323		995
Total cash in banks			3,230		4,290
Time deposits					
Related parties					
BNI	Rp	-	2,107	-	2,640
	US$	34	481	58	837
BRI	Rp	-	2,007	-	1,911
	US$	30	433	47	676
BTN	Rp	-	1,782	-	2,559
	US$	5	71	31	446
Bank Mandiri	Rp	-	1,259	-	611
	US$	30	419	16	230
Sub-total			8,559		9,910

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

		September 30, 2019 Balance		December 31, 2018 Balance	
	Currency	**Original currency (in millions)**	**Rupiah equivalent**	**Original currency (in millions)**	**Rupiah equivalent**
Time deposits (continued)					
Third parties					
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk ("BJB")	Rp	-	1,125	-	1,295
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk ("Bank CIMB Niaga")	Rp	-	781	-	190
	US$	37	526	-	-
PT Bank Mega Tbk ("Bank Mega")	Rp	-	361	-	365
PT Bank Bukopin Tbk ("Bank Bukopin")	Rp	-	214	-	248
Others	Rp	-	92	-	274
	USD	3	43	55	792
	MYR	7	22	11	39
Sub-total			3,164		3,203
Total time deposits			11,723		13,113
Total			**15,017**		**17,439**

Interest rates per annum on time deposits are as follows:

	September 30, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Rupiah	4.00%-9.00%	2.50%-9.25%
Foreign currency	1.20%-3.15%	0.50%-3.75%

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

Refer to Note 30 for details of related parties transactions.

4. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

		September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
		Balance		Balance	
	Currency	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent
Time deposits					
Related parties					
Bank Mandiri	Rp	-	142	-	-
BRI	Rp	-	124	-	-
Others	Rp	-	50	-	1
Third parties					
SCB	US$	8	114	8	116
Others	Rp	-	18	-	-
	US$	3	43	6	88
Total time deposits			491		205
Available-for-sale financial assets					
Related parties					
PT Mandiri Manajemen Investasi	Rp	-	-	-	379
Others	Rp	-	70	-	91
Sub-total			70		470
Total available-for-sale financial assets		-	70		470
Escrow accounts	Rp	-	29	-	136
	US$	1	16	0	1
	MYR	-	-	5	16
Others	Rp	-	79	-	476
	AUD	1	7	-	-
	MYR	0	0	-	-
Total			**692**		**1,304**

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

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Rupiah	6.50%-7.30%	5.00%
Foreign currency	2.30%-2.40%	1.35%-1.92%

Refer to Note 30 for details of related parties transactions.

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

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES

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

a. By debtor

(i) Related parties

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
State-owned enterprises	1,952	1,649
Indonusa	521	522
PT Indosat Tbk ("Indosat")	219	219
Others	702	467
Total	3,394	2,857
Provision for impairment of receivables	(919)	(731)
Net	**2,475**	**2,126**

(ii) Third parties

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Individual and business subscribers	16,362	12,044
Overseas international carriers	1,542	1,542
Total	17,904	13,586
Provision for impairment of receivables	(5,999)	(4,298)
Net	**11,905**	**9,288**

b. By age

(i) Related parties

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Up to 3 months	1,703	1,748
3 to 6 months	588	296
More than 6 months	1,103	813
Total	3,394	2,857
Provision for impairment of receivables	(919)	(731)
Net	**2,475**	**2,126**

(ii) Third parties

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Up to 3 months	10,265	8,006
3 to 6 months	1,300	1,502
More than 6 months	6,339	4,078
Total	17,904	13,586
Provision for impairment of receivables	(5,999)	(4,298)
Net	**11,905**	**9,288**

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

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

b. By age (continued)

(iii) Aging of total trade receivables

	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Gross	**Provision for impairment of receivables**	**Gross**	**Provision for impairment of receivables**
Not past due	9,373	561	7,512	394
Past due up to 3 months	2,595	309	2,244	281
Past due more than 3 to 6 months	1,888	495	1,797	329
Past due more than 6 months	7,442	5,553	4,890	4,025
Total	**21,298**	**6,918**	**16,443**	**5,029**

The Group has made provision for impairment of trade receivables based on the collective assessment of historical impairment rates and individual assessment of its customers' credit history. The Group does not apply a distinction between related party and third party receivables in assessing amounts past due. As of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the carrying amounts of trade receivables of the Group considered past due but not impaired amounted to Rp5,568 billion and Rp4,296 billion, respectively. Management believes that receivables past due but not impaired, along with trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired, are due from customers with good credit history and are expected to be recoverable.

c. By currency

(i) Related parties

	September 30, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Rupiah	3,390	2,850
U.S. dollar	4	7
Others	0	0
Total	3,394	2,857
Provision for impairment of receivables	(919)	(731)
Net	**2,475**	**2,126**

(ii) Third parties

	September 30, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Rupiah	15,465	11,348
U.S. dollar	2,331	2,118
Australian dollar	20	19
Others	88	101
Total	17,904	13,586
Provision for impairment of receivables	(5,999)	(4,298)
Net	**11,905**	**9,288**

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

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

d. Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Beginning balance	5,029	4,331
Provision recognized during the period (Note 24)	1,899	1,724
Receivables written off	(10)	(1,026)
Ending balance	**6,918**	**5,029**

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

Management believes that the provision for impairment of trade receivables is adequate to cover losses on uncollectible trade receivables.

As of September 30, 2019, certain trade receivables of the subsidiaries amounting to Rp7,743 billion have been pledged as collateral under lending agreements (Notes 15 and 16c).

Refer to Note 30 for details of related parties transactions.

6. INVENTORIES

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Components	393	429
SIM cards and blank prepaid vouchers	149	137
Others	195	218
Total	737	784
Provision for obsolescence		
Components	(23)	(38)
SIM cards and blank prepaid vouchers	(28)	(28)
Others	(1)	(1)
Total	(52)	(67)
Net	**685**	**717**

Movements in the provision for obsolescence are as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Beginning balance	67	53
Provision recognized during the year	-	22
Inventory written off	(15)	(8)
Ending balance	**52**	**67**

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

The inventories recognised as expense and included in operations, maintenance and telecommunication service expenses as of September 30, 2019 and 2018 amounted to Rp1,493 billion and Rp2,155 billion, respectively (Note 23).

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

6. INVENTORIES (continued)

Certain inventories of the subsidiaries amounting to Rp4 billion have been pledged as collateral under lending agreements (Notes 16c).

As of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, modules and components held by the Group with book value amounting to Rp116 billion and Rp125 billion, respectively, have been insured against fire, theft, and other specific risks. Total sum insured as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 amounted to Rp155 biliion and Rp176 billion, respectively.

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

7. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Frequency license (Note 33c.i)	4,138	3,636
Advances	2,155	1,803
Prepaid rental	1,976	1,382
Prepaid salaries	359	200
Advance to employee	88	30
Others	964	931
Total	**9,680**	**7,982**

Refer to Note 30 for details of related parties transactions.

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

The Group has investments in several entities as follows:

	September 30, 2019						
	Percentage of ownership	Beginning balance	Additions (deductions)	Share of net profit (loss)	Dividend	Share of other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Long-term investments in associated companies:							
Tiphone[a]	24.00	1,602	-	48	(11)	39	1,678
Indonusa[b]	20.00	210	-	-	-	-	210
Finarya[c]	25.06	-	210	(32)	-	-	178
Teltranet[d]	51.00	0	35	(18)	-	-	17
PT Integrasi Logistik Cipta Solusi (“ILCS”)[e]	49.00	44	-	0	-	-	44
PT Graha Sakura Nusantara (“GSN”)[f]	45.00	14	-	-	-	-	14
Cellum[g]	30.40	79	-	(7)	-	-	72
Jalin[h]	33.00	-	70	5	-	-	75
Others[i]	25.00-32.00	4	(2)	1	-	-	3
Sub-total		**1,953**	**313**	**(3)**	**(11)**	**39**	**2,291**
Other long-term investments		**519**	**133**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**652**
Total long-term investments		**2,472**	**446**	**(3)**	**(11)**	**39**	**2,943**

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

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS (continued)

Summarized financial information of the Group's investments accounted under the equity method for year 2019:

	Tiphone*	Indonusa**	Finarya	Teltranet	ILCS	GSN	Cellum	Jalin	Others
Statements of financial position									
Current assets	7,877	449	1,747	305	142	15	16	103	182
Non-current assets	730	310	100	119	39	39	22	187	599
Current liabilities	(1,772)	(572)	(1,520)	(202)	(90)	(4)	(21)	(47)	(670)
Non-current liabilities	(2,731)	(296)	-	(213)	(1)	(149)	(18)	(15)	(1,864)
Equity (deficit)	**4,104**	**(109)**	**327**	**9**	**90**	**(99)**	**(1)**	**228**	**(1,753)**
Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income									
Revenues	12,561	824	21	150	128	1	11	144	76
Operating expenses	(12,155)	(583)	(490)	(183)	(127)	0	(34)	(98)	(220)
Other income (expenses) including finance costs - net	(163)	(39)	(10)	(12)	(1)	0	-	1	(27)
Profit (loss) before tax	243	202	(479)	(45)	0	1	(23)	47	(171)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(72)	(55)	(8)	8	-	0	-	(11)	-
Profit (loss) for the period	**171**	**147**	**(487)**	**(37)**	**0**	**1**	**(23)**	**36**	**(171)**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	45	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	**216**	**144**	**(487)**	**(37)**	**0**	**1**	**(23)**	**36**	**(171)**

*using financial information as of June 30, 2019
**using financial information as of December 31, 2018

	2018							
	Percentage of ownership	**Beginning balance**	**Additions (deductions)**	**Share of net profit (loss)**	**Dividend**	**Share of other comprehensive income**	**Impairment**	**Ending balance**
Long-term investments in associated companies:								
Tiphone[a]	24.00	1,539	-	87	(9)	(15)	-	1,602
Indonusa[b]	20.00	221	-	(11)	-	-	-	210
Teltranet[d]	51.00	18	-	(19)	-	1	-	0
ILCS[e]	49.00	43	-	1	-	0	-	44
GSN[f]	45.00	14	-	0	-	-	-	14
Cellum[g]	30.40	-	84	(5)	-	-	-	79
Others[i]	25.00-32.00	4	-	0	-	0	-	4
Sub-total		**1,839**	**84**	**53**	**(9)**	**(14)**	**-**	**1,953**
Other long-term investments		**309**	**253**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(43)**	**519**
Total long-term investments		**2,148**	**337**	**53**	**(9)**	**(14)**	**(43)**	**2,472**

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

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS (continued)

Summarized financial information of the Group's investments accounted under the equity method for 2018:

	Tiphone	Indonusa	Teltranet	ILCS	GSN	Cellum	Others
Statements of financial position							
Current assets	7,615	449	269	132	184	22	201
Non-current assets	892	310	116	47	-	43	601
Current liabilities	(1,466)	(571)	(269)	(87)	154	(23)	(663)
Non-current liabilities	(3,062)	(297)	(138)	(2)	-	(20)	(1,863)
Equity (deficit)	**3,979**	**(109)**	**(22)**	**90**	**338**	**22**	**(1,724)**
Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income							
Revenues	29,228	824	206	164	5	22	95
Operating expenses	(28,117)	(583)	(264)	(162)	(5)	(46)	(233)
Other income (expenses) including finance costs - net	(391)	(39)	(13)	1	1	(10)	(33)
Profit (loss) before tax	720	202	(71)	3	1	(34)	(171)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(137)	(55)	12	(1)	(0)	-	(1)
Profit (loss) for the year	**583**	**147**	**(59)**	**2**	**1**	**(34)**	**(172)**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(63)	(3)	1	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	**520**	**144**	**(58)**	**2**	**1**	**(34)**	**(172)**

[a] Tiphone was established on June 25, 2008 as PT Tiphone Mobile Indonesia Tbk. Tiphone is engaged in the telecommunication equipment business, such as celullar phone including spare parts, accessories, pulse reload vouchers, repair service and content provider through its subsidiaries. On September 18, 2014, the Company through PINS acquired 25% ownership in Tiphone for Rp1,395 billion.

As of Septembet 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the fair value of the investment amounted to Rp565 billion and Rp1,649 billion, respectively. The fair value was calculated by multiplying the number of shares by the published price quotation as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 amounting to Rp322 and Rp940 per share, respectively.

Reconciliation of financial information to the carrying amount of long-term investment in Tiphone as of December 31, 2018 is as follows:

	2018
Assets	8,507
Liabilities	(4,528)
Net Assets	3,979
Group's proportionated share of net assets (24.00% in 2018)	955
Goodwill	647
Carrying amount of long-term invesment	1,602

[b] Indonusa had been a subsidiary of the Company until 2013 when the Company disposed 80% of its interest in Indonusa. On May 14, 2014, based on the Circular Resolution of the Stockholders of Indonusa as covered by notarial deed No. 57 dated April 23, 2014 of FX Budi Santoso Isbandi, S.H., which was approved by the MoLHR in its Letter No. AHU-02078.40.20.2014 dated April 29, 2014, Indonusa's stockholders approved an increase in its issued and fully paid capital by Rp80 billion. The Company waived its right to own the new shares issued and transferred it to Metra, as the result, Metra's ownership in Indonusa increased to 4.33% and the Company's ownership become 15.67%.

[c] On January 21, 2019, Telkomsel established a subsidiary of PT Fintech Karya Nusantara ("Finarya) with an initial investment amounted to Rp25 billion and on February 22, 2019 Telkomsel transferred its assets amounted to Rp150 billion. For this transaction, Telkomsel obtained 2,499 and 14,974 shares, respectively (equal to 100% ownership). On June 28, 2019, Finarya with Telkomsel, PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia, PT BRI Ventura Investama, PT BNI Sekuritas, Jiwasraya, PT Danareksa Capital signed a Shareholders Agreement which defines the terms and conditions of Finarya's operations and management activities. On July 31, 2019, Telkomsel owned 21,050 shares or equivalent to 25.06% ownership.

[d] Investment in Teltranet is accounted for under the equity method, which covered by an agreement between Metra and Telstra Holding Singapore Pte. Ltd. dated August 29, 2014. Teltranet is engaged in communication system services. Metra does not have control to determine the financial and operating policies of Teltranet. The unrecognised share of losses in Teltranet for the year ended December 31, 2018 are Rp11 billion.

[e] ILCS is engaged in providing E-trade logistic services and other related services.

[f] On August 31, 2017, NSI and third party established GSN which engaged in real estate, residential and apartment marketing business.

[g] Investment in Cellum is accounted for under the equity method, which covered by a conditional shares subsciption agreement between Metranet and Cellum in January 30, 2018. Cellum is a company which engaged in mobile payment and commerce services.

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

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS (continued)

[h] Jalin was previously a subsidiary. On June 19, 2019 the company sold 67% of its shares to PT Danareksa (Persero) ("Danareksa") amounted to Rp395 billion.
[i] The unrecognised share of losses in other investments cumulatively as of December 31, 2018 are Rp263 billion.

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	January 1, 2019	Acquisition	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications / Translations	September 30, 2019
At cost:						
Directly acquired assets						
Land rights	1,626	14	14	-	(1)	1,653
Buildings	11,833	15	21	(4)	674	12,539
Leasehold improvements	1,375	-	50	(42)	114	1,497
Switching equipment	15,291	-	778	(10)	730	16,789
Telegraph, telex and data communication equipment	1,586	-	-	-	-	1,586
Transmission installation and equipment	141,408	1,260	3,970	(3,908)	6,718	149,448
Satellite, earth station and equipment	11,972	-	63	(139)	(82)	11,814
Cable network	45,451	-	3,188	(26)	1,867	50,480
Power supply	17,864	5	731	(168)	1,010	19,442
Data processing equipment	14,265	7	730	(174)	782	15,610
Other telecommunication peripherals	3,423	-	701	-	-	4,124
Office equipment	2,142	14	142	(20)	50	2,328
Vehicles	641	2	31	(112)	-	562
Other equipment	94	-	13	-	-	107
Property under construction	4,876	81	11,737	(328)	(12,800)	3,566
Asset under finance lease						
Transmission installation and equipment	5,603	-	-	-	(65)	5,538
Data processing equipment	1	-	-	-	-	1
Vehicles	578	2	4	(12)	134	706
Office equipment	16	-	26	(4)	9	47
CPE assets	22	-	-	-	-	22
Power supply	125	-	-	-	-	125
RSA assets	252	-	-	(163)	-	89
Total	280,444	1,400	22,199	(5,110)	(860)	298,073

	January 1, 2019	Acquisition	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications / Translations	September 30, 2019
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:						
Directly acquired assets						
Buildings	3,405	2	411	(4)	(6)	3,808
Leasehold improvements	949	-	124	(38)	-	1,035
Switching equipment	10,550	-	1,052	(8)	23	11,617
Telegraph, telex and data communication equipment	1,320	-	260	-	-	1,580
Transmission installation and equipment	74,247	253	8,558	(3,270)	(504)	79,284
Satellite, earth station and equipment	5,005	-	438	(9)	(1)	5,433
Cable network	12,185	-	1,638	-	126	13,949
Power supply	12,316	3	1,059	(158)	(41)	13,179
Data processing equipment	10,747	4	932	(86)	-	11,597
Other telecommunication peripherals	1,029	-	510	-	-	1,539
Office equipment	1,312	6	245	(15)	2	1,550
Vehicles	281	1	70	(111)	(76)	165
Other equipment	75	-	-	-	(3)	72
Asset under finance lease						
Transmission installation and equipment	3,241	-	443	-	-	3,684
Data processing equipment	1	-	-	-	-	1
Vehicles	126	-	65	-	127	318
Office equipment	70	-	4	(3)	-	71
CPE assets	20	-	-	-	-	20
Power supply	73	-	8	-	-	81
RSA assets	244	-	-	(155)	-	89
Total	137,196	269	15,817	(3,857)	(353)	149,072
Net book value	**143,248**					**149,001**

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

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	January 1, 2018	Acquisition	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications/ Translations	December 31, 2018
At cost:						
Directly acquired assets						
Land rights	1,519	46	39	-	22	1,626
Buildings	9,802	43	67	(1)	1,922	11,833
Leasehold improvements	1,257	-	23	(24)	119	1,375
Switching equipment	18,463	-	818	(1,920)	(2,070)	15,291
Telegraph, telex and data communication equipment	1,583	-	3	-	-	1,586
Transmission installation and equipment	133,797	-	3,266	(6,398)	10,743	141,408
Satellite, earth station and equipment	9,300	-	2,414	(3)	261	11,972
Cable network	47,155	-	5,887	(36)	(7,555)	45,451
Power supply	16,279	13	484	(187)	1,275	17,864
Data processing equipment	13,294	23	140	(540)	1,348	14,265
Other telecommunication peripherals	1,659	-	1,765	-	(1)	3,423
Office equipment	1,557	46	471	(18)	86	2,142
Vehicles	439	6	203	(1)	(6)	641
Other equipment	97	-	18	-	(21)	94
Property under construction	4,415	2	17,821	(23)	(17,339)	4,876
Asset under finance lease						
Transmission installation and equipment	5,582	-	21	-	-	5,603
Data processing equipment	83	-	-	(82)	-	1
Vehicles	401	-	176	-	1	578
Office equipment	80	-	4	(68)	-	16
CPE assets	22	-	-	-	-	22
Power supply	215	-	-	(90)	-	125
RSA assets	252	-	-	-	-	252
Total	267,251	179	33,620	(9,391)	(11,215)	280,444

	1 Januari 2018	Acquisition	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications/ Translations	December 31, 2018
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:						
Directly acquired assets						
Buildings	2,880	-	513	(1)	13	3,405
Leasehold improvements	823	-	150	(24)	-	949
Switching equipment	14,553	-	1,307	(1,920)	(3,390)	10,550
Telegraph, telex and data communication equipment	802	-	518	-	-	1,320
Transmission installation and equipment	69,240	-	10,958	(5,579)	(372)	74,247
Satellite, earth station and equipment	4,334	-	677	(3)	(3)	5,005
Cable network	17,864	-	2,076	(36)	(7,719)	12,185
Power supply	11,154	-	1,332	(177)	7	12,316
Data processing equipment	10,236	-	1,040	(519)	(10)	10,747
Other telecommunication peripherals	602	-	428	-	(1)	1,029
Office equipment	1,036	-	290	(18)	4	1,312
Vehicles	226	-	62	(1)	(6)	281
Other equipment	96	-	4	-	(25)	75
Asset under finance lease						
Transmission installation and equipment	2,638	-	603	-	-	3,241
Data processing equipment	76	-	7	(82)	-	1
Vehicles	66	-	60	-	-	126
Office equipment	80	-	44	(54)	-	70
CPE assets	20	-	-	-	-	20
Power supply	120	-	43	(90)	-	73
RSA assets	234	-	10	-	-	244
Total	137,080	-	20,122	(8,504)	(11,502)	137,196
Net book value	**130,171**					**143,248**

a. Gain on sale of property and equipment

	2019	**2018**
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	1,261	838
Net book value	(664)	(722)
Gain on disposal or sale of property and equipment	**597**	**116**

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

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

b. Asset impairment

In 2014, the Group decided to cease its fixed wireless business, and accelerated the depreciation of its fixed wireless assets in 2015.

In 2017, the Company derecognised the fixed wireless asset which fully depreciated with acquisition cost of Rp3,193 billion.

As of December 31, 2018, the CGUs that independently generate cash inflows are fixed wireline, cellular and others. Management believes that there is no indication of impairment in the assets of such CGUs as of December 31, 2018.

c. Other

(i) Interest capitalized to property under construction amounted to Rp87 billion and Rp483 billion for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The capitalization rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization ranged from 3.79% to 11.00% and 9.90% to 11.00% for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(ii) No foreign exchange loss was capitalized as part of property under construction for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018.

(iii) As of September 30, 2019 and 2018, the Group obtained proceeds from the insurance claim on lost and broken property and equipment, with a total value of Rp95 billion and Rp75 billion, respectively, and were recorded as part of “Other Income” in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In September 30, 2019 and 2018, the net carrying value of those assets of Rp15 billion and Rp6 billion, respectively, were charged to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(iv) In 2019, Telkomsel decided to replace certain equipment units with net carrying amount of Rp192 billion, as part of its modernization program and accelerated the depreciation of such equipment units. The impact of accelerated depreciation was an increase in the depreciation expense for the period ended September 30, 2019 amounting to Rp165 billion.

In 2018, the estimated useful lives of radio software license and data processing equipment were changed from 7 to 10 years and from 3 to 5 years, respectively. The impact of reduction in the depreciation expense for the nine months period ended Setember 30, 2019 amounting to Rp513 billion. The change in useful lives will increase/(decrease) profit before income tax in future years as follows:

Years	Increase (Decrease)
2020	266
2021	18
2022	(106)

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

c. Others (continued)

(v) Exchange of property and equipment

In 2019 and 2018, Telkomsel's certain equipment units with net carrying amount of Rp540 billion and Rp777 billion, respectively, were exchanged with equipment from Ericsson AB, PT Ericsson Indonesia, PT Huawei Tech Investment, PT Nokia Solutions and Network Indonesia, and PT ZTE Indonesia. As of September 30, 2019, Telkomsel's equipment units with net carrying amount of Rp526 billion are going to be exchanged and, therefore, these equipment were reclassified as "Assets held for sale" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

(vi) The Group owns several pieces of land located throughout Indonesia with Building Use Rights ("Hak Guna Bangunan" or "HGB") for a period of 10-50 years which will expire between 2019 and 2069. Management believes that there will be no issue in obtaining the extension of the land rights when they expire.

(vii) As of September 30, 2019, the Group's property and equipment excluding land rights, with net carrying amount of Rp137,559 billion were insured against fire, theft, earthquake and other specified risks, including business interruption, under blanket policies totalling Rp17,363 billion, US$38 million, HKD8 million, SGD205 million and MYR39 million and first loss basis amounted to Rp2,760 billion. Management believes that the insurance coverage is adequate to cover potential losses from the insured risks.

(viii) As of September 30, 2019, the percentage of completion of property under construction was around 34.74% of the total contract value, with estimated dates of completion until December 2020. The balance of property under construction mainly consists of buildings, transmission installation and equipment, cable network and power supply. Management believes that there is no impediment to the completion of the construction in progress.

(ix) All assets owned by the Company have been pledged as collateral for bonds (Notes 16b.i). Certain property and equipment of the Company's subsidiaries with gross carrying value amounting to Rp8,433 billion have been pledged as collateral under lending agreements (Notes 15, 16c and 16d).

(x) As of September 30, 2019, the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment of the Group that are still used in operations amounted to Rp56,108 billion. The Group is currently performing modernization of network assets to replace the fully depreciated property and equipment.

(xi) In 2018, the total fair values of land rights and buildings of the Group, which are determined based on the sale value of the tax object ("Nilai Jual Objek Pajak" or "NJOP") of the related land rights and buildings, amounted to Rp33,557 billion.

(xii) Telkomsel entered into several agreements with tower providers to lease spaces in telecommunication towers (slot) and sites of the towers for a period of 10 years. Telkomsel may extend the lease period based on mutual agreement with the relevant parties. In addition, the Group also has lease commitments for transmission installation and equipment, data processing equipment, office equipment, vehicles and CPE assets with the option to purchase certain leased assets at the end of the lease terms.

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

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

c. Others (continued)

Future minimum lease payments required for assets under finance leases are as follows:

Years	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
2019	977	1,049
2020	248	945
2021	764	781
2022	597	605
2023	255	254
Thereafter	130	130
Total minimum lease payments	2,971	3,764
Interest	(430)	(619)
Net present value of minimun lease payments	2,541	3,145
Current Maturities (Note 15b)	(786)	(807)
Long-term portion (Note 16)	**1,755**	**2,338**

The details of obligations under finance leases as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
PT Tower Bersama Infrastructure Tbk.	925	1,089
PT Profesional Telekomunikasi Indonesia	776	930
PT Putra Arga Binangun	156	159
PT Mandiri Utama Finance	134	186
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama	113	181
PT Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Indonesia	78	103
PT Bali Towerindo Sentra	75	86
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	284	411
Total	**2,541**	**3,145**

10. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

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

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Prepaid rental - net of current portion (Note 7)	2,664	2,662
Claim for tax refund - net of current portion (Note 25)	1,931	2,450
Frequency license - net of current portion (Note 7)	1,552	1,743
Prepaid income taxes - net of current portion (Note 25)	1,725	1,142
Deferred charges	631	474
Advances for purchases of property and equipment	352	387
Convertible bonds	313	213
Restricted Cash	167	183
Security deposit	161	173
Others	185	245
Total	**9,681**	**9,672**

Prepaid rental covers rent of leased line, telecommunication equipment, land and building under lease agreements of the Group with remaining rental periods ranging from 1 to 40 years.

Refer to Note 30 for details of related parties transactions.

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

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The details of intangible assets are as follows:

	Goodwill	Software	License	Other intangible assets	Total
Gross carrying amount:					
Balance, January 1, 2019	1,066	10,680	94	687	12,527
Additions	-	1,347	4	37	1,388
Acquisition	415	-	-	36	451
Deductions	-	(227)	(7)	(15)	(249)
Reclassifications/adjustments	(48)	115	6	4	77
Balance, September 30, 2019	1,433	11,915	97	749	14,194
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses:					
Balance, January 1, 2019	(29)	(6,896)	(81)	(489)	(7,495)
Amortization	-	(1,128)	(20)	(73)	(1,221)
Deductions	-	70	2	21	93
Reclassifications/translations	(7)	(75)	5	26	(51)
Balance, September 30, 2019	(36)	(8,029)	(94)	(515)	(8,674)
Net book value	**1,397**	**3,886**	**3**	**234**	**5,520**

	Goodwill	Software	License	Other intangible assets	Total
Gross carrying amount:					
Balance, January 1, 2018	680	8,387	84	635	9,786
Additions	-	2,328	14	19	2,361
Acquisition	422	1	2	-	425
Deductions	-	(51)	(11)	-	(62)
Reclassifications/translations	(36)	15	5	33	17
Balance, December 31, 2018	1,066	10,680	94	687	12,527
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses:					
Balance, January 1, 2018	(29)	(5,714)	(71)	(442)	(6,256)
Amortization	-	(1,226)	(9)	(49)	(1,284)
Deductions	-	51	4	-	55
Reclassifications/translations	-	(7)	(5)	2	(10)
Balance, December 31, 2018	(29)	(6,896)	(81)	(489)	(7,495)
Net book value	**1,037**	**3,784**	**13**	**198**	**5,032**

(i) Goodwill resulted from the acquisition of Sigma (2008), Admedika (2010), data center BDM (2012), Contact Centres Australia Pty. Ltd. (2014), MNDG (2015), Melon and GSDm (2016), TSGN and Nutech (2017), SSI, CIP and Telin Malaysia (2018), and PST (2019) (Note 1d).

(ii) The amortisation is presented as part of "Depreciation and Amortisation" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The remaining amortisation periods of software range from 1-6 years.

(iii) As of September 30, 2019, the cost of fully amortised intangible assets that are still used in operations amounted to Rp4,859 billion.

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

12. TRADE PAYABLES

The breakdown of trade payables is as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Related parties		
Purchases of equipments, materials and services	691	804
Payables to other telecommunication providers	185	189
Sub-total	876	993
Third parties		
Purchases of equipments, materials and services	9,990	10,874
Radio frequency usage charges, concession fees and Universal Service Obligation (“USO”) charges	1,519	1,471
Payables to other telecommunication providers	1,332	1,428
Sub-total	12,841	13,773
Total	**13,717**	**14,766**

Trade payables by currency are as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Rupiah	11,393	11,726
U.S. dollar	2,171	2,978
Others	153	62
Total	**13,717**	**14,766**

Refer to Note 30 for details of related parties transactions.

13. ACCRUED EXPENSES

The breakdown of accrued expenses is as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Operation, maintenance and telecommunication services	8,744	8,013
General, administrative and marketing expenses	1,985	2,299
Salaries and benefits	1,929	2,219
Interest and bank charges	241	238
Total	**12,899**	**12,769**

Refer to Note 30 for details of related parties transactions.

14. UNEARNED INCOME

a. Current portion of unearned income

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Prepaid pulse reload vouchers	4,325	4,374
Telecommunication tower leases	631	356
Other telecommunications services	360	284
Others	384	176
Total	**5,700**	**5,190**

b. Non-current portion of unearned income

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Indefeasible Right of Use	321	258
Other telecommunications services	496	394
Total	**817**	**652**

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

a. Short-term bank loans

		September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
		Outstanding		Outstanding	
Lenders	**Currency**	**Original currency (in millions)**	**Rupiah equivalent**	**Original currency (in millions)**	**Rupiah equivalent**
Related parties					
BNI	Rp	-	1,348	-	956
Sub-total			1,348		956
Third parties					
HSBC	Rp	-	1,513	-	317
	US$	0	4	0	4
MUFG Bank, Ltd ("MUFG Bank")	Rp	-	1,088	-	1,295
DBS	Rp	-	693	-	699
	US$	1	13	1	13
UOB	Rp	-	380	-	580
SCB	Rp	-	150	-	100
BCA	Rp	-	124	- -	-
Bank CIMB Niaga	Rp	-	78	-	78
Others	Rp	-	17	-	1
Sub-total			4,060		3,087
Total			**5,408**		**4,043**

Other significant information relating to short-term bank loans as of September 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Borrower	Currency	Total facility (in billions)	Maturity date	Interest rate	Interest rate per annum	Security**
BNI							
2014 - 2019	Metranet, Sigma[a], GSD[e]	Rp	525	July 10, 2019 - February 18, 2020	Monthly	9.00% - 9.50%	Trade receivables and property and equipment
2013 - 2019	Telkom Infratel, Infomedia[f], Sigma[e], MD Media	Rp	2,941	July 25, 2019 - June 30, 2020	Monthly	1 month JIBOR + 2.20% - 3.00%	Trade receivables and property and equipment
HSBC							
2018 - 2019	Metra, MD Media, PINS	Rp	1,700	July 15, 2019 - April 8, 2020	Monthly, Quarterly	1 month JIBOR + 0.60% - 0.70% 3 month JIBOR + 1.00%	None
2018	Sigma	US$	0.004	Juli 15, 2019	Monthly	13.12%	Trade receivables
2018	Sigma	Rp	600	Juli 15, 2019	Monthly	14.34%	Trade receivables
DBS							
2018	Telkom Infratel, Infomedia	Rp	600	August 26, 2019 - February 26, 2020	Monthly	1 month JIBOR + 0.70%	None
2016	Nutech[e]	Rp	17	October 13, 2019	Monthly	10.50% - 11.00%	None
2016	Sigma[b,c]	US$	0.02	July 31, 2019	Semi-annually	3.25% (USD), 10.75% (IDR)	Trade receivables
MUFG Bank							
2018 - 2019	Perusahaan, Telkom Infratel, Infomedia, Metra, PINS	Rp	1,810	September 27, 2019 - June 24, 2020	Monthly Quarterly	1 month JIBOR + 0.70% 3 month JIBOR + 1.00%	None
UOB							
2016 - 2018	MD Media, Finnet[d]	Rp	800	July 23, 2019 - January 19, 2020	Monthly	1 month JIBOR + 2.00%	Trade receivables
BCA							
2019	Telkom Infratel	Rp	125	April 8, 2020	Monthly	1 month JIBOR + 1.75%	None
SCB							
2015	GSD[e]	Rp	100	September 26, 2019	Monthly	10.50%	None
Bank CIMB Niaga							
2013	GSD[e]	Rp	85	October 18, 2019	Monthly	10.90% - 11.50%	Trade receivables and property and equipment

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

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

a. Short-term bank loans (continued)

* In original currency
** Refer to Note 5 and Note 9 for details of trade receivables and property and equipment pledged as collateral.
[a] Based on the latest amendment on December 21, 2017.
[b] Based on the latest amendment on December 5, 2018
[c] Facility in U.S. Dollar. Withdrawal can be executed in U.S. Dollar and Rupiah.
[d] Based on the latest amendment on June 5, 2018.
[e] Unsettled loan will be automatically extended.
[f] Based on the lates amendment on March 28, 2018 and July 6, 2018.

On February 26, 2018 the Company, Telkom Infratel and Infomedia signed a working capital loan agreement from DBS amounting to Rp600 billion. As of September 30, 2019 the unused facilities amounting to Rp125 billion.

On March 27, 2018, the Company, TII, Infomedia and Metra signed a working capital loan agreement from MUFG Bank amounting to Rp500 billion. As of September 30, 2019 the unused facilities amounting to Rp80 billion.

On April 8, 2019 the Company, Metra, MD Media and Metranet signed a working capital loan agreement from HSBC amounting to Rp1,000 billion. As of September 30, 2019 the unused facilities amounting to Rp579 billion.

On June 24, 2019 the Company, Infomedia, MD Media and Telkom Infratel signed a working capital loan agreement from MUFG Bank amounting to Rp1,560 billion. As of September 30, 2019 the unused facilities amounting to Rp872 billion.

b. Current maturities of long-term borrowings

	Notes	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Two-step loans	16a	198	198
Bonds and notes	16b	2,490	525
Bank loans	16c	5,733	4,472
Other borrowings	16d	627	294
Obligation under finance lease	9c.xiii	786	807
Total		**9,834**	**6,296**

16. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS

	Notes	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Two-step loans	16a	620	751
Bonds and notes	16b	7,467	9,956
Bank loans	16c	22,498	18,753
Other borrowings	16d	3,222	1,950
Obligation under finance leases	9c.xiii	1,755	2,338
Total		**35,562**	**33,748**

Scheduled principal payments as of September 30, 2019 are as follows:

				Year			
	Notes	Total	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter
Two-step loans	16a	620	66	181	144	128	101
Bonds and notes	16b	7,467	-	477	2,198	-	4,792
Bank loans	16c	22,498	871	7,990	3,318	6,238	4,081
Other borrowings	16d	3,222	109	852	852	863	546
Obligation under finance leases	9c.xiii	1,755	209	655	540	233	118
Total		**35,562**	**1,255**	**10,155**	**7,052**	**7,462**	**9,638**

16. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Two-step loans

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

		September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
		Outstanding		Outstanding	
Lenders	**Currency**	**Original currency (in millions)**	**Rupiah equivalent**	**Original currency (in millions)**	**Rupiah equivalent**
Overseas banks	Yen	4,223	555	4,607	602
	US$	9	123	13	188
	Rp	-	140	-	159
Total			818		949
Current maturities (Note 15b)			(198)		(198)
Long-term portion			**620**		**751**

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

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

The Company had used all facilities under the two-step loans program since 2008.

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

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

As of September 30, 2019, the Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

b. Bonds and notes

		September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
		Outstanding		Outstanding	
Bonds and notes	**Currency**	**Original currency (in millions)**	**Rupiah equivalent**	**Original currency (in millions)**	**Rupiah equivalent**
Bonds					
2010					
Series B	Rp	-	1,995	-	1,995
2015					
Series A	Rp	-	2,200	-	2,200
Series B	Rp	-	2,100	-	2,100
Series C	Rp	-	1,200	-	1,200
Series D	Rp	-	1,500	-	1,500
Medium Term Notes ("MTN")					
MTN I Telkom 2018					
Series A	Rp	-	-	-	262
Series B	Rp	-	200	-	200
Series C	Rp	-	296	-	296
MTN Syariah Ijarah I Telkom 2018					
Series A	Rp	-	-	-	264
Series B	Rp	-	296	-	296
Series C	Rp	-	182	-	182
Total			9,969		10,495
Unamortized debt issuance cost			(12)		(14)
Total			9,957		10,481
Current maturities (Note 15b)			(2,490)		(525)
Long-term portion			**7,467**		**9,956**

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

16. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

b. Bonds and notes (continued)

i. Bonds

2010

Bonds	Principal	Issuer	Listed on	Issuance date	Maturity date	Interest payment period	Interest rate per annum
Series B	1,995	The Company	IDX	June 25, 2010	July 6, 2020	Quartely	10.20%

The bonds are not secured by specific security but by all of the Company's assets, movable or non-movable, either existing or in the future (Note 9c.ix). The underwriters of the bonds are PT Bahana Securities ("Bahana"), PT Danareksa Sekuritas, and PT Mandiri Sekuritas and the trustee is Bank CIMB Niaga. Based on the General Meeting of Bondholders on September 26, 2018, the trustee was changed to BTN.

The Company received the proceeds from the issuance of bonds on July 6, 2010.

The funds received from the public offering of bonds net of issuance costs, were used to finance capital expenditures which consisted of wave broadband (bandwidth, softswitching, datacom, information technology and others), infrastructure (backbone, metro network, regional metro junction, internet protocol, and satellite system) and to optimize legacy and supporting facilities (fixed wireline and wireless).

As of September 30, 2019, the rating of the bonds issued by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia ("Pefindo") is idAAA (stable outlook).

Based on the indenture trusts agreement, the Company is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions, including maintaining financial ratios as follows:
1. Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 2:1.
2. EBITDA to finance costs ratio should not be less than 5:1.
3. Debt service coverage is at least 125%.

As of September 30, 2019 the Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

2015

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

The bonds are not secured by specific security but by all of the Company's assets, movable or non-movable, either existing or in the future (Note 9c.ix). The underwriters of the bonds are Bahana, PT Danareksa Sekuritas, PT Mandiri Sekuritas, and PT Trimegah Sekuritas Indonesia, Tbk and the trustee is Bank Permata.

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

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

As of September 30, 2019, the rating of the bonds issued by Pefindo is idAAA (stable outlook).

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

16. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

b. Bonds and notes (continued)

i. Bonds (continued)

Based on the indenture trusts agreement, the Company is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions, including maintaining financial ratios as follows:
1. Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 2:1.
2. EBITDA to finance costs ratio should not be less than 4:1.
3. Debt service coverage is at least 125%.

As of September 30, 2019, the Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

ii. MTN

MTN I Telkom Year 2018

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

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

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

As of September 30, 2019, the rating of the MTN issued by Pefindo is idAAA (Triple A).

Under to the agreement, the Company is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions including maintaining financial ratios as follows:
1. Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 2:1
2. EBITDA to interest ratio should not be less than 4:1
3. Debt Service Coverage is at least 125%

As of September 30, 2019, the Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

MTN Syariah Ijarah I Telkom Year 2018

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

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

16. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

b. Bonds and notes (continued)

ii. MTN (continued)

MTN Syariah Ijarah I Telkom Year 2018 (continued)

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

As of September 30, 2019, the rating of the MTN Syariah Ijarah issued by Pefindo is idAAA sy (Triple A Syariah).

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

1. Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 2:1
2. EBITDA to interest ratio should not be less than 4:1
3. Debt Service Coverage is at least 125%

As of September 30, 2019, the Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

c. Bank loans

		September 30, 2019		Decemner 31, 2018	
		Outstanding		Outstanding	
Lenders	Currency	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent
Related parties					
BNI	Rp	-	6,503	-	6,826
BRI	Rp	-	1,762	-	1,248
Bank Mandiri	Rp	-	7,141	-	4,546
Sub-total			15,406		12,620
Third parties					
MUFG Bank	Rp	-	3,190	-	3,011
	US$	8	110	10	144
Syndication of banks	Rp	-	1,250	-	1,750
	US$	37	525	37	532
Citibank	Rp	-	750	-	1,000
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (“BCA”)	Rp	-	1,707	-	740
UOB Singapore	US$	40	568	49	710
PT Bank BTPN ("BTPN") (previously Sumitomo)	Rp	-	591	-	661
Bank CIMB Niaga	Rp	-	438	-	462
ANZ	Rp	-	440	-	440
UOB	Rp	-	393	-	428
DBS	Rp	-	645	-	379
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia ("ICBC")	Rp	-	170	-	204
Exim Bank of Malaysia Berhad	MYR	12	41	23	81
Japan Bank for International Cooperation ("JBIC")	US$	-	-	3	45
HSBC	Rp	-	1,000	-	-
Bank of China	Rp	-	1,000	-	-
Others	Rp	-	26	-	33
	MYR	12	40	13	46
Sub-total			12,884		10,666
Total			28,290		23,286
Unamortized debt issuance cost			(59)		(61)
			28,231		23,225
Current maturities (Note 15b)			(5,733)		(4,472)
Long-term portion			**22,498**		**18,753**

16. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

c. Bank loans (continued)

Other significant information relating to bank loans as of September 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Borrower	Currency	Total facility (in billions)*	Current period payment (in billions)*	Principal payment schedule	Interest payment period	Interest rate per annum	Security**
BNI								
2018 - 2019	GSD, The Company	Rp	2,342	23	2018 - 2026	Monthly, Quarterly	8.75%, 9.00%	Trade receivables, all assets
2013 - 2018	The Company, Telkomsel[a], GSD, TLT, Sigma, Dayamitra, Telkom Infrate,	Rp	8,212	2,288	2016 - 2033	Monthly, Quarterly	1 months JIBOR + 2.20% - 3.00%; 3 month JIBOR + 1.50% - 2.25%	Trade receivables, Inventory and Property and equipment
Bank Mandiri								
2016 - 2018	The Company, Telkomsel[a,b], Balebat	Rp	8,680	3,421	2018 - 2024	Monthly, Quarterly	8.50%, 8.75%, 9.00%	Trade receivables, Inventory and Property and equipment
2017 - 2019	GSD, TII, Dayamitra, Telkomsel, The Company	Rp	3,620	84	2019 - 2025	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.60% - 1.85%	None
BRI								
2019	The Company	Rp	2,000	-	2021 - 2026	Quarterly	9.00%	All assets
2017 - 2019	The Company, Dayamitra, GSD	Rp	1,253	191	2019 - 2025	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.85% - 2.70%	Property and equipment
MUFG Bank								
2015 - 2018	GSD, Metra, Infomedia, Dayamitra	Rp	3.700	271	2016 - 2025	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1,43% - 2.60%	Property and equipment and lease agreement
2018	TII	US$	0.01	0.002	2019 - 2022	Semi-annually	6 months LIBOR + 1.25%	None
Syndication of Banks								
2015	The Company, GSD	Rp	3,000	500	2016 - 2022	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 2.00%	All Assets
2018	TII	US$	0.09	-	2019 - 2024	Quarterly	6 months LIBOR + 1.25%	None
Citibank								
2018	The Company	Rp	1,000	250	2019 - 2020	Quarterly	8.50%	None
BCA								
2018	PST	Rp	740	141	2018 - 2024	Monthly	10.00%	Trade receivables, Inventory and Property and equipment
2017 - 2018	Metra, Dayamitra, Telkom Infratel	Rp	1,470	76	2018 - 2027	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.50% - 1.85%	Property and equipment
UOB Singapore								
2016	TII	US$	0.06	0.009	2019 - 2024	Quarterly	3 months LIBOR + 1.25%	None

16. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

c. Bank loans (continued)

Other significant information relating to bank loans as of September 30, 2019 is as follows (continued):

	Borrower	Currency	Total facility (in billions)*	Current period payment (in billions)*	Principal payment schedule	Interest payment period	Interest rate per annum	Security**
BTPN								
2015 - 2019	GSD, Metra, Infomedia, Dayamitra, TII	Rp	1,309	160	2016 - 2023	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.44% - 2.15%	None
Bank CIMB Niaga								
2011	GSD	Rp	65	5	2011 - 2021	Monthly	9.75%	Property and equipment and lease agreement
2017 - 2019	GSD, Metra	Rp	695	78	2018 - 2024	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.43% - 1.50%	None
ANZ								
2015 - 2017	GSD, PINS	Rp	750	-	2020	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 2.00%	None
UOB								
2016	Dayamitra	Rp	500	36	2018 - 2024	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 2.20%	Property and equipment
DBS								
2016 - 2017	Nutech, Telkomsat	Rp	136	33	2017 - 2022	Monthly, Quarterly	11.00%, 9.18%	Trade receivables and Property and equipment
2017 - 2019	PINS, Dayamitra	Rp	775	75	2018 - 2026	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 1.50%	None
ICBC								
2017	GSD	Rp	272	34	2017 - 2023	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 2.36%	Trade receivables and Property and equipment
Exim Bank of Malaysia Berhad								
2016	TSGN	MYR	0.06	0.0011	2017 - 2020	Monthly	ECOF + 1.89%	None
HSBC								
2019	Telkomsel	Rp	1,000	-	2019 - 2021	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 0.60%	None
Bank of China								
2018 - 2019	Telkomsel	Rp	1,000	-	2019 - 2021	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR + 0.60%	None

* In original currency
** Refer to Notes 5, 6 and 9 for details of trade receivables, inventories and property and equipment pledged as collateral.
[a] Telkomsel has no collateral for its bank loans, or other credit facilities. The terms of the various agreements with Telkomsel's lenders and financiers require compliance with a number of covenants and negative covenants as well as financial and other covenants, which include, among other things, certain restrictions on the amount of dividends and other profit distributions which could adversely affect Telkomsel's capacity to comply with its obligation under the facility. The terms of the relevant agreements also contain default and cross default clauses. As of September 30, 2019 Telkomsel has complied with the above covenants.
[b] Based on the latest amendment on December 11, 2018.

As stated in the agreements, the Group is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions such as dividend distribution, obtaining new loans, and maintaining financial ratios. As of September 30, 2019, the Group has complied with all covenants or restrictions, except for certain loans. As of September 30, 2019, the Group obtained waiver from lenders to not demand the loan payment as consequence of the breach of covenants.

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

16. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

d. Bank loans (continued)

On March 13, 2015, the Company, GSD, Metra and Infomedia entered into several credit facilities agreements with BTPN, MUFG Bank, ANZ, and syndication of banks (BCA and BNI) amounting to Rp750 billion, Rp750 billion, Rp500 billion, and Rp3,000 billion, respectively. Based on amendment on August 2, 2016, Dayamitra and Telkom Akses are included as borrowers into BTPN and MUFG Bank credit facilities agreement and excluded GSD from those agreement. Based on the latest amendment on March 13, 2017, PINS is included as one of borrower into ANZ's credit facility agreement. In 2017, PINS drawn down the facility amounted to Rp200 billion. As of September 30, 2019 the unused facilities for BTPN, MUFG Bank, and ANZ amounted to Rp82.5 billion, Rp82.5 billion, and Rp60 billion, respectively.

On March, 24, 2017, the Company, Dayamitra, Sigma, GSD, and TII entered several credit agreements with BRI, BNI, and Bank Mandiri amounting to Rp1,000 billion, Rp2,005 billion and Rp1,500 billion, respectively. As of September 30, 2019, the unused facility for Bank Mandiri amounted to Rp5 billion.

On March 30, 2017, The Company, GSD, Metra, Dayamitra, PINS, and Telkomsat entered into several credit agreements with MUFG Bank, BTPN, DBS, Bank CIMB Niaga, and BCA amounting to Rp400 billion, Rp400 billion, Rp850 billion, Rp495 billion, and Rp850 billion, respectively. Based on amendment on June 29, 2017, Telkom Infratel is included as one of borrower into BCA's credit facility agreement replaced PINS. As of September 30, 2019, the unused facilities for MUFG Bank, BTPN, DBS, Bank CIMB Niaga, and BCA amounted to Rp79 billion, Rp79 billion, Rp420 billion, Rp20 billion, and Rp564 billion, respectively.

On March, 27, 2018, the Company, Dayamitra and TII entered into several credit agreements with BNI, BRI, Bank Mandiri, MUFG Bank, and BTPN amounting to Rp825 billion, Rp200 billion, Rp775 billion, Rp800 billion, and Rp628 billion, respectively. As of September 30, 2019, the unused facilities for BTPN amounting to Rp538 billion.

On June 19, 2019, the Company and Dayamitra entered into a credit agreement with BNI amounting to Rp2,160 billion and Rp840 billion, respectively. As of September 30, 2019, the unused facility for BNI amounting to Rp2,800 billion.

On May 23, 2019, The Company entered into a credit agreement with BRI amounting to Rp2,000 billion. As of September 30, 2019, the unused facility for BRI amounting to Rp1,300 billion.

On August 29, 2019, The Company, PINS and GSD entered into a credit agreement with Bank CIMB Niaga amounting to Rp500 billion, Rp200 billion and Rp300 billion, respectively. As of September 30, 2019, the unused facility for Bank CIMB Niaga amounting to Rp939 billion.

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

c. Other borrowing

		Outstanding	
Lenders	**Currency**	**September 30, 2019**	**December 31, 2019**
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	Rp	3,857	2,250
Unamortized debt issuance cost		(8)	(6)
Total		3,849	2,244
Current maturities (Note 15b)			
Long-term portion		(627)	(294)
		3,222	**1,950**

16. LONG-TERM LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS (continued)

d. Other borrowing (continued)

i. Dayamitra

	Borrower	Currency	Total facility (in billions)	Current period payment (in billions)	Principal payment schedule	Interest rate per annum	Security
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur							
October 12, 2016	Dayamitra	Rp	700	100	Semi-annually (2018-2024)	3 months JIBOR+1.85%	Property and equipment (Note 9)
March 29, 2017	Dayamitra	Rp	600	86	Semi-annually (2018-2024)	3 months JIBOR+1.85%	Property and equipment (Note 9)

Under the agreement, Dayamitra is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions, including maintaining financial ratios as follows:
1. Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 5:1.
2. Net debt to EBITDA ratio should not exceed 4:1.
3. Minimal debt service coverage at least 100%.

As of September 30, 2019, Dayamitra has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

ii. The Company

	Borrower	Currency	Total facility (in billions)	Current period payment (in billions)	Principal payment schedule	Interest rate per annum	Security
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur							
November 14, 2018	The Company	Rp	1,000	-	Semi-annually (2019-2023)	8.35%	None
March 29, 2019	The Company	Rp	2,273	-	Quarterly (2020-2024)	8.49%	None

Under the agreement, The Company is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions, including maintaining financial ratios as follows:
1. Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 2:1.
2. EBITDA to interest ratio should not be less than 4:1.
3. Minimal debt service coverage at least 125%.

As of September 30, 2019, The Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

iii. Telkomsat

	Borrower	Currency	Total facility (in billions)	Current period payment (in billions)	Principal payment schedule	Interest rate per annum	Security
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur							
March 29, 2019	Telkomsat	Rp	164	-	Semi-annually (2020-2024)	8.49%	None

Under the agreement, The Company is required to comply with all covenants or restrictions, including maintaining financial ratios as follows:
1. Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 2:1.
2. EBITDA to interest ratio should not be less than 4:1.
3. Minimal debt service coverage at least 125%.

As of September 30, 2019, The Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

On March 29, 2019, The Company, Telkomsat, and Telkom Infratel entered into a credit agreement with PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur amounting to Rp2,273 billion, RP164 billion, and Rp563 billion, respectively. As of September 30, 2019, the unused facility for SMI amounting to Rp1,206 billion.

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

17. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The details of non-controlling interests are as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Non-controlling interests in net assets of subsidiaries:		
Telkomsel	16,302	17,899
GSD	250	212
Metra	153	171
TII	110	111
Dayamitra	37	-
Total	**16,852**	**18,393**

	2019	2018
Non-controlling interests in net income (loss) of subsidiaries:		
Telkomsel	6,759	6,449
Metra	8	6
Dayamitra	1	-
TII	(5)	(3)
GSD	(22)	3
Total	**6,741**	**6,455**

Material partly-owned subsidiary

As of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the non-controlling interest holds 35% ownership interest in Telkomsel which is considered material to the company (Note 1d).

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

Summarized statement of financial position

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current assets	19,255	16,836
Non-current assets	64,421	65,814
Current liabilities	(23,305)	(20,737)
Non-current liabilities	(13,789)	(10,767)
Total equity	**46,582**	**51,146**
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of parent company	30,280	33,247
Non-controlling interest	16,302	17,899

Summarized statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2019	2018
Revenues	68,321	65,757
Operating expenses	(42,153)	(41,077)
Other income - net	(225)	(83)
Profit before income tax	**25,943**	**24,597**
Income tax expense - net	(6,631)	(6,170)
Profit for periode from continuing operations	**19,312**	**18,427**
Other comprehensive income - net	-	-
Net comprehensive income for periode	**19,312**	**18,427**
Attributable to non-controlling interest	6,759	6,449
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest	8,490	10,105

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

17. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (continued)

Summarized statements of cash flows

	2019	2018
Operating activities	31,620	27,088
Investing activities	(9,791)	(11,851)
Financing activities	(21,187)	(19,575)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**642**	**(4,338)**

18. CAPITAL STOCK

	September 30, 2019		
Description	**Number of shares**	**Percentage of ownership**	**Total paid-in capital**
Series A Dwiwarna share			
Government	1	0	0
Series B shares			
Government	51,602,353,559	52.09	2,580
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation*	4,842,025,180	4.89	242
Directors (Note 1b):			
Ririek Adriansyah	1,156,955	0	0
Harry Mozarta Zen	474,692	0	0
Faizal R. Djoemadi	126,800	0	0
Bogi Witjaksono	55,000	0	0
Edi Witjara	32,500	0	0
Siti Choiriana	540	0	0
Public (individually less than 5%)	42,615,991,373	43.02	2,131
Total	**99,062,216,600**	**100.00**	**4,953**

	December 31, 2018		
Description	**Number of shares**	**Percentage of ownership**	**Total paid-in capital**
Series A Dwiwarna share			
Government	1	0	0
Series B shares			
Government	51,602,353,560	52.09	2,580
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation*	4,944,921,880	4.99	247
Commissioners (Note 1b):			
Hendri Saparini	654,505	0	0
Rinaldi Firmansyah	454,113	0	0
Directors (Note 1b):			
Alex Janangkih Sinaga	1,683,359	-	0
Herdy Rosadi Harman	1,514,720	0	0
Abdus Somad Arief	1,515,022	0	0
Dian Rachmawan	1,575,562	0	0
Harry Mozarta Zen	689,492	0	0
David Bangun	1,000	0	0
Siti Choiriana	540	0	0
Public (individually less than 5%)	42,506,852,846	42.92	2,126
Total	**99,062,216,600**	**100.00**	**4,953**

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

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

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

19. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Proceeds from sale of 933,333,000 shares in excess of par value through IPO in 1995	1,446	1,446
Excess of value over cost of selling 211,290,500 shares under the treasury stock plan phase I	544	544
Excess of value over cost of selling 215,000,000 shares under the treasury stock plan phase II	576	576
Difference in value arising from restructuring transactions between entities under common control	478	478
Excess of value over cost of treasury stock transferred to employee stock ownership program	228	228
Excess of value over cost of selling 22,363,000 shares under the treasury stock plan phase III	36	36
Excess of value over cost of selling 864,000,000 shares under the treasury stock plan phase IV	1,996	1,996
Capitalization into 746,666,640 Series B shares in 1999	(373)	(373)
Reduction additional paid in capital as a result of cancellation treasury stock	(2,454)	(2,454)
Differences from acquisitionof non-controlling interest	(22)	(22)
Differences from divestment of subsidiary	226	-
Differences from business acquisition	249	
Net	**2,930**	**2,455**

Difference in value arising from restructuring and other transactions of entities under common control amounting Rp478 billion arose from the early termination of the Company's exclusive rights to provide local and inter-local fixed line telecommunication services, for which the Company is required by the Government to use the funds received from this compensation for the development of telecommunication infrastructure. As of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the accumulated development of the related infrastructure amounting to Rp537 billion, respectively.

20. OTHER EQUITY

	September 30, 2019	31 December 2018
Translation adjustment	612	673
Effect of change in equity of associated companies	386	386
Unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale securities	52	48
Difference due to acquisition of non controlling interests in subsidiaries	(637)	(637)
Other equity components	34	37
Total	**447**	**507**

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

21. REVENUES

	2019	2018
Telephone revenues		
Cellular	19,183	23,321
Fixed lines	3,961	4,628
Total telephone revenues	**23,144**	**27,949**
Interconnection revenues	**4,767**	**3,796**
Data, internet, and information technology service revenues		
Cellular internet and data	41,242	32,126
Internet, data communication, and information technology services	17,118	17,742
Short Messaging Services (“SMS”)	5,451	7,112
Pay TV	1,541	1,291
Others	714	305
Total data, internet and information technology service revenues	**66,066**	**58,576**
Network revenues	**1,356**	**1,218**
Other revenues		
CPE and terminal	1,585	1,277
Sales of peripherals	1,009	1,494
Telecommunication tower leases	914	646
Call center service	555	455
E-payment	478	322
E-health	377	410
Others	2,380	3,060
Total other revenues	**7,298**	**7,664**
Total revenues	**102,631**	**99,203**

The detail of net revenues received by the Group from agency relationships for the nine months ended as September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Gross revenues	42,981	33,257
Compensation to value added service providers	(1,739)	(1,131)
Net revenues	**41,242**	**32,126**

Refer to Note 30 for details of related parties transactions.

22. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

The breakdown of personnel expenses is as follows:

	2019	2018
Salaries and related benefits	6,038	6,343
Vacation pay, incentives and other benefits	2,593	2,598
Pension benefit, employee benefit, and other post-employment benefit cost (Note 28)	942	1,218
Long Service Awards ("LSA") expense (Note 29)	115	105
Others	56	35
Total	**9,744**	**10,299**

Refer to Note 30 for details of related parties transactions.

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

23. OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE EXPENSES

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

	2019	2018
Operation and maintenance	17,620	17,497
Radio frequency usage charges (Note 33c.i)	4,273	3,998
Leased lines and CPE	3,544	5,969
Concession fees and USO charges	1,813	1,684
Cost of sales of handset (Note 6)	1,028	1,604
Electricity, gas and water	793	760
Cost of SIM cards and vouchers (Note 6)	465	551
Tower leases	356	363
Others	1,164	1,006
Total	**31,056**	**33,432**

Refer to Note 30 for details of related parties transactions.

24. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The breakdown of general and administrative expenses is as follows:

	2019	2018
Provision for impairment of receivables (Note 5d)	1,899	1,199
General expenses	1,230	1,536
Professional fees	473	456
Training, education and recruitment	327	358
Travelling	285	305
Meeting	198	176
Collection expenses	137	112
Social contribution	135	140
Others	248	221
Total	**4,932**	**4,503**

Refer to Note 30 for details of related parties transactions.

25. TAXATION

a. Claims for tax refund

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
The Company		
Corporate Income Tax	539	494
Value Added Tax ("VAT")	922	1,119
Subsidiaries		
Corporate income tax	717	406
VAT	782	1,027
Total claims for tax refund	2,960	3,046
Current portion	(1,029)	(596)
Non-current portion (Note 10)	**1,931**	**2,450**

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

25. TAXATION (continued)

b. Prepaid taxes

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
The Company:		
Income Tax		
Article 23 - Witholding tax on service delivery	-	63
VAT	1,725	1,048
Subsidiaries:		
Corporate Income Tax	220	14
Income Tax		
Article 22 - Withholding tax on goods delivery and imports	4	-
Article 23 - Witholding tax on service delivery	427	1
VAT	2,039	2,765
Total prepaid taxes	4,415	3,891
Current portion	(2,690)	(2,749)
Non-current portion (Note 10)	**1,725**	**1,142**

c. Taxes payable

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
The Company:		
Income taxes		
Article 4 (2) - Final tax	27	18
Article 21 - Individual income tax	49	47
Article 22 - Withholding tax on goods delivery and imports	2	3
Article 23 - Withholding tax on services	25	36
Article 25 - Installment of corporate income tax	6	1
Article 26 - Withholding tax on non-resident income	6	3
Article 29 - Corporate income tax	908	-
VAT - Tax collector	597	334
	1,620	442
Subsidiaries:		
Income taxes		
Article 4 (2) - Final tax	63	75
Article 21 - Individual income tax	96	113
Article 22 - Withholding tax on goods delivery and imports	3	5
Article 23 - Withholding tax on services	92	110
Article 25 - Installment of corporate income tax	721	14
Article 26 - Withholding tax on non-resident income	3	7
Article 29 - Corporate income tax	1,484	389
VAT	806	25
	3,268	738
Total taxes payable	**4,888**	**1,180**

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

25. TAXATION (continued)

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

	2019	2018
Current		
The Company	1,154	158
Subsidiaries	7,042	6,631
	8,196	6,789
Deferred		
The Company	(205)	243
Subsidiaries	(77)	(47)
	(282)	196
Net income tax expense	**7,914**	**6,985**

The reconciliation between the income tax expense calculated by applying the applicable tax rate of 20% to the profit before income tax less income subject to final tax, and the net income tax expense as shown in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2019	2018
Profit before income tax	31,114	27,703
(Less) add: income subject to final tax - net	(1,581)	(1,063)
	29,533	26,640
Income tax expense calculated at the Company's applicable statutory tax rate of 20%	5,907	5,328
Difference in applicable statutory tax rate for subsidiaries	1,237	1,262
Non-deductible expenses	549	484
Final income tax expense	60	51
Deferred tax assets that cannot be utilized - net	10	(198)
Others	151	58
Net income tax expense	**7,914**	**6,985**

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

25. TAXATION (continued)

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

The reconciliation between the profit before income tax and the estimated taxable income of the Company for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Profit before income tax	31,114	27,672
Add back consolidation eliminations	17,966	17,602
Consolidated profit before income tax and eliminations	49,080	45,274
Less: profit before income tax of the subsidiaries	(31,954)	(30,325)
Profit before income tax attributable to the Company	17,126	14,949
Less: income subject to final tax	(419)	(347)
	16,707	**14,602**
Temporary differences:		
Provision for impairment and trade receivables written-off	1,386	439
Deferred installation fee	123	97
Other provisions	75	84
Finance leases	(5)	(5)
Provision for personnel expenses	(61)	(680)
Net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefits costs	(213)	(784)
Depreciation and gain on sale of property and equipment	(289)	82
Net temporary differences	**1,016**	**(767)**
Permanent differences:		
Net periodic post-retirement health care benefit costs	152	265
Donations	147	105
Employee benefits	139	199
Equity in net income of associates and subsidiaries	(12,368)	(12,938)
Others	(314)	60
Net permanent differences	**(12,244)**	**(12,309)**
Compensation of fiscal loss	-	(986)
Taxable income of the Company	**5,479**	**540**
Current corporate income tax expense	1,096	108
Final income tax expense	58	50
Total current income tax expense of the Company	1,154	158
Current income tax expense of the subsidiaries	7,042	6,631
Total current income tax expense	**8,196**	**6,789**

Tax Law No. 36/2008 with implementing rules under Government Regulation No.56/2015 stipulates a reduction of 5% from the top rate applicable to qualifying listed companies, for those whose stocks are traded in the IDX which meet the prescribed criteria that the public owns 40% or more of the total fully paid and traded shares, and such shares are owned by at least 300 parties, with each party owning less than 5% of the total paid-up shares. These requirements must be met by a company for a period of 183 days in one tax year. The Company has met all of the required criteria; therefore, for the purpose of calculating income tax expense and liabilities for the financial reporting the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company has reduced the applicable tax rate by 5%.

The Company applied the tax rate of 20% for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.The subsidiaries applied the tax rate of 25% for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

25. TAXATION (continued)

e. Tax assessment

(i) The Company

On November 15, 2013, the Company received Tax Underpayment Assessment Letters ("SKPKBs") for the underpayment of VAT for the period January to September and November 2007 amounting to Rp142 billion. On January 20, 2014, the Company filed its objection to the Tax Authorities, and in December 2014, Tax Authorities issued a decision which rejected the objections. The Company accepted the assessment on the underpayment of VAT amounting to Rp22 billion (including penalty of Rp10 billion). The accepted portion was charged to the 2014 consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The portion of VAT international incoming call interconnection amounting to Rp120 billion (including penalty of Rp39 billion) is recognised as claim for tax refund. On March 12, 2015, the Company has filed an appeal to the Tax Court on the rejection of its objection to the assessment of VAT international incoming call interconnection.

On August 1 and 2, 2017, the Tax Court issued a verdict regarding to VAT international incoming call interconnection appeal process. The verdict stated that the international incoming call interconnection is the taxable services and categorized as export service that subject to 0% VAT and granted all the Company's appeal. In September 2017, the Company received tax refund amounting to Rp115 billion and for remaining balance amounting to Rp5 billion has been compensated to tax collection letter ("STP") for withholding tax article 21 and SKPKBs of VAT on tax collected and self-assessed offshore VAT.

On October 26 and November 23, 2017, the Company received a notification from Tax Court that Tax Authorities filed a request for judicial review. On November 23 and December 21, 2017, to response the judicial review from Tax Authorities, the Company sent contra memorandum for judicial review to Supreme Court ("SC"). In September and November 2018, the Company received the verdict from the SC as the result of the tax audit for tax period June to August and November 2007. Based on the verdict, the SC rejected the Tax Authorities' judicial review and strengthen the Tax Court's verdict. In January, February and March 2019, the Company received the SC's verdicts as the result of the tax audit for tax period January to April and September 2007. Based on the verdict, the SC rejected the Tax Authorities' judicial review and strengthen the Tax Court's verdict. On September 24, 2019, the Company received the SC's verdicts as the result of the tax audit for tax period May 2007. Based on the verdict, the SC rejected the Tax Authorities' judicial review and strengthen the Tax Court's verdict.

In November 2014, the Company received SKPKBs from the Tax Authorities as the result of the tax audit for fiscal year 2011. Based on the letters, the Company received VAT underpayment assessment for the tax period January to December 2011 amounting to Rp182.5 billion (including penalty of Rp60 billion) and corporate income tax underpayment amounting to Rp2.8 billion (including penalty of Rp929 million). The accepted portion amounting to Rp4.7 billion (including penalty of Rp2 billion) was charged to the 2014 consolidated financial statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The portion of VAT international incoming call interconnection amounting to Rp178 billion (including penalty of Rp58 billion) is recognised as claim for tax refund. On January 7, 2015, the Company filed an objection and on October 20, 2015, Tax Authorities issued a rejection regarding this objection. On January 20, 2016, the Company filed an appeal on the decision of its objection.

25. TAXATION (continued)

e. Tax assessment (continued)

(i) The Company (continued)

On April 4 and 5, 2017, the Tax Court issued a verdict regarding to VAT international incoming call interconnection appeal process. The verdict stated that the international incoming call interconnection is the taxable services and categorized as export service that subject to 0% VAT and granted the Company's appeal for the tax period January and September to December 2011. Tax Court rejected the Company's appeal for the tax period February to August 2011, since the Company did not meet the administrative requirement. Regarding this rejection, on June 19 and 21, 2017, the Company filed the request for judicial review. On October 15, 2018, the Company received a notification from Tax Court that Tax Authorities filed a request for judicial review for the tax period January and September to December 2011. On November 13, 2018, to response the judicial review from Tax Authorities, the Company sent contra memorandum for judicial review to SC for the tax period January and September to December 2011. In November 2018, the Company received a notification from Tax Court that Tax Authorities filed a contra memorandum for judicial review for the tax period February to August 2011. As of September 2019, the Company has received a copy of the SC's verdict. The verdict stated that the SC granted the Company's appeal request for tax period February, March, May, June, July and August 2011 and rejected the Tax Authorities's request for tax period October, November and December 2011.

On May 3, 2016, the Tax Authorities issued Field Tax Audit Notification Letter for tax period January to December 2012. On November 3, 2016, Tax Authorities issued SKPKBs for fiscal year 2012, wherein the Company was liable for underpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp991.6 billion (including penalty of Rp321.6 billion), VAT underpayment amounting to Rp467 billion (including penalty of Rp153.5 billion), self-assessed offshore VAT underpayment amounting to Rp1.2 billion (including penalty of Rp392 million), VAT on tax collected underpayment amounting to Rp57 billion (including penalty of Rp18.5 billion). The Company also received STP for VAT amounting to Rp37.5 billion, withholding tax article 21 underpayment amounting to Rp16.2 billion (including penalty of Rp5.3 billion), final withholding tax article 21 underpayment amounting to Rp1.2 billion (including penalty of Rp407 million), withholding tax article 23 underpayment amounting to Rp63.5 billion (including penalty of Rp20.6 billion), withholding tax article 4(2) underpayment amounting to Rp25 billion (including penalty of Rp8.1 billion) and withholding tax article 26 underpayment amounting to Rp197.6 billion (including penalty of Rp64 billion). The Company has agreed to the recalculation of input tax credit on international incoming call interconnection services amounting to Rp35 billion, corporate income tax amounting to Rp613 million and withholding tax article 26 amounting to Rp311.5 million that have been charged in the 2016 consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Company filed an objection regarding to the remaining assessments on November 16, 2016.

25. TAXATION (continued)

e. Tax assessment (continued)

(i) The Company (continued)

On October 19, 2017, the Tax Authorities issued Decision Letter on Company's objections, wherein the Tax Authorities has reduced Company's underpayment. Based on Decision Letter, the Company was liable for underpayment of withholding tax article 21 amounting to Rp20.7 billion (including penalty of Rp6.7 billion), underpayment of final withholding tax article 21 amounting to Rp23.8 billion (including penalty of Rp7.7 billion), underpayment of withholding tax article 23 amounting to Rp115.7 billion (including penalty of Rp37.5 billion), underpayment of withholding tax article 4(2) amounting to Rp25 billion (including penalty of Rp8.1 billion), underpayment of withholding tax article 26 amounting to Rp197.6 billion (including penalty of Rp64.1 billion) and underpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp496.4 billion (including penalty of Rp161 billion). On October 30 and 31, 2017, the Tax Authorities issued Decision Letter on Company's objection, wherein the Tax Authorities has reduced Company's underpayment for VAT from the tax period January to December 2012 totaling to Rp429.3 billion (including penalty of Rp141.2 billion). On January, 17 and 26, 2018, the Company filed an appeal and has taken series of appeal hearings. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Company is still waiting the result of appeal process.

On August 23, 2016, the Tax Authorities issued Field Tax Audit Notification Letter for tax period January to December 2015 regarding overpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp414 billion. On April 25, 2017, the Tax Authorities issued Tax Overpayment Assessment Letter ("SKPLB") for overpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp147 billion, and SKPKBs for underpayment of VAT amounting to Rp13 billion (including penalty of Rp4 billion), underpayment of VAT on tax collected amounting to Rp6 billion (including penalty of Rp1.5 billion), underpayment of self-assessed offshore VAT amounting to Rp55 billion (including penalty of Rp17 billion). The Company also received STP for VAT amounting to Rp34 billion, VAT on tax collected amounting to Rp7 billion and self-assessed offshore VAT amounting to Rp8 billion.

The Company accepted tax audit decision amounting to Rp17 billion for corporate income tax, to transfer deductible temporary differences related to provision for incentives to fixed wireless (Flexi) subscribers' migration amounting to Rp42 billion from Annual Tax Return of corporate income tax fiscal year 2015 to Annual Tax Return of corporate income tax fiscal year 2016. The Company also accepted underpayment of VAT, underpayment of VAT on tax collected and STP for VAT on tax collected totaling to Rp26 billion. The accepted portion was charged to the 2017 consolidated financial statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

On July 24, 2017, the Company filed Objection Letter to the Tax Authorities for corporate income tax amounting to Rp210.5 billion and self-assessed offshore VAT amounting to Rp55 billion. On May 3 and 22, 2018, the Tax Authorities issued Decision Letter on Company's objections for SKPLB of self-assessed offshore VAT amounting to Rp54 billion and granted all the Company's objection. On July 18, 2018, the Tax Authorities issued Decision Letter on Company's objections for SKPLB of corporate income tax, wherein the Tax Authorities has granted the several Company's objection and additional amount of overpayment which should be received amounting to Rp76 billion. On October 10, 2018, the Company filed an appeal. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the appeal is still ongoing.

25. TAXATION (continued)

e. Tax assessment (continued)

(i) The Company (continued)

On August 25, 2017, the Tax Authorities issued Field Tax Audit Notification Letter for tax periods January to December 2016 regarding overpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp114.4 billion. On June 7, 2018, Tax Authorities issued SKPLB of corporate income tax amounting to Rp15.3 billion, SKPKB of withholding tax article 26 amounting to Rp557 million (including penalty of Rp180 million) and SKPLB of VAT amounting to Rp923 billion. The Company accepted the assessment on the overpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp15.3 billion and for the remaining balance amounting to Rp99.1 billion was charged as current income tax expense on tax assesment, underpayment of withholding tax article 26 and correction of VAT In totaling to Rp10.5 billion, STP for VAT on tax collected amounting to Rp7.1 billion, VAT on free gifts amounting to Rp7.3 billion, VAT on transfer asset amounting to Rp1.2 billion and STP for VAT amounting to Rp1.7 billion. The accepted portion was charged to the consolidated financial statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In July 2018, the Company received tax refund amounting to Rp882.7 billion and for the remaining balance amounting to Rp39.9 billion has been compensated to STP for VAT amounting to Rp31.9 billion, VAT on tax collected amounting to Rp7.1 billion, withholding tax article 23 amounting to Rp556 million and withholding tax article 21 amounting to Rp300 million. On August 31, 2018, the Company filed an objection to the Tax Authorities for VAT international incoming call interconnection services amounting to Rp151 billion and STP for VAT amounting to Rp30.3 billion. On March 11, 2019, the Tax Authorities issued Decision Letter on Company's objection, wherein the Tax Authorities has granted all Company’s objection and addition the overpayment amount for the tax period January to April 2016. Subsequently, in May 2019, the Tax Authorities issued Decision Letter on Company’s objection, wherein the Tax Authorities has granted all the Company’s objections for tax period May to December 2016.

On September 11, 2017 and January 9, 2018, the Tax Authorities issued Field Tax Audit Notification Letter for tax period December and November 2014 regarding claim for tax refund overpayment of VAT correction for tax period November and December 2014 amounting to Rp129 billion and Rp86.7 billion, respectively. On July 25 and September 7, 2018, the Company received SKPLB for tax period December and November 2014. On August 24, 2018, the Company received tax refund amounting to Rp122.5 billion for December 2014 period. In October 2018, the Company received tax refund amounting to Rp80.8 billion and for the remaining balance amounting to Rp3.6 billion has been compensated to SKPKBs for self-assessed offshore VAT for tax period March, April and June 2015, STP for VAT for tax period November 2014, and other tax assessment letters.

On November 6, 2018, the Tax Authorities issued Field Tax Audit Notification Letter for tax period 2017 for all taxes. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the tax audit is still ongoing.

(ii) Telkomsel

In December 2013, the Tax Court accepted Telkomsel’s appeal on the 2006 VAT and withholding taxes totaling Rp116 billion. In February 2014, Telkomsel received the refund. On July 3, 2015, in response to Telkomsel’s letter claiming for interest income related to favorable 2006 VAT and withholding tax verdicts, the Tax Authorities informed Telkomsel that the claim cannot be granted since the Tax Authorities filed a request for judicial review to the SC. On August 19, 2016, Telkomsel received a notification from the Tax Court that the Tax Authorities filed a request for judicial review to SC for the VAT case amounting to Rp108 billion. Telkomsel filed a contra memorandum for judicial review to the SC on September 14, 2016. In April 2017, Tax Authorities has granted Telkomsel’s claim on interest income will be compensate against corporate income tax installment for the period of April 2017. In July 2018, Telkomsel received the official verdict from the SC which rejected the Tax Authorities request.

25. TAXATION (continued)

e. Tax assessment (continued)

(ii) Telkomsel (continued)

In May and June 2012, Telkomsel received the refund of the penalty on the 2010 income tax article 25 underpayment amounting to Rp15.7 billion based on the Tax Court’s verdict. On July 17, 2012, the Tax Authorities filed a request for judicial review to the SC on the Tax Court’s Verdict. On September 14, 2012, Telkomsel filed a contra memorandum for judicial review to the SC. In July 2016, conservatively, Telkomsel recognised the tax penalty of Rp15.7 billion as expense based on its previous experience on a similar income tax case.

On May 24, 2012, Telkomsel filed an objection to the Tax Authorities for the 2010 underpayment of VAT of Rp290.6 billion (including penalty of Rp67 billion) and recorded it as a claim for tax refund. On May 9, 2017, Telkomsel received the official verdict from the SC which rejected Telkomsel’s request, therein Telkomsel paid the underpayment on July 10, 2017. On July 19, 2017, Telkomsel filed the second judicial review to contest against the SC’s verdict. On August 8, 2018, the SC accepted Telkomsel’s request. On February 18, 2019, Telkomsel received *Surat Pelaksanaan Putusan Peninjauan Kembali* (“SP2PK”) from the Tax Authorities regarding the 2010 fiscal year VAT amounting to Rp290 billion. On March 25, 2019, the Company received SP2PK payment from the Tax Authorities regarding the 2010 fiscal year VAT amounting to Rp290 billion.

In July and October 2017, Telkomsel received notifications that the Tax Authorities had filed a request for judicial reviews to the SC for cases relating to corporate income tax and VAT amounting to Rp62 billion and Rp1.2 billion, respectively. Telkomsel submitted its contra memorandum for judicial review in August and November 2017. As of the date of approval and authorization for issuance of these consolidated financial statements, Telkomsel has received partial official verdicts from the SC which rejected the Tax Authorities’s request for VAT case amounting to Rp1.1 billion.

On May 31, 2019, Telkomsel received the tax underpayment assessment letter and tax collection letter for the 2014 fiscal year amounting to Rp150.6 billion (including penalty of Rp54.6 billion). Telkomsel accepted and paid the portion of Rp16.5 billion on June 27, 2019. For the portion of Rp134.1 billion, Telkomsel has paid amounting to Rp99.1 billion and recorded it as claim for tax refund. Subsequently, on August 23, 2019, Telkomsel filed an objection to the Tax Authorities amounting to Rp134.1 billion. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the objection is still in process.

On August 1, 2019, Telkomsel received the tax underpayment assessment letter and tax collection letter for the 2015 fiscal year amounting to Rp384.8 billion (including penalty of Rp128.6 billion). On August 28, 2019, Telkomsel has paid the whole amount. For the amount of Rp34.6 billion was charged in the current year and for the amount of Rp350.2 billion was recorded as claim for tax refund. On September 24, 2019, Telkomsel filed an objection to the Tax Authorities. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the objection is still in process.

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

25. TAXATION (continued)

f. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

	December 31, 2018	(Charged) credited to profit or loss	Credited to other comprehensive income	Charged to equity and reclassification	September 30, 2019
The Company					
Deferred tax assets:					
Provision for impairment of receivables	632	277	-	-	909
Net periodic pension and other post-employment benefit costs	663	(43)	-	-	620
Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment	420	(55)	-	-	365
Provision for employee benefits	215	(26)	-	-	189
Accrued expenses and provision for inventory obsolescence	79	20	-	-	99
Deferred installation fee	92	25	-	-	117
Land rights, intangible assets and others	9	8	-	-	17
Total deferred tax assets	2,110	206	-	-	2,316
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Finance leases	(1)	(1)	-	-	(2)
Valuation of long-term investment	(11)	-	-	-	(11)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(12)	(1)	-	-	(13)
Deferred tax assets of the Company - net	**2,098**	**205**	**-**	**-**	**2,303**
Deferred tax assets of the other subsidiaries - net	**406**	**102**	**-**	**(93)**	**415**
Telkomsel					
Deferred tax assets:					
Provision for employee benefits	641	25	-	-	666
Provision for impairment of receivables	270	116	-	-	386
Total deferred tax assets	911	141	-	-	1,052
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Finance leases	(896)	(10)	-	-	(906)
Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment	(616)	(78)	-	(4)	(698)
License amortization	(118)	(25)	-	-	(143)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,630)	(113)	-	(4)	(1,747)
Deferred tax liabilities of Telkomsel - net	**(719)**	**28**	**-**	**(4)**	**(695)**
Deferred tax liabilities of the other subsidiaries - net	**(533)**	**(53)**	**-**	**-**	**(586)**
Total deferred tax liabilities - net	**(1,252)**	**(25)**	**-**	**(4)**	**(1,281)**
Total deferred tax assets - net	**2,504**	**307**	**-**	**(93)**	**2,718**

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

25. TAXATION (continued)

f. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

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

	December 31, 2017	(Charged) credited to profit or loss	Charged to other comprehensive income	Charged to equity and reclassification	December 31, 2018
The Company					
Deferred tax assets:					
Net periodic pension and other post-employment benefit costs	1,102	27	(466)	-	663
Provision for impairment of receivables	594	38	-	-	632
Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment	240	180	-	-	420
Provision for employee benefits	247	(32)	-	-	215
Deferred installation fee	74	18	-	-	92
Accrued expenses and provision for inventory obsolescence	43	36	-	-	79
Land rights, intangible assets and others	(1)	10	-	-	9
Fiscal loss	172	(172)	-	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	2,471	105	(466)	-	2,110
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Finance leases	1	(2)	-	-	(1)
Valuation of long-term investment	(11)	-	-	-	(11)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(10)	(2)	-	-	(12)
Deferred tax assets of the Company - net	**2,461**	**103**	**(466)**	**-**	**2,098**
Deferred tax assets of the other subsidiaries - net	**343**	**76**	**(8)**	**(5)**	**406**
Telkomsel					
Deferred tax assets:					
Provision for employee benefits	677	83	(119)	-	641
Provision for impairment of receivables	184	86	-	-	270
Total deferred tax assets	861	169	(119)	-	911
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Finance leases	(561)	(335)	-	-	(896)
Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment	(552)	(64)	-	-	(616)
License amortization	(225)	107	-	-	(118)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,338)	(292)	-	-	(1,630)
Deferred tax liabilities of Telkomsel - net	**(477)**	**(123)**	**(119)**	**-**	**(719)**
Deferred tax liabilities of the other subsidiaries - net	**(456)**	**(50)**	**(5)**	**(22)**	**(533)**
Deferred tax liabilities - net	**(933)**	**(173)**	**(124)**	**(22)**	**(1,252)**
Deferred tax assets - net	**2,804**	**179**	**(474)**	**(5)**	**2,504**

As of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the aggregate amounts of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associated companies, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised were Rp27,770 billion and Rp31,461 billion, respectively.

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

g. Administration

From 2008 to 2018, the Company has been consecutively entitled to income tax rate reduction of 5% for meeting the requirements in accordance with the Government Regulation No. 81/2007 as amended by Government Regulation No. 77/2013 and the latest by Government Regulation No. 56/2015 in conjunction with PMK No. 238/PMK.03/2008. On the basis of historical data, for the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company calculates the deferred tax using the tax rate of 20%.

25. TAXATION (continued)

g. Administration (continued)

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

The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia has issued Regulation No. 85/PMK.03/2012 dated June 6, 2012 as amended by PMK No. 136 - PMK.03/2012 dated August 16, 2012 concerning the appointment of State-Owned Enterprises ("SOEs") to withhold, deposit and report VAT and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods ("PPnBM") according to the procedures outlined in the Regulation which is effective from July 1, 2012. The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia also has issued Regulation No. 224/PMK.011/2012 dated December 26, 2012 concerning the appointment of SOEs to withhold income tax article 22 as amended by PMK No. 16/PMK.010/2016 dated February 3, 2016. The Company has withheld, deposited, and reported the VAT, PPnBM and also income tax article 22 in accordance with the Regulations.

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

26. BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent company amounting to Rp16,459 billion and Rp14,232 billion by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period totaling 99,062,216,600 shares for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in treasury stock transaction during the year.

Basic earnings per share amounting to Rp166.15 and Rp143.67 (in full amount) for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Company does not have potentially dilutive financial investments for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

27. CASH DIVIDENDS AND GENERAL RESERVE

Pursuant to the AGM of Stockholders of the Company as stated in notarial deed No. 54 dated April 27, 2018 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn. the Company's stockholders approved the distribution of cash dividend and special cash dividend for 2017 amounting to Rp13,287 billion (Rp134.13 per share) and Rp3,322 billion (Rp33.53 per share), respectively.

Pursuant to the AGM of Stockholders of the Company as stated in notarial deed No. 133 dated May 24, 2019 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn., the Company's stockholders approved the distribution of cash dividend and special cash dividend for 2018 amounting to Rp10,819 billion (Rp109.2 per share) and Rp5,410 billion (Rp54.61 per share), respectively.

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

The balance of the appropriated retained earnings of the Company as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 amounting to Rp15,337 billion, respectively.

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

	Notes	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Pension benefit and other post-employment benefit obligations			
Pension benefit			
The Company - funded	28a.i.a		
Defined pension benefit obligation	28a.i.a.i	1,199	1,057
Additional pension benefit obligation	28a.i.a.ii	6	6
The Company - unfunded	28a.i.b	1,520	1,830
Telkomsel	28a.ii	1,546	1,541
Telkomsat		0	0
MD Media		0	0
Projected pension benefit obligations		4,271	4,434
Net periodic post-employment health care benefit	28b	348	195
Other post-employment benefit	28c	373	419
Obligation under the Labor Law	28d	585	507
Total		**5,577**	**5,555**

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

	Notes	2019	2018
Pension benefit cost			
The Company - funded	28a.i.a		
Defined pension benefit obligation	28a.i.a.i	292	396
Additional pension benefit obligation	28a.i.a.ii	0	52
The Company - unfunded	28a.i.b	122	148
Telkomsel	28a.ii	241	261
Total pension benefit cost	22	655	857
Net periodic post-employment health care benefit cost	22,28b	153	266
Other post-employment benefit cost	22,28c	24	24
Obligation under the Labor Law	22,28d	110	71
Total		**942**	**1,218**

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

a. Pension benefit cost

i. The Company

a. Funded pension plan

i. Defined pension benefit obligation

The Company sponsors a defined benefit pension plan for employees with permanent status prior to July 1, 2002. The plan is governed by the pension laws in Indonesia and managed by Telkom Pension Fund ("Dana Pensiun Telkom" or "Dapen"). The pension benefits are paid based on the participating employees' latest basic salary at retirement and the number of years of their service. The participating employees contribute 18% (before March 2003: 8.4%) of their basic salaries to the pension fund. The Company made contributions to the pension fund amounting to Rp162 billion for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019. The Company did not make contributions to the pension fund for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The following table presents the changes in projected pension benefit obligations, changes in pension benefit plan assets, funded status of the pension plan and net amount recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, under the defined benefit pension plan:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Changes in projected pension benefit obligations		
Projected pension benefit obligations at beginning of year	20,121	22,354
Charged to profit or loss:		
Service costs	194	384
Interest costs	1,200	1,459
Pension plan participants' contributions	25	38
Actuarial losses (gain) recognized in OCI	284	(2,691)
Pension benefits paid	(1,099)	(1,423)
Projected pension benefit obligations at end of year	**20,725**	**20,121**
Changes in pension benefit plan assets		
Fair value of pension plan assets at beginning of year	19,064	20,814
Interest income	1,143	1,357
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	284	(1,455)
Employer's contributions	162	-
Pension plan participants' contributions	25	38
Pension benefits paid	(1,099)	(1,423)
Provision of additional benefit	-	(205)
Plan administration cost	(53)	(62)
Fair value of pension plan assets at end of period	**19,526**	**19,064**
Projected pension benefit obligations at end of period	**1,199**	**1,057**

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

i. The Company (continued)

a. Funded pension plan (continued)

i. Defined pension benefit obligation (continued)

As of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, plan assets consist of:

	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Quoted in active market	Unquoted	Quoted in active market	Unquoted
Cash and cash equivalents	700	-	873	-
Equity instruments:				
Finance	1,570	-	1,456	-
Consumer goods	1,161	-	1,336	-
Infrastructure, utilities and transportation	610	-	530	-
Construction, property and real estate	212	-	199	-
Basic industry and chemical	97	-	124	-
Trading, service and investment	387	-	420	-
Mining	144	-	112	-
Agriculture	57	-	55	-
Miscellaneous industries	260	-	362	-
Equity-based mutual fund	1,020	-	1,336	-
Fixed income instruments:				
Corporate bonds	-	6,423	-	5,267
Government bonds	5,925	-	6,166	-
Mutual funds	92	-	54	-
Non-public equity:				
Direct placement	-	325	-	288
Property	-	174	-	178
Others	-	369	-	308
Total	**12,235**	**7,291**	**13,023**	**6,041**

Pension plan assets include Series B shares issued by the Company with fair values totalling to Rp396 billion and Rp372 billion, representing 2.03% and 1.95% of total plan assets as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, and bonds issued by the Company with fair value totalling to Rp337 billion and Rp314 billion representing 1.72% and 1.65% of total plan assets as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

The expected return is determined based on market expectation for returns over the entire life of the obligation by considering the portfolio mix of the plan assets. The actual return on plan assets was Rp1,374 billion and Rp(158) billion for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018, respectively. Based on the Company's policy issued on January 14, 2014 regarding Dapen's Funding Policy, the Company will not contribute to Dapen when Dapen's Funding Sufficiency Ratio (FSR) is above 105%. Based on Dapen's financial statement as of September 30, 2019, Dapen's FSR is below 105%. Therefore, the Company contributes to the defined benefit pension plan in 2019.

Based on the Company's policy issued on June 7, 2017 regarding Pension Regulation by Dapen, the Company provided other benefits in the form of additional benefit in 2017 amounted to Rp4.5 million to monthly pension beneficiaries who retired before end of June 2002 and Rp2.25 million to monthly pension beneficiaries who retired starting from the end of June 2002 until the end of April 2017.

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

i. The Company (continued)

a. Funded pension plan (continued)

i. Defined pension benefit obligation (continued)

The movement at the projected pension benefit obligations for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follow:

	September 30, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Projected pension benefit obligations (prepaid pension benefit cost) at beginning of year	1,057	1,540
Net periodic pension benefit cost	304	548
Provision of additional benefit	-	205
Employer's contributions	(162)	-
Actuarial losses (gain) recognized in OCI	284	(2,691)
Return on plan assets (excluding amount (included in net interest expense)	(284)	1,455
Projected pension benefit obligations at end of periode	**1,199**	**1,057**

The components of net periodic pension benefit cost for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follow:

	2019	**2018**
Service costs	194	288
Plan administration cost	53	52
Net interest cost	57	77
Net periodic pension benefit cost	304	417
Amount charged to subsidiaries under contractual agreements	(12)	(21)
Net periodic pension benefit cost less cost charged to subsidiaries	**292**	**396**

Amounts recognised in OCI for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follow:

	2019	**2018**
Actuarial losses (gain) recognized during the period	284	1,801
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	(284)	(1,801)
Net	**-**	**-**

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

i. The Company (continued)

a. Funded pension plan (continued)

i. Defined pension benefit obligation (continued)

The actuarial valuation for the defined benefit pension plan was performed based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, with reports dated April 1, 2019 and February 27, 2018, respectively, by PT Towers Watson Purbajaga ("TWP"), an independent actuary in association with Willis Towers Watson ("WTW") (formerly Towers Watson). The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	2018	**2017**
Discount rate	8.25%	6.75%
Rate of compensation increases	8.00%	8.00%
Indonesian mortality table	2011	2011

ii. Additional pension benefit obligation

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

	September 30, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Changes in projected pension benefit obligations		
Projected pension benefit obligations at beginning of year	104	1,076
Charged to profit or loss:		
Interest costs	6	69
Actuarial gain recognized in OCI	(3)	(948)
Pension benefits paid	(96)	(93)
Projected pension benefit obligations at end of period	**11**	**104**
Changes in pension benefit plan assets		
Fair value of pension plan assets at beginning of year	98	-
Interest income from assets	6	-
Provision of additional benefit	-	205
Return of benefit plan assets	(3)	(14)
Pension benefits paid	(96)	(93)
Fair value of pension plan assets at end of period	**5**	**98**
Projected pension benefit obligations at end of period	**6**	**6**

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

i. The Company (continued)

a. Funded pension plan (continued)

ii. Additional pension benefit obligation (continued)

As of September 30, 2019 there is no plan asset on additional pension benefit obligation. Plan asset will be recognised in accordance with the reserve of additional benefits funds determined by the management of Dapen with the approval of the Oversight Board.

Changes in additional pension benefit obligation for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follow:

	September 30, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Additional pension benefit obligation at beginning of year	6	1,076
Net periodic pension benefit cost	0	69
Provision of additional benefit	-	(205)
Actuarial gain recognized in OCI	(3)	(948)
Return on plan asset	3	14
Projected additional pension benefit obligation at end of period	**6**	**6**

The components of additional pension benefit cost for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	**2018**
Net interest costs	0	52
Pension benefit costs	0	**52**

Amounts recognised in OCI for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows :

	2019	**2018**
Actuarial gain recognized during the period	(3)	(16)
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	3	16
Total	**-**	**-**

The actuarial valuation for the additional pension benefit plan was performed based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, with report dated April 1, 2019 and February 27, 2018, by TWP, an independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	2018	**2017**
Rate of return on investment	9.30%-10.00%	9.50%-10.25%
Discount rate	8.25%	6.75%
Actuarial discount rate of pension fund	9.25%-9.50%	9.25%-9.50%
Rate of compensation increases	8.00%	8.00%
Indonesian mortality table	2011	2011

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

i. The Company (continued)

b. Unfunded pension plan

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

The defined contribution pension plan is provided to employees with permanent status hired on or after July 1, 2002. The plan is managed by Financial Institutions Pension Fund (*Dana Pensiun Lembaga Keuangan* or "DPLK"). The Company's contribution to DPLK is determined based on a certain percentage of the participants' salaries and amounted to Rp8 billion and Rp 13 billion, respectively, for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018, respectively.

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

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

The following table presents the changes in the unfunded projected pension benefit obligations for MPS and MPP for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Unfunded projected pension benefit obligations at beginning of year	1,830	2,384
Charged to profit or loss:		
Service costs	22	54
Net Interest costs	100	144
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized in OCI	-	(137)
Benefits paid by employer	(432)	(615)
Unfunded projected pension benefit obligations at end of period	**1,520**	**1,830**

The components of total periodic pension benefit cost the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follow:

	2019	2018
Service costs	22	40
Net interest costs	100	108
Total periodic pension benefit cost	**122**	**148**

Amounts recognized in OCI amounted to RpNil for nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

i. The Company (continued)

b. Unfunded pension plan (continued)

The actuarial valuation for the defined benefit pension plan was performed, based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, with reports dated April 1, 2019 and February 27, 2018, respectively, by TWP, an independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follow:

	2018	**2017**
Discount rate	8.00%-8.25%	6.00%-6.75%
Rate of compensation increases	6.10%-8.00%	6.10%-8.00%
Indonesian mortality table	2011	2011

ii. Telkomsel

Telkomsel sponsors a defined benefit pension plan to its employees. Under this plan, employees are entitled to pension benefits based on their latest basic salary or take-home pay (excluding functional allowance) and number of years of their service. PT Asuransi Jiwasraya ("Jiwasraya"), a state-owned life insurance company, manages the plan under an annuity insurance contract. Until 2004, the employees contributed 5% of their monthly salaries to the plan and Telkomsel contributed any remaining amount required to fund the plan. Starting 2005, the entire contributions have been fully made by Telkomsel.

Telkomsel's contributions to Jiwasraya amounted to Rp236 billion and Rp125 billion for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018, respectively.

The following table presents the changes in projected pension benefit obligation, changes in pension benefit plan assets, funded status of the pension plan and net amount recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018, under Telkomsel's defined benefit pension plan:

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

ii. Telkomsel (continued)

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Changes in projected pension benefit obligations		
Projected pension benefit obligation at beginning of year	2,734	2,928
Charged to profit or loss:		
Service costs	140	213
Net interest costs	159	203
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized in OCI	-	(583)
Benefit paid	-	(27)
Projected pension benefit obligation at end of period	**3,033**	**2,734**
Changes in pension benefit plan assets		
Fair value of pension plan assets at beginning of year	1,193	1,089
Interest income	58	74
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	-	(68)
Employer's contributions	236	125
Benefit paid	-	(27)
Fair value of pension plan assets at end of period	**1,487**	**1,193**
Pension benefit obligation at end of period	**1,546**	**1,541**

Movements of the pension benefit obligation for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Pension benefit obligation at beginning of year	1,541	1,839
Periodic pension benefit cost	241	342
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized in OCI	-	(583)
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	-	68
Employer's contributions	(236)	(125)
Pension benefit obligation at end of year	**1,546**	**1,541**

The components of the periodic pension benefit cost for the nine period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follow:

	2019	2018
Service costs	140	160
Net interest costs	101	101
Total	**241**	**261**

Amounts recognized in OCI amounted to RpNil for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

ii. Telkomsel (continued)

The actuarial valuation for the defined benefit pension plan was performed based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, with reports dated February 14, 2019 and February 8, 2018 respectively, by TWP, an independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, are as follow:

	2018	2017
Discount rate	8.25%	7.00%
Rate of compensation increases	8.00%	8.00%
Indonesian mortality table	2011	2011

b. Post-employment health care benefit cost

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

The defined contribution post-employment health care benefit plan is provided to employees with permanent status hired on or after November 1, 1995 or employees with terms of service less than 20 years at the time of retirement. The Company did not make contributions to Yakes for the years ended September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

The following table presents the changes in projected post-employment health care benefit provision, changes in post-employment health care benefit plan assets, funded status of the post-employment health care benefit plan and net amount recognised in the Company’s consolidated statement of financial position as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Changes in projected post-employment health care benefit obligation		
Projected post-employment health care benefit obligation at beginning of year	12,423	15,448
Charged to profit or loss:		
Interest costs	797	1,102
Actuarial losses (gain) recognized in OCI	344	(3,641)
Post-employment health care benefits paid	(426)	(486)
Projected post-employment health care benefit obligation at end of period	**13,138**	**12,423**
Changes in post-employment health care benefit plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	12,228	13,029
Interest income	784	927
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	343	(1,082)
Post-employment health care benefits paid	(426)	(486)
Plan administration cost	(139)	(160)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	**12,790**	**12,228**
Projected for post-employment health care benefit obligation-net	**348**	**195**

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

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

As of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, plan assets consists of:

	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Quoted in active market	Unquoted	Quoted in active market	Unquoted
Cash and cash equivalents	660	-	1,115	-
Equity instruments:				
Manufacturing and consumer	710	-	799	-
Finance industries	881	-	799	-
Construction	193	-	190	-
Infrastructure and telecommunication	336	-	332	-
Wholesale	163	-	177	-
Mining	102	-	77	-
Other Industries:				
Services	76	-	60	-
Agriculture	39	-	32	-
Biotechnology and pharma industry	92	-	85	-
Others	3	-	3	-
Equity-based mutual funds	1,157	-	1,204	-
Fixed income instruments:				
Fixed income mutual funds	7,884	-	7,020	-
Others	-	28	-	-
Unlisted shares:			-	
Private placement	-	466	-	335
Total	**12,296**	**494**	**11,893**	**335**

Yakes plan assets also include Series B shares issued by the Company with fair value totalling Rp246 billion and Rp249 billion, representing 1.93% and 2.03% of total plan assets as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018., respectively.

The expected return is determined based on market expectation for the returns over the entire life of the obligation by considering the portfolio mix of the plan assets. The actual return on plan assets was Rp988 billion and Rp(315) billion for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018, respectively.

The movements of the projected post-employment health care benefit obligation for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follow:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Projected post-employment health care benefit obligation at beginning of year	195	2,419
Net periodic post-employment health care benefit costs	153	335
Actuarial losses (gain) recognized in OCI	343	(3,641)
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	(343)	1,082
Projected post-employment health care benefit obligation at end of period	**348**	**195**

The components of net periodic post-employment health care benefit cost for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follow:

	2019	2018
Plan administration costs	140	134
Net interest costs	13	132
Periodic post-employment health care benefit cost	**153**	**266**

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

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

Amounts recognised in OCI for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Actuarial losses (gain) recognized during the period	343	(1,192)
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	(343)	1,192
Net	**-**	**-**

The actuarial valuation for the post-employment health care benefits plan was performed based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, with reports dated April 1, 2019 and February 27, 2018, respectively, by TWP, an independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follow:

	2018	2017
Discount rate	8.75%	7.25%
Health care costs trend rate assumed for next year	7.00%	7.00%
Ultimate health care costs trend rate	7.00%	7.00%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2018	2018
Indonesian mortality table	2011	2011

c. Other post-employment benefits cost

The Company provides other post-employment benefits in the form of cash paid to employees on their retirement or termination. These benefits consist of final housing allowance (*Biaya Fasilitas Perumahan Terakhir* or "BFPT") and home passage leave (*Biaya Perjalanan Pensiun dan Purnabhakti* or "BPP").

The movements of the unfunded projected other post-employment benefit for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follow:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Projected other post-employment benefit obligations at beginning of year	419	510
Charged to profit or loss:		
Service costs	3	6
Net interest costs	21	26
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized in OCI	-	(24)
Benefits paid by employer	(70)	(99)
Projected other post-employment benefits obligations at end of period	**373**	**419**

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

c. Other post-employment benefits cost (continued)

The components of the projected other post-employment benefit cost for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follow:

	2019	2018
Service costs	3	4
Net interest costs	21	20
Total	**24**	**24**

Amounts recognized in OCI amounted to RpNil for nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The actuarial valuation for the other post-employment benefits plan was performed based on measurement date as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, with reports dated April 1, 2019 and February 27, 2018, respectively, by TWP, an independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, are as follow:

	2018	2017
Discount rate	8.00%	5.75%
Indonesian mortality table	2011	2011

d. Obligation under the Labor Law

Under Law No. 13 Year 2003, the Group is required to provide minimum pension benefits, if not covered yet by the sponsored pension plans, to its employees upon retirement. Total obligation recognised as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 amounted to Rp585 billion and Rp507 billion, respectively. The related pension employee benefits cost charged to expense amounted to Rp110 billion and Rp71 billion for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively (Note 22).

e. Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation ("DBO")

The timing of benefits payments and weighted average duration of DBO for 2018 are as follow:

	Expected Benefits Payment					
	The Company					
	Funded					
Time Period	**Defined pension benefit obligation**	**Additional pension benefit obligation**	**Unfunded**	**Telkomsel**	**Post-employment health care benefits**	**Other post-employment benefits**
Within next 10 years	15,271	-	516	2,498	5,194	415
Within 10-20 years	20,349	-	160	7,880	6,913	91
Within 20-30 years	16,207	20	29	6,680	6,217	39
Within 30-40 years	9,400	38	9	1,580	3,193	3
Within 40-50 years	3,383	30	-	-	661	-
Within 50-60 years	644	50	-	-	22	-
Within 60-70 years	62	101	-	-	0	-
Within 70-80 years	2	-	-	-	-	-
Weighted average duration of DBO	9.11 years	9.11 years	3.97 years	10.58 years	17.41 years	3.13 years

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

28. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

f. Sensitivity Analysis

As of September 30, 2019, 1% change in discount rate and rate of compensation would have effect on DBO ,as follow :

	Discount Rate		Rate of Compensation	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
	Increase (decrease) in amounts		Increase (decrease) in amounts	
Sensitivity				
Funded				
Defined pension benefit obligation	(1,615)	1,887	283	(294)
Additional pension benefit obligation	(0)	0	-	-
Unfunded	(35)	33	36	(40)
Telkomsel	(552)	624	326	(306)
Post-employment health care benefits	(1,510)	1,919	1,885	(1,594)
Other post-employment benefits	(10)	11	-	-

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

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

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

29. LSA PROVISIONS

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

The obligation with respect to these awards which was determined based on an actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit method, amounted to Rp916 billion and Rp852 billion as of and September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The related benefit costs charged to expense amounted to Rp115 billion and Rp105 billion for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively (Note 22).

30. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

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

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

Related parties	Nature of relationships parties	Nature of accounts/transactions
The Government Ministry of Finance	Majority stockholder	Internet and data service revenues, other telecommunication service revenues, operation and finance income, finance costs, and investment in financial instruments
State-owned enterprises	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues, other telecommunication services revenues, operating expenses and purchase of property and equipment
Indosat	Entity under common control	Interconnection revenues, leased lines revenues, satellite transponder usage revenues, interconnection expenses, telecommunication facilities usage expenses, operating and maintenance expenses, usage of data communication network system expenses
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (“PLN”)	Entity under common control	Electricity expenses, finance income, finance costs, and investment in financial instrument
PT Pertamina (Persero) (“Pertamina”)	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues and other telecommunication service revenues
State-owned banks	Entity under common control	Finance income and finance costs
Bank Mandiri	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues, other telecommunication service revenues, finance income, and finance costs
BRI	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues, other telecommunication service revenues, finance income, and finance costs
BNI	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues, other telecommunication service revenues, finance income, and finance costs
BTN	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues, other telecommunication service revenues, finance income, and finance costs
PT Kereta Api Indonesia (“KAI”)	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues and other telecommunication service revenues
PT Pegadaian (“Pegadaian”)	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues and other telecommunication service revenues
PT Garuda Indonesia (“Garuda Indonesia”)	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues and other telecommunication service revenues
PT Kimia Farma (“Kimia Farma”)	Entity under common control	Internet and data service revenues and other telecommunication service revenues
PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia (“Jasindo”)	Entity under common control	Fixed assets insurance expenses
PT Mandiri Manajemen Investasi	Entity under common control	Available-for-sale financial assets
Bahana TCW	Entity under common control	Available-for-sale financial assets, and bonds.
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	Entity under common control	Finance costs
Tiphone	Associated company	Distribution of SIM cards and pulse reload voucher
Indonusa	Associated company	Pay TV expenses
Teltranet	Associated company	CPE expenses
PT Poin Multi Media Nusantara (“POIN”)	Other related entities	Purchase of handset
PT Perdana Mulia Makmur (“PMM”)	Other related entities	Purchase of handset
Yakes	Other related entities	Health expenses
Koperasi Pegawai Telkom (“Kopegtel”)	Other related entities	Purchase of property and equipment, construction and installation services, leases of buildings expenses, lease of vehicles expenses, purchases of vehicles, and purchases of materials and construction service, maintenance and cleaning service expenses, and RSA revenues
Koperasi Pegawai Telkomsel (“Kisel”)	Other related entities	Internet and data service revenues, other telecommunication service revenues, leases of vehicles expenses, printing and distribution of customer bills expenses, collection fee, other services fee, distribution of SIM cards and pulse reload voucher, and purchase of property and equipment
PT Graha Informatika Nusantara (“Gratika”)	Other related entities	Network service revenues, operation and maintenance expenses, purchase of property and equipment and construction services and distribution of SIM card and pulse reload voucher
Directors	Key management personnel	Honorarium and facilities
Commissioners	Supervisory personnel	Honorarium and facilities

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

30. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

a. Nature of relationships and accounts/transactions with related parties (continued)

The outstanding balances of trade receivables and payables at year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. As of September 30, 2019 the Group recorded impairment of receivables from related parties of Rp188 billion. Impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the current status of existing receivables and historical collection experience.

b. Transactions with related parties

The following are significant transactions with related parties:

	2019		2018	
	Amount	**% of total revenues**	**Amount**	**% of total revenues**
REVENUES				
Majority Stockholder				
Ministry of Finance	147	0.14	141	0.14
Entities under common control				
Indosat	678	0.66	784	0.79
BRI	434	0.42	296	0.30
BTN	191	0.19	114	0.11
Pegadaian	152	0.15	92	0.09
BNI	124	0.12	151	0.15
Pertamina	117	0.11	124	0.12
Bank Mandiri	114	0.11	151	0.15
KAI	97	0.09	86	0.09
Garuda Indonesia	89	0.09	85	0.09
Kimia Farma	81	0.08	48	0.05
Others	757	0.74	947	0.96
Sub-total	2,834	2.76	2,878	2.90
Other related entities	40	0.04	55	0.06
Associated companies	47	0.05	43	0.04
Total	**3,068**	**2.99**	**3,117**	**3.14**

	2019		2018	
	Amount	**% of total expenses**	**Amount**	**% of total expenses**
EXPENSES				
Entities under common control				
PLN	1,351	1.93	1,937	2.76
Indosat	529	0.76	724	1.03
Jasindo	91	0.13	228	0.32
Others	93	0.13	146	0.21
Sub-total	2,064	2.95	3,035	4.32
Other related entitas				
Kopegtel	706	1.01	586	0.84
Kisel	617	0.88	681	0.97
POIN	567	0.81	728	1.04
PMM	496	0.71	729	1.04
Yakes	97	0.14	123	0.18
Others	73	0.10	115	0.16
Sub-total	2,556	3.65	2,962	4.23
Associated companies				
Indonusa	303	0.43	74	0.11
Teltranet	123	0.18	141	0.20
Lain-lain	2	0.00	10	0.01
Sub-total	428	0.61	225	0.32
Total	**5,048**	**7.21**	**6,222**	**8.87**

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

30. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

b. Transactions with related parties (continued)

The following are significant transactions with related parties (continued):

	2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total finance income	Amount	% of total finance income
FINANCE INCOME				
Entities under common control				
State-owned banks	590	66.89	504	62.69
Others	1	0.11	6	0.75
Total	**591**	**67.00**	**510**	**63.44**

	2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total finance cost	Amount	% of total finance cost
FINANCE COSTS				
Majority stockholder				
Ministry of Finance	26	0.81	32	1.22
Entities under common control				
State-owned banks	870	27.03	834	31.84
Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	104	3.23	79	3.02
Total	**1,000**	**31.07**	**945**	**36.08**

	2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total purchases	Amount	% of total purchases
PURCHASE OF PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS (Note 9)				
Entities under common control	43	0.19	390	1.57
Other related entities	167	0.75	343	1.38
Total	**210**	**0.94**	**733**	**2.95**

	2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total revenues	Amount	% of total revenue
DISTRIBUTION OF SIM CARD AND VOUCHER				
Other related entities				
Tiphone	4,345	4.23	3,118	3.14
Kisel	3,477	3.39	3,268	3.29
Gratika	470	0.46	329	0.33
Total	**8,292**	**8.08**	**6,715**	**6.76**

Presented below are balances of accounts with related parties:

	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amount	% of total assets	Amount	% of total assets
a. Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	**10,466**	**4.87**	**13,205**	**6.40**
b. Other current financial asset (Note 4)	**386**	**0.18**	**471**	**0.23**
c. Trade receivables - net (Note 5)	**2,475**	**1.15**	**2,126**	**1.03**
d. Other current asset (Note 7)	**100**	**0.05**	**159**	**0.08**
e. Other non-current asset (Note 10)	**19**	**0.01**	**44**	**0.02**

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

30. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

b. Transactions with related parties (continued)

Presented below are balances of accounts with related parties (continued):

	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amount	**% of total liabilities**	**Amount**	**% of total liabilities**
f. Trade payables (Note 12)				
Majority stockholder				
Ministry of Finance	43	0.04	2	0.00
Entities under common control				
Indosat	139	0.14	122	0.14
State-owned enterprises	206	0.21	294	0.33
Sub-total	345	0.35	416	0.47
Other related entities				
Kopegtel	177	0.18	279	0.31
POIN	78	0.08	-	-
Others	233	0.24	296	0.33
Sub-total	488	0.50	575	0.64
Total	**876**	**0.89**	**993**	**1.11**
g. Accrued expenses (Note 13)				
Majority stockholder				
Government	12	0.01	7	0.01
Entities under common				
State-owned enterprises	107	0.11	86	0.10
State-owned banks	77	0.08	61	0.07
Sub-total	184	0.19	147	0.17
Other related entities				
Kisel	177	0.18	183	0.21
Others	13	0.01	13	0.01
Total	**386**	**0.39**	**350**	**0.40**
h. Advances from customers				
Majority stockholder				
Government	19	0.02	19	0.02
Entities under common control				
PLN	10	0.01	12	0.01
Total	**29**	**0.03**	**31**	**0.03**
i. Short-term bank loans (Note 15)	**1,348**	**1.37**	**956**	**1.08**
j. Two-step loans (Note 16a)	**818**	**0.83**	**949**	**1.07**
k. Long-term bank loans (Note 16c)	**15,406**	**15.63**	**12,620**	**14.19**
l. Other borrowings (Note 16d)	**3,849**	**3.91**	**2,244**	**2.52**

30. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

c. Significant agreements with related parties

i. The Government

The Company obtained two-step loans from the Government (Note 16a).

ii. Indosat

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

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

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

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

On December 28, 2006, the Company and Indosat signed amendments to the interconnection agreements for the fixed line networks (local, SLJJ and international) and mobile network for the implementation of the cost-based tariff obligations under the MoCI Regulation No.8/Year 2006. These amendments took effect starting on January 1, 2007.

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

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

iii. Others

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

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

30. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

d. Remuneration of key management and supervisory personnel

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

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

	2019		2018	
	Amount	% of total expenses	Amount	% of total expenses
Board of Directors	185	0.26%	309	0.44%
Board of Commissioners	84	0.12%	107	0.15%

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

31. OPERATING SEGMENT

In 2017, management rearranged the way it manages the Group's business portfolios from a customer-centric approach to a Customer Facing Units (“CFU”) approach that allow the Group to focus on more specific customer markets. This was followed by a change in the Group’s organizational structure to accommodate decision making and assessing performance based on the CFU approach.

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

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

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

31. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

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

	2019							
	Mobile	Consumer	Enterprise	WIB	Others	Total segment	Adjustment and elimination	Total consolidated
Segment results								
Revenues								
External revenues	65,983	13,249	14,921	8,191	213	102,557	74	102,631
Inter-segment revenues	2,305	487	14,352	11,755	928	29,827	(29,827)	-
Total segment revenues	68,288	13,736	29,273	19,946	1,141	132,384	(29,753)	102,631
Expenses								
External expenses	(31,170)	(8,719)	(16,099)	(10,956)	(1,140)	(68,084)	(1,093)	(69,177)
Inter-segment expenses	(11,502)	(3,065)	(12,570)	(3,512)	(49)	(30,698)	30,698	-
Total segment expenses	(42,672)	(11,784)	(28,669)	(14,468)	(1,189)	(98,782)	29,605	(69,177)
Segment results	25,616	1,952	604	5,478	(48)	33,602	(148)	33,454
Other information								
Capital Expenditures	(9,341)	(6,518)	(3,802)	(2,200)	(14)	(21,875)	(324)	(22,199)
Depreciation and amortization	(10,385)	(2,636)	(1,972)	(2,303)	(11)	(17,307)	48	(17,259)
Provision recognized in current period	(463)	(480)	(861)	(76)	(0)	(1,880)	(19)	(1,899)

	2018							
	Mobile	Consumer	Enterprise	WIB	Others	Total segment	Adjustment and elimination	Total consolidated
Segment results								
Revenues								
External revenues	63,048	9,985	18,813	7,027	106	98,979	224	99,203
Inter-segment revenues	2,688	1,662	12,980	12,365	645	30,340	(30,340)	-
Total segment revenues	65,736	11,647	31,793	19,392	751	129,319	(30,116)	99,203
Expenses								
External expenses	(30,141)	(8,592)	(18,084)	(10,608)	(800)	(68,225)	(1,536)	(69,761)
Inter-segment expenses	(11,492)	(3,495)	(12,466)	(4,856)	(33)	(32,342)	32,342	-
Total segment expenses	(41,633)	(12,087)	(30,550)	(15,464)	(833)	(100,567)	30,806	(69,761)
Segment results	24,103	(440)	1,243	3,928	(82)	28,752	690	29,442
Other information								
Capital Expenditures	(10,252)	(4,458)	(6,205)	(3,524)	(15)	(24,454)	(470)	(24,924)
Depreciation and amortization	(10,051)	(2,355)	(1,506)	(2,304)	(15)	(16,231)	358	(15,873)
Provision recognized in current period	(318)	(338)	(466)	(72)	0	(1,194)	(5)	(1,199)

Adjustment and elimination:

	2019	2018
Segment result	33,602	28,759
Operating loss of operating business	(405)	(1,750)
Other elimination and adjustment	257	2,433
Consolidated operating income	**33,454**	**29,442**

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

31. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

Geographic information:

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

	2019	2018
External revenues		
Indonesia	99,186	96,846
Foreign countries	3,445	2,357
Total	**102,631**	**99,203**

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

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Non-current operating assets		
Indonesia	151,133	144,631
Foreign countries	3,388	3,649
Total	**154,521**	**148,280**

32. TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE TARIFFS

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

a. Fixed line telephone tariffs

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

Under the Decree, tariff structure for basic telephony services connected through fixed line network consists of the following:
- Activation fee
- Monthly subscription charges
- Usage charges
- Additional facilities fee.

b. Mobile cellular telephone tariffs

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

32. TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE TARIFFS (continued)

b. Mobile cellular telephone tariffs (continued)

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

- Basic telephony services tariff
- Roaming tariff, and/or
- Multimedia services tariff

with the following traffic structure:

- Activation fee
- Monthly subscription charges
- Usage charges
- Additional facilities fee.

c. Interconnection tariffs

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

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

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

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

d. Network lease tariffs

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

e. Tariff for other services

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

33. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS

a. Capital expenditures

As of September 30, 2019, capital expenditures committed under the contractual arrangements, principally relating to procurement and installation of data, internet and information technology, cellular, transmission equipment and cable network are as follows:

Currencies	Amounts in foreign currencies (in millions)	Equivalent in Rupiah
Rupiah	-	8,759
U.S. dollar	149	2,115
HKD	11.51	21
Euro	1.06	16
TWD	12.62	6
Total		**10,917**

The above balance includes the following significant agreements:

(i) The Company

Contracting parties	Initial date of agreement	Significant provisions of the agreement
The Company and PT ZTE Indonesia	December 22, 2017	Procurement for ONT Retail Platform ZTE
The Company and PT Sisindokom Lintas Buana	April 6, 2018	Procurement and installation agreement of Dual Wavelength Division Multiplexing ("DWDM") Platform Nokia 2018
The Company and PT Sisindokom Lintas Buana	April 8, 2018	Pocurement and installation agreement PE VPN Cisco
The Company and PT Huawei Tech Investment	May 3, 2018	Procurement and installation agreement DWDM Platform Huawei
The Company and PT NEC Indonesia	December 7, 2018	Procurement and instalation agreement for ISP SKKL NARU 2018
The Company and PT Master System Infotama	December 31, 2018	Procurement and instalation for IP Backbone Platform CISCO Expansion
The Company and PT NEC Indonesia	March 27, 2019	Procurement and installation agreement Radio IP
The Company and PT Huawei Tech Investment	June 25, 2019	Procurement and installation agreement OLT XGPON Platform Huawei
The Company and PT Huawei Tech Investment	September 13, 2019	Procurement and installation agreement of ONT VCN Platform Huawei

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

33. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

a. Capital expenditures (continued)

(ii) Telkomsel

Contracting parties	Initial date of agreement	Significant provisions of the agreement
Telkomsel, PT Ericsson Indonesia, Ericsson AB, PT Nokia Siemens Networks, NSN Oy and Nokia Siemens Network GmbH & Co, KG	April 17, 2008	The combined 2G and 3G CS Core Network Rollout Agreement
Telkomsel, PT Ericsson Indonesia and PT Nokia Siemens Networks	April 17, 2008	Technical Service Agreement (“TSA”) for combined 2G and 3G CS Core Network
Telkomsel, PT Dimension Data Indonesia and PT Huawei	February 3, 2010	Maintenance and Procurement of Equipment and Related Service Agreement for Next Generation Convergence Core Transport Rollout and Technical Support
Telkomsel, Amdocs Software Solutions Limited Liability Company and PT Application Solutions	February 8, 2010	Online Charging System (“OCS”) and Service Control Points (“SCP”) System Solution Development Agreement
Telkomsel and PT Application Solutions	February 8, 2010	Technical Support Agreement to provide technical support services for the OCS and SCP
Telkomsel, Amdocs Software Solutions Limited Liability Company and PT Application Solutions	July 5, 2011	Development and Rollout agreement for Customer Relationship Management and Contact Center Solutions
Telkomsel and PT Huawei	March 25, 2013	Technical Support Agreement for the procurement of Gateway GPRS Support Node (“GGSN”) Service Complex
Telkomsel and Wipro Limited, Wipro Singapore Pte, Ltd, and PT WT Indonesia	April 23, 2013	Development and procurement of OSDSS Solution Agreement
Telkomsel and PT Ericsson Indonesia	October 22, 2013	Procurement of GGSN Service Complex Rollout Agreement

b. Borrowings and other credit facilities

(i) As of September 30, 2019 , the Company has bank guarantee facilities for tender bond, performance bond, maintenance bond, deposit guarantee and advance payment bond for various projects of the Company, as follows:

				Facility utilized	
Lenders	**Total facility**	**Maturity**	**Currency**	**Original currency (In million)**	**Rupiah equivalent**
BRI	500	March 14, 2020	Rp	-	48
BNI	500	March 31, 2020	Rp	-	240
			US$	0	2
Bank Mandiri	500	December 23, 2019	Rp	-	133
Total	**1,500**				**423**

(ii) Telkomsel has a Rp1,000 billion bank guarantee facility with BRI. The facility will expire on September 25, 2022. Under this facility, as of September 30, 2019, Telkomsel has issued a bank guarantee amounting to Rp531 billion as payment commitment guarantee for annual right of usage fee valid until March 31, 2020 and Rp20 billion as frequency performance bond valid until May 31, 2020 (Note 33c.i).

Telkomsel has a Rp150 billion bank guarantee facility with BCA. The facility will expire on April 15, 2020.

Telkomsel also has a Rp2,100 billion bank guarantee facility with BNI. The facility will expire on December 11, 2019. Telkomsel uses this facility to replace the time deposits which were pledged as collateral for bank guarantees required for the USO program amounting to Rp52.2 billion (Note 33c.iii) and for surety bond of 2.3 Ghz radio frequency amounting to Rp1,030 billion (Note 33c.i).

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

33. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

b. Borrowings and other credit facilities (continued)

(iii) TII has a US$15 million or equal to Rp202 billion bank guarantee from Bank Mandiri and has been renewed in accordance with the addendum VII (seven) on Januari 7, 2019, with a maximum credit limit of US$25 million or equal to Rp353 billion. The facility will expire on December 18, 2019. As of September 30, 2019, TII has not used the facility.

(iv) As of september 30, 2019, Sigma has a Rp350 billion bank guarantee from BNI and HSBC.

c. Others

(i) Radio Frequency Usage

Based on Decree No. 8 dated November 2, 2015 of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia which replaced Decree No. 76 dated December 15, 2010, Telkomsel is required to pay the annual frequency usage fees for the 800 MHz, 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bandwidths using the formula set out in the decree.

As an implementation of the above decree, the Company and Telkomsel paid annual frequency usage fees since 2010.

Based on Decision letter No. 1987 Year 2017 dated November 15, 2017, which amended Decree No. 42 Year 2014 dated January 29, 2014, whereby the MoCI granted Telkomsel the rights to provide:
1. Mobile telecommunication services with radio frequency bandwidth in the 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2.1 GHz and 2.3 GHz; and
2. Basic telecommunication services.

With reference to Decision Letters No. 268/KEP/M.KOMINFO/9/2009, No. 191 Year 2013, No. 509 Year 2016, No. 1896 Year 2017 and No. 806 Year 2019 of the MoCI, Telkomsel is required, among other things, to:
1. Pay an annual right of usage *Biaya Hak Penyelenggara* ("BHP") over the license term (10 years) as set forth in the decision letters. The BHP is payable upon receipt of *Surat Pemberitahuan Pembayaran* (notification letter) from the DGPI. The BHP fee is payable annually up to the expiry period of the license.
2. Issue a performance bond each year amounting to Rp20 billion for spectrum 2.1 GHz and a surety bond each year amounting Rp1.03 trillion for spectrum 2.3 GHz (Note 33b.ii).

(ii) Future minimum lease payments under operating lease

The Group entered into non-cancelable lease agreements with both third and related parties. The lease agreements cover leased lines, telecommunication equipment and land and building with terms ranging from 1 to 10 years and with expiry dates between 2019 and 2028. Periods may be extended based on the agreement by both parties.

Future minimum lease payments/receivables under non-cancelable operating lease agreements as of September 30, 2019 are as follows :

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
As lessee	18,753	1,642	12,440	4,671
As lessor	5,130	1,216	3,023	891

33. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

c. Others (continued)

(iii) USO

The MoCI issued Regulation No. 17 year 2016 dated September 26, 2016 which replaced Decree No. 45 year 2012 and other previous regulations regarding policies underlying the USO program. The regulation requires telecommunications operators in Indonesia to contribute 1.25% of gross revenues (with due consideration for bad debts and/or interconnection charges and/or connection charges and/or the exclusion of certain revenues that are not considered as part of gross revenues as a basis to calculate the USO charged) for USO development.

Subsequently, Decree No. 17 year 2016 dated September 26, 2016 was replaced by Decree No. 19 year 2016 which was effective from November 8, 2016. The latest Decree stipulates, among other things, the USO charged was effective for fiscal year 2016 and thereafter.

Based on MoCI Regulation No. 25 year 2015 dated June 30, 2015, it is stipulated that, among others, in providing telecommunication access and services in rural areas (USO Program), the provider is determined through a selection process by *Balai Penyedia dan Pengelola Pembiayaan Telekomunikasi dan Informatika* (“BPPPTI”). BPPPTI replaced *Balai Telekomunikasi dan Informatika Pedesaan* (“BTIP”) based on Decree No. 18/PER/M.KOMINFO/11/2010 dated November 19, 2010 of MoCI. Based on MoCI No. 3 year 2018 dated May 23, 2018, BPPTI was renamed the Telecommunications and Information Accessibility Agency (BAKTI). Next, the regulation of MoCI No. 25 year 2015 is replaced by the MoCI regulation No. 10 year 2018.

On December 27, 2011, Telkomsel (on behalf of Konsorsium Telkomsel, a consortium which was established with Dayamitra on December 9, 2011) was selected by BPPPTI as a provider of the USO Program in the border areas for all packages (package 1 - 13) with a total price of Rp830 billion. On such date, Telkomsel was also selected by BPPPTI as a provider of the USO Program (Upgrading) of “Desa Pinter” or “Desa Punya Internet” for packages 1, 2 and 3 with a total price of Rp261 billion.

In 2015, the Program was ceased. In January 2016, Telkomsel filed an arbitration claim to BANI for the settlement of the outstanding receivables of USO Programs.

On June 22, 2017, Telkomsel received a decision letter from BANI No.792/1/ARB-BANI/2016 requesting BPPPTI to pay compensation to Telkomsel amounting to Rp217 billion, and as of the date of the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, Telkomsel has received the payment from BPPPTI amounting to Rp83 billion (before tax).

As of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, Telkomsel’s net carrying amount of trade receivables for the USO programs which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method amounted to Rp115 billion.

34. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

	September 30, 2019			
	U.S dollar (in millions)	Japanese yen (in millions)	Others* (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent (in billions)
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	192.57	9.14	13.46	2,897
Other current financial assets	12.23	-	1.04	180
Trade receivables				
Related parties	0.26	-	-	4
Third parties	164.44	-	9.18	2,439
Other receivables	0.25	-	0.15	5
Other current assets	0.51	-	2.38	41
Other non-current assets	71.63	-	0.83	1,025
Total assets	441.89	9.14	27.04	6,591
Liabilities				
Trade payables				
Related parties	(0.27)	-	-	(4)
Third parties	(152.84)	(3.88)	(12.62)	(2,320)
Other payables	(6.35)	-	(5.56)	(163)
Accrued expenses	(47.71)	(45.74)	(2.03)	(706)
Short-term bank loan	(1.16)	-	-	(17)
Advances from customers	(0.48)	-	-	(7)
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	(25.69)	(767.90)	(3.34)	(513)
Other liabilities	(13.67)	-	-	(194)
Long-term borrowings - net of current maturities	(67.77)	(3,455.54)	(2.31)	(1,449)
Total liabilities	(315.94)	(4,273.06)	(25.86)	(5,373)
Assets (liabilities) - net	125.95	(4,263.92)	1.18	1,218

	December 31, 2018			
	U.S dollar (in millions)	Japanese yen (in millions)	Others* (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent (in billions)
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	253.37	8.02	10.50	3,802
Other current financial assets	14.56	-	1.30	223
Trade receivables				
Related parties	0.49	-	-	7
Third parties	146.39	-	9.55	2,238
Other receivables	0.34	-	0.12	6
Other current assets	-	-	0.51	14
Other non-current assets	57.42	-	1.17	840
Total assets	472.57	8.02	23.15	7,130
Liabilities				
Trade payables				
Related parties	(0.21)	-	-	(3)
Third parties	(206.20)	(33.39)	(4.99)	(3,037)
Other payables	(3.63)	-	(4.44)	(111)
Accrued expenses	(47.10)	(15.64)	(2.51)	(709)
Short-term bank loan	(1.15)	-	-	(17)
Advances from customers	(0.76)	-	-	(11)
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	(18.77)	(767.90)	(4.07)	(430)
Other liabilities	(19.63)	-	-	(284)
Long-term borrowings - net of current maturities	(93.41)	(3,839.49)	(4.71)	(1,917)
Total liabilities	(390.86)	(4,656.42)	(20.72)	(6,519)
Assets (liabilities) - net	**81.71**	**(4,648.40)**	**2.43**	**611**

*Assets and liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies are presented as U.S. dollar equivalents using the buy and sell rates quoted by Reuters prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

The Group's activities expose them to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign currency exchange rates, and interest rates.

If the Group reports monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies as of September 30, 2019 using the exchange rates on October 29, 2019 the unrealized foreign exchange loss amounting to Rp5 billion.

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

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

a. Classification

i. Financial asset

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	15,017	17,439
Other current financial assets	622	834
Trade and other receivables, net	14,808	12,141
Other non-current assets	367	460
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Available-for-sale investments	1,036	1,204
Total financial assets	**31,850**	**32,078**

ii. Financial liabilities

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Trade and other payables	14,095	15,214
Accrued expenses	12,899	12,769
Interest-bearing loans and other borrowings		
Short-term bank loans	5,408	4,043
Two-step loans	818	949
Bonds and notes	9,957	10,481
Long-term bank loans	28,231	23,225
Obligation under finance leases	2,541	3,145
Other borrowings	3,849	2,244
Total financial liabilities	**77,798**	**72,070**

b. Fair values

			Fair value measurement at reporting date using		
September 30, 2019	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**	**Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)**	**Significant other observable inputs (level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)**
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Available-for-sale investments	1,036	1,036	70	-	966
Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Interest-bearing loans and other borrowings:					
Two-step loans	818	841	-	-	841
Bonds and notes	9,957	10,810	9,825	-	984
Long-term bank loans	28,231	27,950	-	-	27,950
Obligation under finance leases	2,541	2,541	-	-	2,541
Other borrowings	3,849	3,775	-	-	3,775
Total	**46,432**	**46,953**	**9,895**	**-**	**37,057**

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

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

1. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

   b. Fair values (continued)

			Fair value measurement at reporting date using		
December 31, 2018	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**	**Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)**	**Significant other observable inputs (level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)**
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Available-for-sale investments	1,204	1,204	470	-	734
Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Interest-bearing loans and other borrowings					
Two-step loans	949	898	-	-	898
Bonds and notes	10,481	10,894	9,380	-	1,514
Long-term bank loans	23,225	22,878	-	-	22,878
Obligation under finance leases	3,145	3,145	-	-	3,145
Other borrowings	2,244	2,154	-	-	2,154
Other liabilities	261	261	-	-	261
Total	**41,509**	**41,434**	**9,850**	**-**	**31,584**

Loss on fair value measurement recognised in consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for 2019 amounting to Rp4 billion. There is no movement between fair value hierarchy for the nine months period ended September 30, 2019.

   c. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair values of short-term financial assets and financial liabilities with maturities of one year or less (cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, other current financial assets, trade and other payables, accrued expenses, and short-term bank loans) and other non-current assets are considered to approximate their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The fair values of long-term financial assets and financial liabilities (other non-current assets (long-term trade receivables and restricted cash) and liabilities) approximate their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The Group determined the fair value measurement for disclosure purposes of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities based on the following methods and assumptions:

(i) available-for-sale investments primarily consist of stocks, mutual funds, corporate and government bonds and convertible bonds. Stocks and mutual funds actively traded in an established market are stated at fair value using quoted market price or, if unquoted, determined using a valuation technique. The fair value of convertible bonds are determined using valuation technique. Corporate and government bonds are stated at fair value by reference to prices of similar securities at the reporting date;

(ii) the fair values of long-term financial liabilities are estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows of each liability at rates offered to the Group for similar liabilities of comparable maturities by the bankers of the Group, except for bonds which are based on market price.

The fair value estimates are inherently judgemental and involve various limitations, including:

a. fair values presented do not take into consideration the effect of future currency fluctuations.
b. estimated fair values are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Group would record upon disposal/termination of the financial assets and liabilities.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

2. Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks such as market risks (including foreign exchange risk, market price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Overall, the Group's financial risk management program is intended to minimize losses on the financial assets and financial liabilities arising from fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates and the fluctuation of interest rates. Management has a written policy on foreign currency risk management mainly on time deposit placements and hedging to cover foreign currency risk exposures for periods ranging from 3 up to 12 months.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Corporate Finance unit under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Corporate Finance unit identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks.

a. Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in foreign currencies. The foreign currency denominated transactions are primarily in U.S. dollars and Japanese yen. The Group's exposures to other foreign exchange rates are not material.

Increasing risks of foreign currency exchange rates on the obligations of the Group are expected to be partly offset by the effects of the exchange rates on time deposits and receivables in foreign currencies that are equal to at least 25% of the outstanding current foreign currency liabilities.

The following table presents the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities exposure to foreign currency risk:

	September 30, 2019		**December 31, 2018**	
	U.S. dollar (in billions)	**Japanese yen (in billions)**	**U.S. dollar (in billions)**	**Japanese yen (in billions)**
Financial assets	0.44	0.01	0.47	0.01
Financial liabilities	(0.32)	(4.27)	(0.39)	(4.66)
Net exposure	**0.12**	**(4.26)**	**0.08**	**(4.65)**

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening of the U.S. dollar and Japanese yen, as indicated below, against the Rupiah at September 30, 2019 would have decreased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the reporting date. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Equity/profit (loss)
September 30, 2019	
U.S. dollar (1% strengthening)	18
Japanese yen (5% strengthening)	(28)

A weakening of the U.S. dollar and Japanese yen against the Rupiah at September 30, 2019 would have had an equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

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

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

2. Financial risk management (continued)

b. Market price risk

The Group is exposed to changes in debt and equity market prices related to available-for-sale investments carried at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale investments are recognised in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The performance of the Group's available-for-sale investments is monitored periodically, together with a regular assessment of their relevance to the Group's long-term strategic plans.

As of September 30, 2019, management considered the price risk for the Group's available-for-sale investments to be immaterial in terms of the possible impact on profit or loss and total equity from a reasonably possible change in fair value.

c. Interest rate risk

Interest rate fluctuation is monitored to minimize any negative impact to financial performance. Borrowings at variable interest rates expose the Group to interest rate risk (Notes 15 and 16). To measure market risk pertaining to fluctuations in interest rates, the Group primarily uses interest margin and maturity profile of the financial assets and liabilities based on changing schedule of the interest rate.

At reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings was as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Fixed rate borrowings	(23,147)	(21,260)
Variable rate borrowings	(27,657)	(22,827)

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate borrowings

As of September 30, 2019, a decrease (increase) by 25 basis points in interest rates of variable rate borrowings would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by Rp69 billion, respectively. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

d. Credit risk

The following table presents the maximum exposure to credit risk of the Group's financial assets:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	15,017	17,439
Other current financial assets	692	1,304
Trade and other receivable, net	14,808	12,141
Other non-current assets	367	460
Total	**30,884**	**31,344**

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily from cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The credit risk is controlled by continuous monitoring of outstanding balance and collection. Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's Corporate Finance Unit in accordance with the Group's written policy.

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

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

2. Financial risk management (continued)

e. Credit risk (continued)

The Group placed the majority of its cash and cash equivalents in state-owned banks because they have the most extensive branch networks in Indonesia and are considered to be financially sound banks. Therefore, it is intended to minimize financial loss through banks and financial institutions' potential failure to make payments.

The customer credit risk is managed by continuous monitoring of outstanding balances and collection. Trade and other receivables do not have any major concentration of risk whereas no customer receivable balance exceeds 3.52% of trade receivables as of September 30, 2019.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure to the customer credit risk given that the Group has recognised sufficient provision for impairment of receivables to cover incurred loss arising from uncollectible receivables based on existing historical data on credit losses.

e. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in situations where the Group has difficulties in fulfilling financial liabilities when they become due.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash in order to meet the Group's financial obligations. The Group continuously performs an analysis to monitor financial position ratios, such as liquidity ratios and debt-to-equity ratios, against debt covenant requirements.

The following is the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 and thereafter
September 30, 2019							
Trade and other payables	14,095	(14,095)	(14,095)	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	12,899	(12,899)	(12,899)	-	-	-	-
Interest bearing loans and other borrowings							
Two-step loans	818	(897)	(229)	(72)	(201)	(157)	(238)
Bonds and notes	9,957	(17,707)	(3,463)	(191)	(1,231)	(2,817)	(10,005)
Bank loans	33,639	(39,856)	(13,298)	(1,331)	(9,414)	(4,283)	(11,530)
Other borrowings	3,849	(4,737)	(943)	(178)	(1,085)	(1,012)	(1,519)
Obligations under finance leases	2,541	(2,971)	(977)	(248)	(764)	(597)	(385)
Total	**77,798**	**(93,162)**	**(45,904)**	**(2,020)**	**(12,695)**	**(8,866)**	**(23,677)**

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 and thereafter
December 31, 2018							
Trade and other payables	15,214	(15,214)	(15,214)	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	12,769	(12,769)	(12,769)	-	-	-	-
Interest bearing loans and other borrowings							
Two-step loans	949	(1,075)	(242)	(232)	(205)	(159)	(237)
Bonds and notes	10,481	(19,050)	(1,562)	(3,436)	(1,231)	(2,817)	(10,004)
Bank loans	27,268	(33,363)	(10,434)	(9,160)	(3,991)	(3,219)	(6,559)
Other borrowings	2,244	(2,905)	(490)	(570)	(533)	(495)	(817)
Obligations under finance leases	3,145	(3,764)	(1,049)	(945)	(781)	(605)	(384)
Other liabilities	261	(306)	(16)	(36)	(36)	(109)	(109)
Total	**72,331**	**(88,446)**	**(41,776)**	**(14,379)**	**(6,777)**	**(7,404)**	**(18,110)**

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

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

2. Financial risk management (continued)

f. Liquidity risk (continued)

The difference between the carrying amount and the contractual cash flows is interest value. The interest value of variable-rate borrowings are determined based on the interest rates effective as of reporting date.

The changes in liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	January 1, 2019	Cash flows	Non-cash changes: Acquisition	Non-cash changes: Foreign exchange movement	Non-cash changes: New leases	Non-cash changes: Other Changes	September 30, 2019
Short-term bank loans	4,043	1,364	-	-	-	1	5,408
Two step loans	949	(132)	-	1	-	-	818
Bonds and notes payable	10,481	(526)	-	-	-	2	9,957
Long-term bank loans	23,225	4,638	378	(28)	-	18	28,231
Other borrowings	2,244	1,604	-	-	-	1	3,849
Obligations under finance leases	3,145	(627)	-	-	23	-	2,541
Total liabilities from financing activities	**44,087**	**6,321**	**378**	**(27)**	**23**	**22**	**50,804**

36. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital structure of the Group is as follows:

	September 30, 2019 Amount	September 30, 2019 Portion	December 31, 2018 Amount	December 31, 2018 Portion
Short-term debts	5,408	3.60%	4,043	2.83%
Long-term debts	45,396	30.18%	40,044	28.00%
Total debts	50,804	33.78%	44,087	30.83%
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	99,594	66.22%	98,910	69.17%
Total	**150,398**	**100.00%**	**142,997**	**100.00%**

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for stockholders and benefits to other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to minimize the cost of capital.

Periodically, the Group conducts debt valuation to assess possibilities of refinancing existing debts with new ones which have more efficient cost that will lead to more optimized cost-of-debt. In case of idle cash with limited investment opportunities, the Group will consider buying back its shares of stock or paying dividend to its stockholders.

In addition to complying with loan covenants, the Group also maintains its capital structure at the level it believes will not risk its credit rating and which is comparable with its competitors.

Debt-to-equity ratio (comparing net interest-bearing debt to total equity) is a ratio which is monitored by management to evaluate the Group's capital structure and review the effectiveness of the Group's debts. The Group monitors its debt levels to ensure the debt-to-equity ratio complies with or is below the ratio set out in its contractual borrowings arrangements and that such ratio is comparable or better than that of regional area entities in the telecommunications industry.

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

36. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Group's debt-to-equity ratio as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Total interest-bearing debts	50,804	44,087
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(15,017)	(17,439)
Net debts	35,787	26,648
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company	99,594	98,910
Net debt-to-equity ratio	**35.93%**	**26.94%**

As stated in Notes 16, the Group is required to maintain a certain debt-to-equity ratio and debt service coverage ratio by the lenders. For the nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018, the Group has complied with the externally imposed capital requirements.

37. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

The non-cash investing activities for nine months period ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Acquisition of property and equipment:		
Credited to trade payables	4,813	5,390
Non-monetary exchange	30	283
Credited to obligations under finance lease	68	143
Acquisition of intangible assets:		
Credited to trade payables	199	95
Investment in associated company through transfer of assets	150	-

38. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On October 14, 2019, Dayamitra signed a Sale and Purchase Agreement with Indosat to buy Indosat's 2,100 telecommunication tower amounting to Rp4,443 billion.