

Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk and subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2016 (unaudited) and for the nine-month 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, 2016 and for the nine-month period ended (unaudited) Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk and its Subsidiaries

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we undersigned:

1. Name

: Alex J. Sinaga

Business address

: Jl. Japati No.1 Bandung 40133

Address

: Jl. Anggrek Nelimurni B-70 No. 38 Kelurahan Kemanggisan

Kecamatan Palmerah, Jakarta Barat

Phone

: (022) 452 7101

Position

: President Director

2. Name

: Harry M. Zen

Business address

: Jl. Japati No.1 Bandung 40133

Address

: Jl. Zeni AD VI No. 4 Kelurahan Rawajati Kecamatan Pancoran, Jakarta Selatan

: (022) 452 7201/ 021 520 9824

Phone 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,24 October, 2016

Alex J. Sinaga President Director Harry M. Zen Director of Finance



PERUSAHAAN PESEROAN (PERSERO) PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD THEN ENDED (UNAUDITED)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	1
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	2
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	3-4
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	6-116

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of September 30, 2016 (unaudited) and December 31, 2015 (audited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2c,2e,2u,3,32,38	28,852	28,117
Other current financial assets	2c,2d,2e,2u,4,32,38	3,429	2,818
Trade and others receivables	2g,2u,2ab,5,15,16,25,32,38	10,790	7,872
Inventories - net of provision for obsolescence	2h,6,15,16	867	528
Advances and prepaid expenses	2c,2i,7,32	5.099	5.839
Claim for tax refund	2t,27	89	66
Prepaid taxes	2t,27	3,181	2,672
Assets held for sale	9	64	=
Total Current Assets	_	52,371	47,912
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	·		
Long-term investments	2f,8	1,866	1,807
Property and equipment - net of accumulated depreciation	2d,2l,2m,9,15,16	109,985	103,700
Prepaid pension benefit cost	2s,30	807	1,331
Advances and other non-current assets	2c,2i,2l,2n,2u,10,32,35,38	8,279	7,153
Claims for tax refund - net of current portion	2t,27	934	1,013
Intangible assets - net of accumulated amortization	2d,2k,2n,11	2,990	3,056
Deferred tax assets - net	2t,27	230	201
Total Non-current Assets	-	125,091	118,261
TOTAL ASSETS	=	177,462	166,173
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and others payables	2c,2o,2r,2u,12,32,38	14,894	14,284
Taxes payable	2t,27	3,928	3,273
Accrued expenses Unearned income	2c,2r,2u,13	10,765	8,247
	2r,14 2c.32	5,736 523	4,360 805
Advances from customers and suppliers Short-term bank loans and current maturities of long-term liabilities.	- 7 -	4,946	4,444
Total Current Liabilities	5 20,2111,2p,2u,10,32,30	40.792	35,413
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	40,732	33,413
Deferred tax liabilities - net	2t,27	1.510	2.110
Other liabilities	21,2 <i>1</i> 2r	316	382
Long service award provisions	2s,31	477	501
Pension benefits and other post-employment benefits	2s,30	4,319	4,171
Long-term borrowings	2c,2m,2p,2u,16,32,38	27,697	30,168
Total Non-current Liabilities	20,2.11,26,24,10,02,00	34,319	37,332
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	75,111	72,745
EQUITY	=		12,110
Capital stock	1c,18	5,040	5.040
Additional paid-in capital	2d,2v,19	4,931	2,935
Treasury stock	2v,20	(2,541)	(3,804)
Other equity	1d,2d,2f,2u,21	296	508
Retained earnings	29		
Appropriated		15,337	15,337
Unappropriated		60,556	55,120
Net equity attributable to:	-		
Owners of the Parent Company		83,619	75,136
Non-controlling Interests	2b,17	18,732	18,292
TOTAL EQUITY	<u>-</u>	102,351	93,428
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	=	177,462	166,173

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 (unaudited)

(Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2016	2015
REVENUES	2c,2r,22,32	86,188	75,759
Operations, maintenance and telecommunication service expenses	2c,2h,2r,6,24,32	(23,621)	(21,419)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	2k,2l,2m,2r,9,10,11	(13,357)	(13,504)
Personnel expenses	2c,2r,2s,13,23,30,31,32	(10,054)	(9,207)
Interconnection expenses	2c,2r,26,32	(2,014)	(2,700)
General and administrative expenses	2c,2g,2r,2t,5,25,32	(3,505)	(3,273)
Marketing expenses	2r	(2,616)	(2,170)
(Loss) gain on foreign exchange - net	2q	(216)	77
Other income	2r,9c	905	648
Other expenses	2r,9c,34c	(1,439)	(219)
OPERATING PROFIT		30,271	23,992
Finance income	2c,32	1,267	980
Finance costs	2c,2r,32	(1,971)	(1,658)
Share of profit of associated companies	2f,8	50	(1,000)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		29,617	23,320
INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) BENEFIT	2t,2ab,27	23,017	23,320
Current	21,240,27	(8,080)	(6,157)
Deferred		632	174
Deletted	_	(7,448)	(5,983)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR			
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		22,169	17,337
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or losin subsequent periods: Foreign currency translation	1d,2b,2f	(96)	217
Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	2u	13	(4)
Share of other comprehensive income of associated companies Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		(3)	-
Defined benefit plan actuarial gain, net of tax	2s,30	<u> </u>	
Other comprehensive income - net		(86)	213
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		22,083	17,550
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		14,732	11,545
Non-controlling interests	2b,17	7,437	5,792
.		22,169	17,337
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			,
Owners of the parent company		14,646	11,758
Non-controlling interests	2b,17	7,437	5,792
Non controlling interests		22,083	17,550
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE		22,003	17,550
(in full amount)	2x,28		
Net income per share	24,20	149.57	117.60
Net income per ADS (200 Series B shares per ADS)		29,913.36	23,518.21
Not income per ADO (200 delles D'shales per ADO)		20,010.00	20,010.21

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Attributable to owners of the parent company Retained earnings Additional paid-Non-controlling Appropriated Descriptions Notes Capital stock in capital Treasury stock Other equity Unappropriated Net interests Total equity 55,120 Balance, January 1, 2016 5,040 2,935 (3,804)508 15,337 75,136 18,292 93,428 Investment in subsidiaries 71 Acquisition of non-controlling interest 1d (129)(129)(10)(139)Cash dividends 2w,28 (9,293)(9,293)(7,058)(16,351)Sale of treasury stock 20 1,996 1,263 3,259 3,259 Profit for the year 1d,2b,17 14,732 14,732 7,437 22,169

296

15,337

60,556

83,619

18,732

(2,541)

(86)

102,351

Other comprehensive income

Balance, September 30, 2016

2f,2q,2s,2u,17

5,040

4,931

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)

For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Attributable to owners of the parent company

						Retained	earnings			
			Additional paid-						Non-controlling	
Descriptions	Notes	Capital stock	in capital	Treasury stock	Other equity	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Net	interests	Total equity
Balance, January 1, 2015		5,040	2,899	(3,836)	381	15,337	47,995	67,816	18,323	86,139
Investments in associated entities		-	-	-	-	-	=	-	9	9
Cash dividends	2w, 28	-	-	-	-	-	(8,783)	(8,783)	(7,830)	(16,613)
Profit for the year	1d,2b,17	-	-	-	-	-	11,545	11,545	5,792	17,337
Other comprehensive income	2f,2q,2s,2u,17	-	-	-	213	-	-	213	-	213
Balance, September 30, 2015		5,040	2,899	(3,836)	594	15,337	50,757	70,791	16,294	87,085

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts of revenues from:			
Customers		78,776	68,888
Other operators		4,802	2,379
Total cash receipts of revenues		83,578	71,267
Interest income received		1,268	969
Cash payments for expenses		(25,966)	(24,181)
Cash payments to employees		(9,035)	(8,760)
Payments for corporate and final income taxes		(7,369)	(6,080)
Payments for interest costs		(2,144)	(1,804)
Payments for value added taxes - net		(1,049)	88
Other cash (payments) receipts - net		(254)	(189)
Net cash provided by operating activities		39,029	31,310
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	9	735	313
Placements in time deposits and assets available-for-sale		(772)	(199)
Proceeds from insurance claims	9	`103 [´]	` 88
Dividends received from associated company	9	23	17
Acquisition of property and equipment	9	(21,200)	(18,136)
Acquisition of intangible assets	11	(812)	(1,003)
(Increase) decrease in advances for purchases of property and		` '	, ,
equipment		(975)	(319)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	1d	(176)	` -
Acquisition of long-term investments	8	(32)	(10)
Decrease in advances and other assets	10	416	31
Net cash used in investing activities		(22,690)	(19,218)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Proceeds from loans and other borrowings	15,16	4,102	18,370
Treasury stock	·	3,253	· -
Capital contribution of non-controlling interests in subsidiaries		61	9
Cash dividends paid to the Company's stockholders	29	(9,293)	(8,783)
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests of subsidiaries		(7,058)	(6,288)
Repayments of loans and other borrowings	15,16	(6,377)	(7,835)
Net cash used in financing activities	,	(15,312)	(4,527)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,027	7,565
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND		,-	,
CASH EQUIVALENTS		(292)	1,027
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	3	28,117	17,672
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	3	28,852	26,264
	•		,

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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 amendment of which was about, among others, in compliance with the Financial Services Authority Regulations and the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Regulations and Circular Letters, addition of main and supporting business activities of the Company, addition of special right of Series A Dwiwarna stockholders, revision regarding the change in authority limitation of the Board of Directors which requires approval from the Board of Commissioners in performing such managing activities of the Company as well as improvement in the editorial and systematic of Articles of Association related to the addition of Articles of Association substance based on notarial deed No.20 dated May 12, 2015 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., MKn. The latest amendment was accepted and approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia ("MoLHR") in its Letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0938775 dated June 9, 2015 and MoLHR decision's No. AHU-0936901.AH.01.02.Th.2015 dated June 9, 2015.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association, the scope of its activities are to provide telecommunication network and telecommunication and information services, and to optimize the Company's resources in accordance with prevailing regulations. In regards to achieving this objective, the Company is involved in the following activities:

a. Main business:

- i. Planning, building, providing, developing, operating, marketing or selling, leasing, and maintaining telecommunications and information networks in a broad sense in accordance with prevailing regulations.
- ii. Planning, developing, providing, marketing/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, and 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 achieving the purposes and objectives of the Company.

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

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of 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, 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 are additional informations required such as operational performance, customer segmentation, traffic, and gross revenue.

Details of these licenses are as follows:

			Grant date/latest
License	License No.	Type of services	renewal date
License to operate as	83/KEP/DJPPI/	Internet Service	April 7, 2011
internet service	KOMINFO/4/2011	Provider	
provider			
License to operate data	169/KEP/DJPPI/	Data communication	June 6, 2011
communication system services	KOMINFO/6/2011	system services	
License to operate network access point	331/KEP/M.KOMINFO/09/2013	Internet connection services	September 24, 2013
License to operate	Kepdirjen PPI No.127 Tahun 2016	ITKP services	March 30, 2016
internet telephone services for public purpose	2016		
License to operate fixed	839/KEP/	Fixed domestic long	May 16, 2016
domestic long distance	M.KOMINFO/05/2016	distance and basic	
network		telephone services	
		network	
License to operate fixed	846/KEP/	Fixed international	May 16, 2016
international network	M.KOMINFO/05/2016	and basic telephone services network	
License to operate fixed	844/KEP/	Fixed closed network	May 16, 2016
closed network	M.KOMINFO/05/2016		
License to operate circuit	948/KEP/	Circuit Switched	May 31, 2016
switched based local	M.KOMINFO/05/2016	based local fixed line	
fixed line network		network	

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL** (continued)

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

1. Board of Commissioners and Directors

Based on resolutions made at Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of Stockholders of the Company as covered by notarial deed No.50 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., MKn., dated on April 22, 2016, and Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of Stockholders of the Company as covered by notarial deed No.26 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., MKn., dated on April 17, 2015, the composition of the Company's Board of Commissioners and Directors as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, were as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
President Commissioner	Hendri Saparini	Hendri Saparini
Commissioner	Dolfie Othniel Fredric Palit	Dolfie Othniel Fredric Palit
Commissioner	Hadiyanto	Hadiyanto
Commissioner	Pontas Tambunan	Margiyono Darsasumarja
Independent Commissioner	Rinaldi Firmansyah	Rinaldi Firmansyah
Independent Commissioner	Margiyono Darsasumarja	Parikesit Suprapto
Independent Commissioner	Pamiyati Pamela Johanna	Pamiyati Pamela Johanna
President Director	Alex Janangkih Sinaga	Alex Janangkih Sinaga
Director of Finance	Harry Mozarta Zen	Heri Sunaryadi
Director of Digital and Strategic		
Portfolio	Indra Utoyo	Indra Utoyo
Director of Enterprise and		
Business Service*	-	Muhammad Awaluddin
Director of Wholesale and		
International Services	Honesti Basyir	Honesti Basyir
Director of Human Capital		
Management	Herdy Rosadi Harman	Herdy Rosadi Harman
Director of Network, Information		
Technology and Solution	Abdus Somad Arief	Abdus Somad Arief
Director of Consumer Services	Dian Rachmawan	Dian Rachmawan

^{*}On September 9, 2016, Muhammad Awaluddin was appointed as Director of PT Angkasa Pura II. Based on Board of Directors' decision No. 33/REG/IX2016 dated September 13, 2016, Honesti Basyir as Director of Wholesale and International Service was appointed to act as Director of Enterprise and Business Service.

2. Audit Committee and Corporate Secretary

The composition of the Company's Audit Committee and the Corporate Secretary as of September 30, 2016 and December 31 2015, were as follows:

	30 September 2016*	31 Desember 2015
Chairman	Rinaldi Firmansyah	Rinaldi Firmansyah
Secretary	Tjatur Purwadi	Tjatur Purwadi
Member	Margiyono Darsasumarja	Parikesit Suprapto
Member	Dolfie Othniel Fredric Palit	Dolfie Othniel Fredric Palit
Member	Sarimin Mietra Sardi	-
Member	Pontas Tambunan	-
Corporate Secretary	Andi Setiawan	Andi Setiawan

^{*}The changes of Audit Committee are based on Board of Commissioners' decision No. 09/KEP/DK/2016 dated July 27, 2016.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL** (continued)

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

3. Employees

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company and subsidiaries ("Group") had 24,332 employees and 24,785 employees (unaudited), respectively.

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 were 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.

Based on the decision of the EGM of the Company on December 21, 2005, the AGM of the Company on June 29, 2007, dated June 20, 2008, and dated May 19, 2011, the Company's shareholders approve each plan phase I, II, III and IV to repurchase Series B shares (Note 20).

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL** (continued)

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

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

At the AGM held on April 19, 2013 as covered by notarial deed No. 38 dated April 19, 2013 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., MKn., the stockholders approved the changes to the Company's plan on the treasury stock acquired under phase III (Note 20).

At the AGM held on April 19, 2013, the minutes of which are covered by notarial deed No.38 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., MKn., 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 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 Series B shares to 1 Series A Dwiwarna and 399,999,999,999 Series B shares, and the issued capital stock 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.

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, 2016, all of the Company's Series B shares are listed on the IDX and 38,220,877 ADS shares are listed on the NYSE (Note 18).

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 16b.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 16b.i).

On December 21, 2015, the Company has sold the remaining shares of treasury stock phase III (Note 20).

On June 29, 2016, the Company has sold the shares of treasury stock phase IV (Note 20).

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL** (continued)

d. Subsidiaries

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company has consolidated the following directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries (Notes 2b and 2d):

(i) Direct subsidiaries:

			Percentage of ownership interest		Total assets before elimination	
	Nature of business/date of	Year of start of				
Subsidiary/place of incorporation	incorporation or acquisition by the Company	commercial operations	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
PT Telekomunikasi Selular (" Telkomsel "), <i>Jakarta,</i> <i>Indonesia</i>	Telecommunication - provides telecommunication facilities and mobile cellular services using Global Systems for Mobile Communication ("GSM") technology/May 26, 1995	1995	65	65	86,141	84,086
PT Multimedia Nusantara (" Metra"), <i>Jakarta,</i> <i>Indonesia</i>	Network telecommunication services and multimedia/ May 9, 2003	1998	100	100	10,907	8,563
PT Dayamitra Telekomunikasi (" Dayamitra "), <i>Jakarta,</i> <i>Indonesia</i>	Telecommunication/ May 17, 2001	1995	100	100	9,927	9,341
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia International ("TII"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Telecommunication/ July 31, 2003	1995	100	100	6,836	5,604
PT Telkom Akses (" Telkom Akses "), <i>Jakarta,</i> <i>Indonesia</i>	Construction, service and trade in the field of telecommunication/ November 26, 2012	2013	100	100	4,995	3,696
PT Graha Sarana Duta (" GSD "), <i>Jakarta</i> , <i>Indonesia</i>	Leasing of offices and providing building management and maintenance services, civil consultant and developer/ April 25, 2001	1982	99,99	99,99	4,297	3,581
PT PINS Indonesia ("PINS"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Telecommunication construction and services/ August 15, 2002	1995	100	100	3,383	2,960
PT Infrastruktur Telekomunikasi Indonesia ("Telkom Infratel"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Construction, service and trade in the field of telecommunication/ January 16, 2014	2014	100	100	937	647
PT Patra Telekomunikasi Indonesia (" Patrakom "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	Telecomunication- provides satellite communication system, services and facilities/ September 28, 1995	1996	100	100	453	472
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

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL** (continued)

d. Subsidiaries (continued)

(i) Indirect subsidiaries:

				of ownership rest	Total asse	ets before nation
Subsidiary/place of incorporation	Nature of business/date of incorporation or acquisition by the Company	Year of start of commercial operations	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
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	4,992	3,587
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Pte. Ltd., Singapore	Telecommunication/ December 6, 2007	2008	100	100	2,653	1,618
PT Infomedia Nusantara(" Infomedia "), <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	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	2,100	1,622
PT Telkom Landmark Tower ("TLT"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Service for property development and management/ February 1, 2012	2012	55	55	1,635	1,245
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International ("TL") S.A., Timor Leste	Telecommunication/ September 11, 2012	2012	100	100	758	854
PT Finnet Indonesia ("Finnet"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Information technology services/October 31, 2005	2006	60	60	670	513
PT Metra Digital Media ("MD Media"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Directory information services/January 22, 2013	2013	99,99	99,99	618	618
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Ltd., Hong Kong	Telecommunication/ December 8, 2010	2010	100	100	393	326
PT Metra Digital Investama (" MDI ") previously PT Metra Media, Jakarta, Indonesia	Trading and/or providing service related to information and tehnology multimedia, entertainment and investment/ January 8, 2013	2013	99,99	99,99	326	4
PT Nusantara Sukses Investasi (" NSI "), Jakarta, Indonesia	Service and trading/ September 1, 2014	2014	99,99	99,99	250	165
PT Administrasi Medika (" Ad Medika "), Jakarta, Indonesia	Health insurance administration services/February 25, 2010	2002	99,99	75	189	160
PT Graha Yasa Selaras ("GYS"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Tourism service/April 27, 2012	2012	51	51	177	160
Telekomunikasi Indonesia Internasional Pty Ltd. ("Telkom Australia"), Australia	Telecommunication/ January 9, 2013	2013	100	100	175	171
PT MetraNet (" Metranet "), Jakarta, Indonesia	Multimedia portal service/ April 17, 2009	2009	99,99	99,99	87	66
PT Metra Plasa (" Metra Plasa "), Jakarta, Indonesia	Network & e-commerce services/April 9, 2012	2012	60	60	84	85
PT Sarana Usaha Sejahtera Insanpalapa (" TelkoMedika "), Jakarta, Indonesia	Health services, medicine services including pharmacies, laboratories and other health care support/ November 30, 2015	2008	75	75	65	49

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)

d. Subsidiaries (continued)

(ii) Indirect subsidiaries: (continued)

				of ownership rest	Total assets before elimination	
Subsidiary/place of incorporation	Nature of business/date of incorporation or acquisition by the Company	Year of start of commercial operations	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
PT Satelit Multimedia Indonesia ("SMI"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Satellite services/ March 25, 2013	2013	99,99	99,99	17	13
PT Pojok Celebes Mandiri (" PCM "), <i>Jakarta,</i> <i>Indonesia</i>	Tour agent/bureau services/August 16, 2013	2008	51	51	16	18
PT Nusantara Sukses Sarana ("NSS"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Building and hotel management service, and other services/ September 1, 2014	2014	99,99	99,99	12	-
PT Nusantara Sukses Realti ("NSR"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Service and trading/ September 1, 2014	-	99,99	99,99	12	-
Telekomunikasi Indonesia International (" Telkom USA "), Inc., <i>USA</i>	Telecommunication/ December 11, 2013	2014	100	100	9	52
PT Metra TV (" Metra TV"), Jakarta, Indonesia	Subscription-broadcasting services/January 8, 2013	2013	99,83	99,83	-	-

(a) Metra

On November 30, 2015 Metra acquired 13,850 shares of TelkoMedika (equivalent to 75% ownership) with acquisition cost amounting to Rp69.5 billion. TelkoMedika engaged in health procurement and medicinal services including the establishment of pharmacies, hospital, clinic, or other healthcare support.

Based on notarial deed Utiek Rochmuljati Abdurachman, S.H., M.Ll, M.Kn., No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 dated May 25, 2016, Metra purchased 2,000 shares of PT. Administrasi Medika (Admedika) from the non-controlling interest equivalent to 25% ownership amounting to Rp139 billion.

(b) Sigma

Based on notarial deed No.09 dated December 18, 2015 of Utiek Rochmuljati Abdurachman, S.H., M.LI, M.Kn., approved by MoLHR through its decision letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-09904427 dated December 22, 2015, Sigma purchased 55% ownership in PT Media Nusantara Global Data ("MNDG") which is engaged in data center services.

The acquisition cost amounted to Rp45 billion and the fair value of identifiable net assets amounted to Rp30 billion resulting in a goodwill of Rp15 billion (Note 11).

(c) Telin

On May 19, 2015, Pachub Acquisition Co. was incorporated, with Telekomunikasi Indonesia International (USA) obtaining 100% direct ownership.

On May 29, 2015, Telkom USA and Pachub Acquisition Co entered into an agreement and plan of merger with AP Teleguam Holdings, Inc. In June 2016, the agreement related to the merger was terminated.

e. Authorization for the issuance of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements were prepared and approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on October 24, 2016.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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 Indonesian Institute of Accountant 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

Effective January 1, 2017:

- Amendments to PSAK 1: Presentation of Financial Statements on Disclosure Initiative.
 The amendments provide clarification on the application of the requirements of materiality, the flexibility of systematic order of the notes to the financial statements and the identification of significant accounting policies.
- ISAK 31: Interpretation on the Scope of PSAK 13: Investment Property.

 The ISAK provides an interpretation of the characteristics of the building used as part of the definition of investment property in PSAK 13: Investment Property. The building as investment property refer to structures that have physical characteristics generally associated as a building with the walls, floors, and roofs are attached to the assets.

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 financial statements from the date the Group gain control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Principles of consolidation (continued)

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:

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

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 a government. Government in this context is the Minister of Finance or the Local Government, as the shareholder of the entity. Formerly, the Group in its disclosure applied the definition of related party used based on PSAK 7 "Related Party".

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

d. Business combinations

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

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Business combinations (continued)

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

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

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

Based on PSAK 38 (Revised 2012), "Common Control Business Combination", the transfer of assets, liabilities, shares or other ownership instruments among the companies under common control would not result in a gain or loss. 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 which the restructuring occurred must be presented in such a manner as if the restructuring has occurred since the beginning of the earliest period presented. The excess of consideration paid or received over the carrying value of interest acquired, net of income tax, is directly recognized to equity and presented as "Additional Paid-in Capital" under the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand and 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 statement of financial position.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

- a. Goodwill relating to an associate or a joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.
- 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 recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes it share of the change in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. Unrealized gain and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

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

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

The functional currency of PT Citra Sari Makmur ("CSM") is the United States dollar ("U.S. dollars"), and Telin Malaysia is the Malaysian ringgit ("MYR"). 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 recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, less provision for impairment. This provision for impairment is made based on management's evaluation of the collectibility of the outstanding amounts. Receivables are written off in the year they are determined to be uncollectible.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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, set top boxes, 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized as a reduction in the amount of general and administrative expenses in the year in which the reversal occurs.

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

i. Prepaid expenses

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

j. Assets held for sale

Assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. 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 and license. Intangible assets are recognized if it is highly probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to each asset will flow to the Group, and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

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

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k. Intangible assets (continued)

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

	<u>Years</u>
Software	3-6
License	3-20
Other intangible assets	1-30

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

I. Property and equipment

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

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

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

	<u>Years</u>
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
Satelite, 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
Asset Customer Premisses 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.

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 reliably measurable.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. Property and equipment (continued)

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

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

Certain computer hardware 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 is 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 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.

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 recognized 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 recognized in the consolidated statement 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 recognized 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 term, 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.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of 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 recognized as part of the property and equipment and are not amortized. Costs incurred to process the extension or renewal of legal land rights are deferred and amortized 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 or services that have been acquired from suppliers in the ordinary course of business. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if this period is longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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

p. Borrowings

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

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

q. Foreign currency translations

The functional currency and the recording currency of the Group are both the Indonesian rupiah, except for the functional currency of Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Pte. Ltd., Hong Kong, Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Pte. Ltd., Singapore, Telekomunikasi Indonesia International Inc., USA and Telekomunikasi Indonesia International S.A., Timor Leste whose accounting records are maintained in U.S. dollars and Telekomunikasi Indonesia International, Pty. Ltd., Australia whose accounting records are maintained in Australian dollars. 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, 2016		December 31, 2015		
_	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	
U.S. dollar ("US\$") 1	13,047	13,055	13,780	13,790	
Australian dollar ("AU\$") 1	9,930	9,938	10,076	10,092	
Euro 1	14,590	14,601	15,049	15,064	
Yen 1	129.13	129.24	114.47	114.56	

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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 2I).

r. Revenue and expense recognition

i. Cellular and fixed wireless telephone revenues

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

- Airtime and charges for value added services are recognized based on usage by subscribers.
- Monthly subscription charges are recognized 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 recognized initially as unearned income and recognized 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 recognized as customers incur the charges. Monthly subscription charges are recognized as revenues when incurred by subscribers.

Revenues from fixed line installations are deferred and recognized as revenue on the straightline 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 18 years. Starting 2015, revenues from fixed line installation are not deferred, and recognized as revenue when received as the amount is not significant.

iii. Interconnection revenues

Revenues from network interconnection with other domestic and international telecommunications carriers are recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized when the goods are delivered to customers or the installation takes place.

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

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Revenue and expense recognition (continued)

v. Network revenues

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

vi. Other telecommunications revenues

Revenues from sales of handsets or other telecommunication equipments are recognized when delivered to customers.

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

Revenues from other telecommunications services are recognized 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 agents 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 recognized as revenue when the points are redeemed or expired.

x. Expenses

Expenses are recognized 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 recognized as expense on undiscounted basis when employees have rendered service to the Group.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

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

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

- The date of plan amendment or curtailment; and
- The date that the Group recognized restructuring-related costs.

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

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

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

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s. Employee benefits (continued)

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

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

iii. Share-based payments

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

iv. Early retirement benefits

Early retirement benefits are accrued at the time the Company and subsidiaries 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 recognized as income or an expense and included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognized directly in equity, in which case, the tax is recognized 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 recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary differences between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities at each reporting date. The Group also recognizes deferred tax assets resulting from the recognition of future tax benefits, such as the benefit of tax losses carried forward to the extent their future realization is probable. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates and tax laws at each reporting date which are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

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.

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 recognized 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.

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

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial instruments

The Group classifies financial instruments into financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized initially at fair value including transaction costs. These are subsequently measured either at fair value or amortized cost using the effective interest rate 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 market place (regular way trades) are recognized 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 and other non-current financial assets.

a. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets classified as 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 (expenses)/income in consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Financial asset measured at fair value through profit loss consists of derivative assetput option which is recognized as part of "Other Current Financial Assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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 assets, 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 recognized at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

c. Held-to-maturity financial assets

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 financial assets as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial instruments (continued)

- i. Financial assets (continued)
 - 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 financial assets primaly consist of mutual funds, and corporate and government bonds, which are recorded as part of "Other Current Financial Assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value. Unrealized holding gain or losses on available-for-sale securities are excluded from income of the current period and are reported as a separate component in the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position until realized. Realized gain or losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities are recognized 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 amortized cost.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, accrued expenses and interest-bearing loans and other borrowings, and other liabilities. Interest-bearing loans and other borrowings 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, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

b. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified as liabilities at fair value through profit or loss fall into this category and are measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are trade and other payables, accrued expenses, and interest-bearing loans and other borrowings, and other liabilities. Interest-bearing loans and other borrowings 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 statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis, or realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The right of 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.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial instruments (continued)

iv. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or liability settled, in an arms' 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 38.

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 recognized when the loss event can be reliably estimated. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognized.

For financial assets carried at amortized 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, recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized 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 amortization) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial instruments (continued)

vi. Derecognition of financial instrument

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

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

v. Treasury stock

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

w. Dividends

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

x. 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 200, the number of shares represented by each ADS.

The Company does not have potentially dilutive financial investments.

y. 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 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.

z. Provision

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

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

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

ab. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Estimates and judgements 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 make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions 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.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ab. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements and Assumptions (continued)

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. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of retirement benefit obligations.

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

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

Other key assumptions for retirement benefit obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Notes 30 and 31.

ii. Useful lives of property and equipment

The Group estimate the useful lives of their 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 ecpectation of physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limitations on the 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 amount 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 amount of provision for impairment of receivables are disclosed in Note 5.

iv. Income taxes

Significant judgement 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 recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the year in which such determination is made. Details of the nature and carrying amount of income tax are disclosed in Note 27.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		September 30, 2016 Balance		December 31, 2015 Balance	
	Currency	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent
Cash on hand Cash in banks Related parties	Rp	-	45	-	10
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk					
("Bank Mandiri [»])	Rp	-	1,127	-	672
	US\$	49	642	51	707
	JPY EUR	7 1	1 11	11 1	1 8
	HKD	Ö	0	1	1
	AUD	0	0	0	0
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	D		400		500
("BNI")	Rp US\$	4	493 56	22	508 299
	EUR	5	70	5	72
	SGD	0	0	0	0
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	_				
("BRI")	Rp US\$	- 7	84 96	- 11	140 155
Others	Rp	, -	11	-	14
Culore	US\$	0	0	0	0
Sub-total			2,591		2,577
Third parties	_				•
Standard Chartered Bank ("SCB")	Rp US\$	43	0 561	- 31	0 430
	SGD	14	130	1	13
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking					
Corporation Ltd. ("HSBC")	US\$	14	181	8	110
	HKD SGD	2	3	10 1	18 6
Development Bank of Singapore ("DBS")	Rp	-	99	-	0
zorosopmont zamit di dingapore (zzo)	US\$	0	0	-	-
Citibank, N.A. ("Citibank")	Rp	-	40	-	103
	US\$ EUR	3	37	2	26
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk	EUR	0	1	U	4
("Bank Muamalat")	Rp	-	3	-	61
	US\$	0	3	27	373
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	Rp	-	165	-	98
	US\$ SGD	6 0	74 0	1	15
	EUR	0	0	0	0
	AUD	0	0	1	13
	TWD	9	4	19	8
	MYR HKD	0	0	0	0 0
	MOP	0	0	0	0
Sub-total			1,301		1,278
Total cash in banks			3,892		3,855
Time deposits					
Related parties Bank Mandiri	Rp	_	4,371	_	2,863
Dank Maran	US\$	6	78	5	69
BRI	Rp	-	3,307	-	2,831
DNII	US\$	68	891	201	2,763
BNI	Rp US\$	- 59	2,634 773	- 1	3,031 9
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	ΟΟψ	39	113	'	9
("Bank BTN")	Rp	-	3,365	-	885
Sub-total			15,419		12,451

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

		September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
		Balance		Balance	
		Original currency	Rupiah	Original currency	Rupiah
	Currency	(in millions)	equivalent	(in millions)	equivalent
Time deposits (continued)					
Third parties					
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat					
dan Banten ("BJB")	Rp _.	-	2,712	=	1,884
	US\$	10	130	10	138
Bank Permata	Rp _.	-	1,846	=	1,692
	US\$	9	117	=	-
PT Bank UOB Indonesia ("UOB")	Rp	-	1,250	=	300
PT Bank Mega Tbk ("Bank Mega")	Rp	-	864	=	1,265
	US\$	4	49	70	960
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk ("OCBC NISP")	Rp	-	700	-	950
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk					
("Bank CIMB Niaga")	Rp	-	579	-	1,605
PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk					
("BTPN")	Rp	-	359	-	146
PT Bank Bukopin Tbk ("Bank Bukopin")	Rp _.	-	358	-	1,173
	US\$	-	-	55	759
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia, Tbk					
("Bank Muamalat")	Rp _.	-	269	=	142
	US\$	5	65	-	-
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia					
("Bank Maybank")	Rp	-	154	-	25
SCB	Rp	-	-	=	550
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	Rp	-	18	-	212
	US\$	-	26	=	
Sub-total			9,496		11,801
Total time deposits			24,915		24,252
Grand Total			28,852		28,117

Interest rates per annum on time deposits are as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Rupiah	2.75%-10.00%	3.75%-10.50%
Foreign currencies	0.10%-2.25%	0.10%-3.00%

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 32 for details of related party transactions.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

4. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

The breakdown of other current financial assets is as follows:

		September 3	0, 2016	December 3	1, 2015
		Balance		Baland	e
	Currency	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent
Time deposits					
Related parties					
Bank Mandiri	US\$	-	-	20	278
Third parties					
SCB	US\$	-	-	1	11
UOB	US\$	1	13	-	<u>-</u>
Total time deposits			13		289
Available-for-sale financial assets					
Related parties					
State-owned enterprises	US\$	4	54	4	59
Government	US\$	2	27	2	29
Sub-total			81		88
Third parties	Rp	=	1,088	=	72
Total available-for-sale financial asse	ets		1,169		160
Escrow accounts	Rp	-	2,121	-	2,121
	US\$	-	-	3	41
Others	Rp	=	97	=	192
	US\$	2	22	0	1
	AUD	1	7	1	14
Total			3,429		2,818

The majority of escrow accounts represent Telkomsel's account in BNI, in relation to the Conditional Business Transfer Agreement ("CBTA") between Telkomsel and the Company (Note 35c.ii).

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

	September 30,	December 31,	
	2016	2015	
Foreign currencies	0,83%-1,11%	0.85%-0.88%	

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The breakdown of trade and other receivables is as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Trade receivables	14,114	10,565
Provision for impairment of receivables	(3,905)	(3,048)
Net	10,209	7,517
Other receivables	585	358
Provision for impairment of receivables	(4)	(3)
Net	581	355
Total trade and other receivables	10,790	7,872

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, 2016	December 31, 2015
State-owned enterprises	628	270
Indonusa	381	342
PT Indosat Tbk ("Indosat")	357	361
Others	286	378
Total	1,652	1,351
Provision for impairment of receivables	(194)	(247)
Net	1,458	1,104

(ii) Third parties

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Individual and business subscribers	11,190	8,020
Overseas international carriers	1,272	1,194
Total	12,462	9,214
Provision for impairment of receivables	(3,711)	(2,801)
Net	8,751	6,413

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

b. By age

(i) Related parties

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Up to 6 months	1,090	833
7 to 12 months	218	67
More than 12 months	344	451
Total	1,652	1,351
Provision for impairment of receivables	(194)	(247)
Net	1,458	1,104

(ii) Third parties

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Up to 3 months	7,320	5,816
More than 3 months	5,142	3,398
Total	12,462	9,214
Provision for impairment of receivables	(3,711)	(2,801)
Net	8,751	6,413

(iii) Aging of total trade receivables

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
_		Provision for impairment of		Provision for impairment of
<u> </u>	Gross	receivables	Gross	receivables
Not past due	6,076	123	4,353	266
Past due up to 3 months	2,161	254	2,235	202
Past due more than 3 to 6 months	1,435	488	583	216
Past due more than 6 months	4,442	3,040	3,394	2,364
Total	14,114	3,905	10,565	3,048

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, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the carrying amount of trade receivables of the Group considered past due but not impaired amounted to Rp4,256 billion and Rp3,430 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.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

c. By currency

(i) Related parties

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Rupiah	1,634	1,328
U.S. dollar	18	23
Total	1,652	1,351
Provision for impairment of receivables	(194)	(247)
Net	1,458	1,104

(ii) Third parties

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Rupiah	11,199	7,761
U.S. dollar	1,227	1,436
Australian dollar	34	14
Others	2	3
Total	12,462	9,214
Provision for impairment of receivables	(3,711)	(2,801)
Net	8,751	6,413

d. Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Beginning balance	3,048	3,096
Provision recognized during the period (Note 25)	856	1,010
Receivables written off	-	(1,058)
Ending balance	3,904	3,048

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, 2016, certain trade receivables of the subsidiaries amounting to Rp4,451 billion have been pledged as collateral under lending agreements (Notes 15, 16b and 16c).

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

6. INVENTORIES

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Components	449	342
SIM cards, set top boxes, and blank prepaid vouchers	229	131
Others	263	96
Total	941	569
Provision for obsolescence		
Components	(47)	(14)
SIM cards, set top boxes and blank prepaid vouchers	(27)	(27)
Others	0	0
Total	(74)	(41)
Net	867	528

Movements in the provision for obsolescence are as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Beginning balance	41	43
Provision recognized during the year	33	2
Inventory write off	-	(4)
Ending balance	74	41

The inventories recognized as expense and included in operations, maintenance, and telecommunication service expenses as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 amounted to Rp1,539 billion and Rp1,450 billion, respectively (Note 24).

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

Certain inventories of the Company's subsidiaries amounting to Rp268 billion have been pledged as collateral under lending agreements (Notes 15, 16b and 16c).

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, modules and components held by the Group with book value amounting to Rp219 billion, respectively, has been insured against fire, theft, and other specific risks. Modules are recorded as part of property and equipment. Total sum insured as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 amounted to Rp220 billion and Rp291 billion, respectively.

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

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. ADVANCES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Prepaid rental	1,722	1,055
Frequency license (Notes 35c.i and 35c.ii)	1,300	2,935
Advances	611	729
Salaries	398	347
Advance to employee	132	28
Others	936	745
Total	5,099	5,839

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

	September 30, 2016						
	Share of net (loss) profit of						
	Percentage of ownership	Beginning balance	Additions (Deductions)	associated company	Dividend	Translation	Ending balance
Long-term investments in associated companies:							
Tiphone ^a	24.65	1,404	-	76	(23)	(3)	1,454
Indonusa ^b	20.00	221	-	-		-	221
Teltranet ^c	51.00	71	-	(26)	-	-	45
PT Melon Indonesia				, ,			
("Melon") ^d	51.00	50	-	14	-	-	64
PT Integrasi Logistik Cipta							
Solusi ("ILCS") e	49.00	40	-	-	-	-	40
Telin Malaysiaf	49.00	6	5	(14)	-	3	-
CSM ^g	25.00	-	-		-	-	-
Sub-total		1,792	5	50	(23)	-	1,824
Other long-term investments		15	27	-	`-	-	42
Total Long-term							
investments		1,807	32	50	(23)	-	1,866

Summarized financial information of the Group's investments accounted under the equity method for 2016:

	Tiphone*	Indonusa	Teltranet	Melon	ILCS	Telin Malaysia	CSM**
Statements of financial position							
Current assets	6,374	284	55	186	127	2	185
Non-current assets	749	444	84	20	21	15	1,221
Current liabilities	(1,123)	(797)	(51)	(79)	(65)	(33)	(731)
Non-current liabilities	(3,058)	(276)	-	(1)	(1)	-	(1,535)
Equity (deficit)	2,942	(345)	88	126	82	(16)	(860)
Statements of profit or loss and							
other comprehensive							
income							
Revenues	12,886	455	33	224	64	4	164
Operating expenses	(12,131)	(505)	(97)	(199)	(63)	(32)	(364)
Other income (expenses)							
including finance costs -							
net	(448)	<u> </u>	(4)	3			(74)
Profit (loss) before tax	307	(50)	(68)	28	1	(28)	(274)
Income tax expense	(77)		17				<u> </u>
Profit (loss) for the year	230	(50)	(51)	28	1	(28)	(274)
Other comprehensive							
income (loss)	(11)	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total comprehensive		<u> </u>					
income for the year	219	(50)	(51)	28	1	(28)	(274)

^{*}Using financial information as of June 30, 2016 and for the period then ended.
**Using financial information as of December 31, 2015 and for the year then ended.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS (continued)

	December 31, 2015						
	Percentage of ownership	Beginning balance	Additions (Deductions)	Share of net (loss) profit of associated company	Dividend	Share of other comprehensive income of associated company	Ending balance
Long-term investments in							
associated companies:							
Tiphone ^a	24.65	1,392	-	32	(18)	(2)	1,404
Indonusa ^b	20.00	221	-	-	-	-	221
Teltranet ^c	51.00	52	43	(24)	-	-	71
Melon ^d	51.00	43	-	7	-	-	50
ILCS ^e	49.00	38	-	2	-	-	40
Telin Malaysia ^f	49.00	6	19	(19)	-	(0)	6
CSM ^g	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		1,752	62	(2)	(18)	(2)	1,792
Other long-term investments		15					15
Total long-term investments	s	1,767	62	(2)	(18)	(2)	1,807

Summarized financial information of the Group's investments accounted under the equity method for 2015:

	Tiphone	Indonusa	Teltranet	Melon	ILCS	Telin Malaysia	CSM
Statements of financial position							
Current assets	6,539	186	117	131	105	18	185
Non-current assets	1,261	471	58	27	32	10	1,221
Current liabilities	(1,657)	(850)	(35)	(57)	(54)	(17)	(731)
Non-current liabilities	(3,073)	(103)	(1)	(2)	(1)	=	(1,535)
Equity (deficit)	3,070	(296)	139	99	82	11	(860)
Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		<u> </u>					
Revenues	22,060	599	0	201	111	6	164
Operatingexpenses	(21,295)	(608)	(72)	(184)	(108)	(40)	(364)
Other income (expenses)including finance							
costs - net	(265)	(37)	9	2	(0)	(3)	(74)
Profit (loss) before tax	500	(46)	(63)	19	3	(37)	(274)
Income tax expense	(130)	(19)	(16)	(5)	(0)	=	-
Profit (loss) for the year	370	(65)	(47)	14	3	(37)	(274)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(7)	<u>-</u>	-	0	0		-
Total comprehensive							
income for the year	363	(65)	(47)	14	3	(37)	(274)

^a Tiphone was established on June 25, 2008 as PT Tiphone Mobile Indonesia Tbk. Tiphone is engaged in the telecommunication equipment business, such as for 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the fair value of investment amounting to Rp1,132 billion and Rp1,351 billion, respectively. The fair value was calculated by multiplying number of shares by the published price quotation as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 amounting to Rp645 and Rp770 per share, respectively.

Reconciliation of financial information to the carrying amount of long-term investment in Tiphone as of December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	December, 31 2015
Assets	7,800
Liabilities	(4,730)
Net assets	3,070
Group's proportionate share of net assets (24.65% in 2015)	757
Goodwill	647
Carrying amount of long-term investment	1,404

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS (continued)

- 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 has waived its right to own the new shares issued and transferred it to Metra and, as a result, Metra's ownership in Indonusa increased to 4.33%.
- 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 as it does not determine the financial and operating policies of Teltranet.
- d Melon is engaged in providing Digital Content Exchange Hub services ("DCEH"). Metra does not have control over Melon due to the existence of substantive participating rights held by the other venturer over the financial and operating policies of Melon.
- ILCS is engaged in providing E-trade logistic services and other related services.
- f Telin Malaysia is engaged in telecommunication services in Malaysia.
- ^g CSM is engaged in providing Very Small Aperture Terminal ("VSAT"), network application services and consulting services on telecommunications technology and related facilities. The unrecognized share of losses of CSM for the year ended December 31, 2015 amounting to Rp215 billion.

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	January 1, 2016	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications/ Translations	September 30, 2016
A11	January 1, 2016	Additions	Deductions	Translations	2016
At cost:					
Directly acquired assets					
Land rights	1,270	77	-	-	1,347
Buildings	6,033	12	(2)	385	6,428
Leasehold improvements	1,036	61	(7)	38	1,128
Switching equipment	19,823	119	(59)	411	20,294
Telegraph, telex and data communication equipment	876	694	-	-	1,570
Transmission installation and equipment	119,047	967	(5,045)	8,466	123,435
Satellite, earth station and equipment	8,146	53	-	106	8,305
Cable network	37,887	3,399	(246)	520	41,560
Power supply	13,822	96	(45)	727	14,600
Data processing equipment	11,351	65	(43)	785	12,158
Other telecommunications peripherals	632	15		-	647
Office equipment	1,062	119	(5)	26	1,202
Vehicles	475	52	-	-	527
Other equipment	99	-	-	-	99
Property under construction	4,580	13,851	-	(12,368)	6,063
Assets under finance lease	,	•		, , ,	•
Transmission installation and equipment	5,940	255	(387)	40	5,848
Data processing equipment	63	-	(48)	(13)	2
Office equipment	73	4	`-´	`-	77
Vehicles	94	48	(22)	-	120
CPE assets	22	-	`-'	_	22
Power supply	90	-	-	-	90
RSA assets	252	-	-	-	252
Total	232,673	19,887	(5,909)	(877)	245,774

	January 1, 2016	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications/ Translations	September 30, 2016
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:	Junuary 1, 2010	Additions	Deductions	Translations	2010
Directly acquired assets					
Buildings	2,141	161	_	54	2,356
Leasehold improvements	623	97	(7)	7	720
Switching equipment	15,223	1,096	(59)	(5)	16,255
Telegrap, telex and data communication equipment	4	1,000	(00)	-	4
Transmission installation and equipment	63,063	7,429	(4,569)	(282)	65,641
Satellite, earth station and equipment	6,706	240	(., /	(1)	6,945
Cable network	19,524	1,160	(246)		20,007
Power supply	9,114	902	(39)		9,959
Data processing equipment	8,503	1,048	(43)		9,512
Other telecommunications peripherals	385	56	-	-	441
Office equipment	713	92	(4)	40	841
Vehicles	166	52	(2)	1	217
Other equipment	99	-	-	-	99
Assets under finance lease					
Transmission installation and equipment	2,327	433	(387)	7	2,380
Data processing equipment	53	5	(48)	(6)	4
Office equipment	51	40	` -	(2)	89
Vehicles	13	32	(20)		25
CPE assets	17	2	` -	-	19
Power supply	18	17	-	-	35
RSA assets	230	10	-	-	240
Total	128,973	12,872	(5,424)	(632)	135,789
Net Book Value	103,700		,	· · · · · ·	109,985
				=	<u> </u>

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	January 1, 2015	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications/ Translations	December 31, 2015
At cost:					
Directly acquired assets					
Land rights	1,184	86	-	-	1,270
Buildings	4,571	263	-	1,199	6,033
Leasehold improvements	943	41	(151)) 203	1,036
Switching equipment	19,208	126	(66)	555	19,823
Telegrap, telex and data communication equipment	6	870	` -	-	876
Transmission installation and equipment	107,573	4,278	(2,318)	9,514	119,047
Satellite, earth station and equipment	7,927	93	(1)	127	8,146
Cable network	33,114	4,458	(227		37,887
Power supply	12,776	381	(92)	757	13,822
Data processing equipment	10,242	408	(58)	759	11,351
Other telecommunications peripherals	602	37	-	(7) 632
Office equipment	951	150	(46)		1,062
Vehicles	346	135	(2)	(4) 475
Other equipment	99	-	` .	- `-	99
Property under construction	3,853	14,623		- (13,896) 4,580
Assets under finance lease					
Transmission installation and equipment	5,882	260	(202)) -	5,940
Data processing equipment	102	-	(39)	-	63
Office equipment	21	52	-	-	73
Vehicles	44	50	-	-	94
CPE assets	22	-	-	=	22
Power supply	-	90	-	-	90
RSA assets	252	-	-	=	252
Total	209,718	26,401	(3,202)	(244) 232,673

	January 1, 2015	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications/ Translations	December 31, 2015
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:					
Directly acquired assets					
Buildings	1,954	183	-	4	2,141
Leasehold improvements	669	105	(151)	-	623
Switching equipment	13,861	1,441	(62	(17)	15,223
Telegraph, telex and data communication equipment	4	-	-	-	4
Transmission installation and equipment	54,764	10,575	(2,290)) 14	63,063
Satellite, earth station and equipment	6,099	607	(1)) 1	6,706
Cable network	18,762	1,327	(225	(340)	19,524
Power supply	7,978	1,250	(85)	(29)	9,114
Data processing equipment	7,624	940	(58)	(3)	8,503
Other telecommunications peripherals	322	70	-	(7)	385
Office equipment	659	107	(45)	(8)	713
Vehicles	113	57	(1)) (3)	166
Other equipment	97	2	-	-	99
Assets under finance lease					
Transmission installation and equipment	1,681	848	(202)	-	2,327
Data processing equipment	79	13	(39)	-	53
Office equipment	6	45	-	-	51
Vehicles	5	8	-	-	13
CPE assets	15	2	-	-	17
Power supply	-	18	-	-	18
RSA assets	217	13	-		230
Total	114,909	17,611	(3,159	(388)	128,973
Net Book Value	94,809				103,700

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

a. Gain on disposal or sale of property and equipment

	2016	2015
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	735	313
Net book value	(17)	(26)
Gain on disposal or sale of property and equipment	718	287

b. Asset impairment

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the CGUs that independently generate cash inflows were fixed wireline, fixed wireless, cellular and others.

In 2014, the Group decided to cease its fixed wireless business no later than December 15, 2015. The Company assessed the recoverable amount to be Rp549 billion and determined that the assets for fixed wireless CGU were further impaired by Rp805 billion. The recoverable amount has been determined based on VIU calculation using the most recent cash flows projection approved by management. The cash flows projection included cash inflows from the continuing use of the assets during the remaining service period and projected net cash flows to be received for the disposal of the assets for fixed wireless CGU at the end of service period. Projected net cash flows to be received for the disposal of the assets was determined based on cost approach, adjusted for physical, technological and economic obsolescence. Management applied a pre-tax discount rate of 13.5% derived from the Company's post-tax weighted average cost of capital and benchmarked to externally available data. In addition, management also applied technological and economic obsolescence rate of 30% based on the Company's internal data, due to the lack of comparable market data because of the nature of the assets. The determination of VIU calculation is most sensitive to technological and economic obsolescence rate assumption. An increase in technological and economic obsolescence rate to 40% would result in a further impairment of Rp70 billion.

Loss on impairment of assets was recognized within "Depreciation and Amortization" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In connection with the restructuring of fixed wireless business (Note 35c.ii), the Company accelerated its depreciation of fixed wireless assets. As of December 31, 2015, all of the Company's fixed wireless assets have been fully depreciated.

Management believes that there is no indication of impairment in the assets of other CGUs as of December 31, 2015.

c. Others

- (i) Interest capitalized to property under construction amounted to Rp423 billion and Rp302 billion for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The capitalization rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization ranged from 7.42% to 11.00% and 9.74% to 18.31% for the nine-month periode ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.
- (ii) No foreign exchange loss was capitalized as part of property under construction for the ninemonth periods ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

- c. Others (continued)
 - (iii) For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Group received proceeds from the insurance claim on lost and broken property and equipment, with a total value of Rp103 billion and Rp88 billion, respectively. The proceeds were recorded as part of "Other Income" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. As of September 30, 2016 dan 2015, the net carrying values of those assets of Rp36 billion and Rp14 billion, respectively, were charged to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
 - (iv) In 2016, Telkomsel decided to replace certain equipment units with net carrying amount of Rp90 billion, as part of its modernization program. Accordingly, Telkomsel accelerated the depreciation of such equipment. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, the additional depreciation expense amounted to Rp85 billion.

In 2015, Telkomsel decided to replace certain equipment with a net carrying value amounting to Rp1,967 billion, as part of a modernization program. Accordingly, Telkomsel accelerated the depreciation of such equipment. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016 amounted to Rp279 billion.

The impact of the acceleration of depreciation of certain equipment units will decrease profit before income tax in future periods as follows:

<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2016 (3 months)	30
2017	30

In 2014, the useful life of Telkomsel's buildings and transmission changed from 20 years to 40 years and from 10 years to 15 and 20 years, respectively, to reflect the current economic life of the building and the transmission. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, the reduction in depreciation amounted to Rp183 billion. The impact of the changes in the estimated useful life of the buildings and transmission will increase profit before income tax in future periods as follows:

<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2016 (3 months)	61
2017	198
2018	135

(v) Exchange of property and equipment

In 2012 and 2011, the Company entered into a Procurement and Installation Agreement for the Modernization of the Copper Cable Network through Optimalization of Asset Copper Cable Network through Trade In/Trade Off method with PT Len Industri ("LEN") and PT Industri Telekomunikasi Indonesia ("INTI"), respectively.

In 2016 and 2015, the Company derecognized the copper cable network asset with net carrying value of Rp446 billion and Rp7 billion, respectively, and recorded the fiber optic network asset from the exchange transaction of Rp422 billion and Rp750 billion, respectively.

As of September 30, 2016, Telkomsel's equipments with net carrying amount of Rp64 billion will be exchanged with equipment from Nokia Siemens Network Oy and PT. Huawei Tech Investment, therefore, these equipments were presented as Assets Held For Sale in the consolidated statements of financial position.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

- c. Others (continued)
 - (vi) The Group owns several pieces of land located throughout Indonesia with Building Use Rights ("Hak Guna Bangunan" or "HGB") for a period of 10-45 years which will expire between 2016 and 2053. Management believes that there will be no issue in obtaining the extension of the land rights when they expire.
 - (vii) As of September 30, 2016, the Group's property and equipment excluding land rights, with net carrying amount of Rp96,786 billion were insured against fire, theft, earthquake and other specified risks, including business interruption, under blanket policies totalling Rp11,085 billion, US\$74 million, HKD5 million and SGD34 million. Management believes that the insurance coverage is adequate to cover potential losses from the insured risks.
 - (viii) As of September 30, 2016, the percentage of completion of property under construction was around 67.04% of the total contract value, with estimated dates of completion between October 2016 and December 2017. 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 and 16b.ii). Certain property and equipment of the Company's subsidiaries with gross carrying value amounting to Rp10,486 billion have been pledged as collateral under lending agreements (Notes 15 and 16c).
 - (x) As of September 30, 2016, the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment of the Group that are still used in operations amounted to Rp58,079 billion. The Group is currently performing modernization of network assets to replace the fully depreciated property and equipment.
 - (xi) In 2015, 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 Rp22,455 billion.
 - (xii) The Company and 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. The Company and 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.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

c. Others (continued)

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

<u>Years</u>	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
2016	1,067	1,027
2017	304	991
2018	887	888
2019	806	800
2020	781	766
Thereafter	1,696	1,597
Total minimum lease payments	5,541	6,069
Interest	(1,227)	(1,489)
Net present value of minimum lease payments	4,314	4,580
Current maturities (Note 15b)	(733)	(641)
Long-term portion (Note 16)	3,581	3,939

The details of obligations under finance leases as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
PT Tower Bersama Infrastructure	1,510	1,589
PT Profesional Telekomunikasi Indonesia	1,336	1,460
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama	288	340
PT Putra Arga Binangun	224	227
PT Bali Towerindo Sentra	114	132
PT Naragita Dinamika Komunika	6	84
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	836	748
Total	4,314	4,580

10. ADVANCES AND OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

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

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Advances for purchases of property and equipment	4,809	3,653
Prepaid rental - net of current portion (Note 7)	2,300	2,190
Deferred charges	436	444
Frequency license - net of current portion (Note 7)	339	404
Security deposit	126	96
Restricted cash	111	111
Long-term trade receivables - net of current portion (Note 5)	106	172
Others	52	83
Total	8,279	7,153

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

10. ADVANCES AND OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

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

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, deferred charges represent deferred Indefeasible Right of Use ("IRU") Agreement charges. Total amortization of deferred charges for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 amounted to Rp35 billion and Rp46 billion, respectively.

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The details of intangible assets are as follows:

	Goodwill	Software	License	Other intangible assets	Total
Cross sourcing amounts	GOOGWIII	Joitware	LICETISE	assets	IOlai
Gross carrying amount:					
Balance, January 1, 2016	336	6,267	68	580	7,251
Additions	23	678	5	8	714
Deductions	-	-	-	(7)	(7)
Reclassifications/translations	(1)	(4)	<u> </u>	(1)	(6)
Balance, September 30, 2016	358	6,941	73	580	7,952
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses:			· ·		
Balance, January 1, 2016	(29)	(3,748)	(49)	(369)	(4,195)
Amortization	-	(745)	(5)	(27)	(777)
Deductions	-	-	-	7	7
Reclassifications/translations	-	3	-	-	3
Balance, September 30, 2016	(29)	(4,490)	(54)	(389)	(4,962)
Net Book Value	329	2,451	19	191	2,990

	Goodwill	Software	License	Other intangible assets	Total
Gross carrying amount:					
Balance, January 1, 2015	322	4,771	67	572	5,732
Additions	15	1,489	1	9	1,514
Deductions	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Reclassifications/translations	(1)	8	-	(1)	6
Balance, December 31, 2015	336	6,267	68	580	7,251
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses:					
Balance, January 1, 2015	(29)	(2,862)	(43)	(335)	(3,269)
Amortization	· -	(883)	(6)	(34)	(923)
Deductions	-	1	-	-	1
Reclassifications/translations	-	(4)	-	-	(4)
Balance, December 31, 2015	(29)	(3,748)	(49)	(369)	(4,195)
Net Book Value	307	2,519	19	211	3,056

- (i) Goodwill resulted from acquisition of CCA in 2014, sales-purchase transaction of Data Center Business between Sigma and BDM in 2012, and acquisitions of Ad Medika in 2010 and Sigma in 2008. The additions of goodwill in 2015 were resulted from acquisition of MNDG (Note 1d).
- (ii) The remaining amortization periods of software range from 1 5 years.
- (iii) As of September 30, 2016, the cost of fully amortized intangible assets that are still used in operations amounted to Rp2,757 billion.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

This account are as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Trade payables	14,558	13,994
Other payables	336	290
Total	14,894	14,284

The breakdown of trade payables is as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Related parties		
Purchases of equipment, materials and services	968	1,891
Payables to other telecommunication providers	238	184
Sub-total Sub-total	1,206	2,075
Third parties		
Purchases of equipment, materials and services	11,197	9,593
Radio frequency usage charges, concession fees and		
Universal Service Obligation charges	1,653	1,328
Payables to other telecommunication providers	502	998
Sub-total Sub-total	13,352	11,919
Total	14,558	13,994

Trade payables by currency are as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Rupiah	12,366	11,169
U.S. dollar	2,122	2,791
Others	70	34
Total	14,558	13,994

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

13. ACCRUED EXPENSES

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Operations, maintenance and telecommunication services	6,208	4,459
General, administrative and marketing expenses	2,215	1,859
Salaries and benefits	2,107	1,689
Interest and bank charges	235	240
Total	10,765	8,247

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

14. UNEARNED INCOME

The breakdown of unearned income is as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Prepaid pulse reload vouchers	4,864	3,630
Other telecommunications services	340	96
Others	532	634
Total	5,736	4,360

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

This account consists of the following:

	September, 30 2016	December 31, 2015
Short-term bank loans	636	602
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	4,310	3,842
Jumlah	4,946	4,444

a. Short-term bank loans

		Septembe	r 30, 2016	Decembe	r 31, 2015
		Outsta	nding	Outstanding	
Lenders	Currency	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent
DBS	Rp	-	140		-
Bank CIMB Niaga	Rp	-	116	-	152
UOB	Rp	-	185	-	200
Standard Chartered	Rp	-	90	-	-
Bank Danamon	Rp	-	-	-	80
Others	Rp	-	105	-	170
Total			636		602

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

a. Short-term bank loans (continued)

Other significant information relating to short-term bank loans as of September 30, 2016 is as follows:

<u>-</u>	Borrower	Currency	Total facility (in billions)	Maturity date	Interest payment period	Interest rate per annum	Security
Bank CIMB Niaga April 25, 2005 ^a	Balebat ^d	Rp	12	July 30, 2017	Monthly	13.00%	Trade receivables
April 29, 2008 ^a	Balebat ^d	Rp	10	July 30, 2017	Monthly	13.00%	(Note 5), inventories (Note 6), property and equipment (Note 9) Trade receivables (Note 5), inventories (Note 6), property and equipment
March 21, 2013 ^b	Infomedia	Rp	38	October 18, 2016	Monthly	12.00%	(Note 9) Trade receivables
March 25, 2013 ^b	Infomedia	Rp	38	October 18, 2016	Monthly	12.00%	(Note 5) Trade receivables (Note 5)
March 27, 2013 ^b	Infomedia	Rp	24	October 18, 2016	Monthly	12.00%	Trade receivables (Note 5)
April 28, 2013 ^c	GSD	Rp	85	January 1, 2017	Monthly	11.5%	Property and equipment (Note 9)
September 22, 2014 ^a	Balebat ^d	Rp	5	July 30, 2017	Monthly	13.00%	Trade receivables (Note 5), inventories (Note 6) property and equipment (Note 9)
October 29, 2014	Infomedia Solusi Humanika ^e	Rp	50	October 29, 2016	Monthly	12.00%	Trade receivables (Note 5)
November 22, 2013	Infomedia	Rp	200	November 22, 2016	Monthly	10.88%	Trade receivables (Note 5)
June 16, 2013 PT. Bank DBS	GSD	Rp	91	Desember 30, 2016	Monthly	10.50%	None
Indonesia April 12, 2016	Sigma ^f	USD	0.02	September 30, 2017	Semiannually	3.25% (USD) / 10.75% (IDR)	Trade receivables (Note 5)

The credit facilities were obtained by the Company's subsidiaries for working capital purposes.

^a Based on the latest amendment dated December 14, 2015.

^b Based on the latest amendment dated December 21, 2015.

^c Based on the latest amendment dated November 11, 2014.

^d MD Media's subsidiary.

e Infomedia's subsidiary.

^f Facility in USD. Withdrawal can be executed in USD and IDR

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

b. Current maturities of long-term borrowings

	Notes	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Bank loans	16c	3,311	2,928
Obligations under finance leases	9	733	641
Two-step loans	16a	234	224
Bonds and notes	16b	32	49
Total		4,310	3,842

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

16. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

	Notes	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Bank loans	16c	13,427	15,434
Bonds and notes	16b	9,468	9,499
Obligations under finance leases	9	3,581	3,939
Two-step loans	16a	1,221	1,296
		27,697	30,168

Scheduled principal payments as of September 30, 2016 are as follows:

		_	Year				
	Notes	Total	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter
Bank loans	16c	13,427	1,216	6,128	2,263	1,961	1,859
Bonds and notes	16b	9,468	8	31	250	2,146	7,033
Obligations under							
finance leases	9	3,581	225	627	597	622	1,510
Two-step loans	16a	1,221	85	210	192	192	542
Total		27,697	1,534	6,996	3,302	4,921	10,944

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	r 30, 2016	December 31, 2015		
		Outsta	nding	Outstanding		
Lenders	Currency	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent	
Overseas banks	Yen	6,527	843	6,911	792	
	US\$	22	286	26	363	
	Rp	-	326	-	365	
Total			1,455		1,520	
Current maturities (Note 15b)			(234)		(224)	
Long-term portion			1,221		1,296	

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

16. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Two-step loans (continued)

Lenders	Currency	Principal payment schedule	Interest payment period	Interest rate per annum
Overseas banks	US\$	Semi-annually	Semi-annually	3.85%
	Rp	Semi-annually	Semi-annually	8.25%
	Yen	Semi-annually	Semi-annually	2.95%

The loans were intended for the development of telecommunications infrastructure and supporting telecommunications equipment. The loans are 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, 2016, the Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

b. Bonds and notes

		September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015		
		Outsta	nding	Outsta	nding	
		Original		Original		
		currency	Rupiah	currency	Rupiah	
Bonds and notes	Currency	(in millions)	equivalent	(in millions)	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")						
GSD						
Series A	Rp	-	220	-	220	
Series B	Rp	-	120	-	120	
Finnet						
MTN I	Rp	-	178	-	200	
Promissory notes	•					
PT Huawei	US\$	-	-	1	14	
PT ZTE Indonesia ("ZTE")	US\$	0	1	1	14	
Total			9,514		9,563	
Unamortized debt issuance cost			(14)		(15)	
			9,500		9,548	
Current maturities (Note 15b)			(32)		(49)	
Long-term portion			9,468		9,499	

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

16. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

- b. Bonds and notes (continued)
 - i. Bonds

2010

Bonds	Principal	Issuer	Listed on	Issuance date	Maturity date	payment period	Interest rate per annum
Series A	1,005	The Company	IDX	June 25, 2010	July 6, 2015	Quarterly	9.60%
Series B	1,995	The Company	IDX	June 25, 2010	July 6, 2020	Quarterly	10.20%
Total	3,000				-	-	

The bonds are secured 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 PT CIMB Niaga Tbk.

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) and 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, 2016, 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, 2016, 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 secured 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 and the trustee is Bank Permata.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

16. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

- b. Bonds and notes (continued)
 - i. Bonds (continued)

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.

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, 2016, the Company has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

ii. MTN

GSD

Notes	Currency	Principal	Issuance date	Maturity date	Interest payment period	Interest rate per annum
Series A	Rp	220	November 14, 2014	November 14, 2019	Semi-annually	11%
Series B	Rp	120	March 6, 2015	March 6, 2020	Semi-annually	11%
Total		340			•	

Based on Agreement of Issuance and Appointment of Monitoring and Insurance Agents of Medium Term Notes PT Graha Sarana Duta Year 2014 dated November 13, 2014 as covered by notarial deed No. 30 of Arry Supratno, S.H., GSD will issue MTN with the principle amount up to Rp500 billion in series.

PT Mandiri Sekuritas act as the Arranger, Bank Mandiri as the Monitoring and Insurance Agent, and PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia ("KSEI") as the Custodian. The funds obtained from MTN are used for investment projects.

Trade receivables, inventories, land and building related with investment development funded by MTN that are owned or will be owned by GSD, have been pledged as collateral for MTN (Notes 5, 6 and 9)

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

- 1. Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 6.5:1.
- 2. EBITDA to interest ratio should not be less than 1.2:1.
- 3. Minimum current ratio is 120%.
- 4. Maximum leverage ratio is 450%.

As of September 30, 2016, GSD has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

16. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

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

Finnet

Notes	Currency	Principal	Issuance date	Maturity date	payment period	Interest rate per annum
MTN I	Rp	200	Juli 1, 2015	Juli 1, 2022	Quarterly	11%

Interest

Based on Agreement of Debt Acknowledgement of Medium Term Notes (MTN) I Finnet Year 2015 dated June 30, 2015 as covered by notarial deed No. 47 of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., MLI., MKn., Finnet will issue MTN through private placement with the principal of amount to Rp200 billion.

PT BNI Asset Management acts as the arranger, PT Bank Mega Tbk as the trustee and KSEI as the Custodian.

The funds obtained from MTN are used for Finnet's working capital related to Retail National Channel Bank project as Telkomsel's billing payment aggregator.

The rating of the MTN issued by PT Fitch Rating Indonesia is A (ind). The MTN is not secured by any specific collateral. The MTN are secured by all of Finnet's assets, movable or non-movable either existing or in the future.

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

- 1. Debt to equity ratio should not exceed 3.5:1.
- 2. EBITDA to interest ratio should not be less than 2.5:1.

As of September 30, 2016, Finnet has complied with the above-mentioned ratios.

iii. Promissory Notes

Supplier	Currency	Principal*	Issuance date	Principal payment schedule	Interest payment period	Interest rate per annum
PT Huawei ^a	US\$	0.2	April 30, 2013	=	Semi-annually	6 month LIBOR+1.5%
ZTE	US\$	0.1	August 20, 2009b	February 4, 2017	Semi-annually	6 month LIBOR+1.5%

^{*}In original currency

Based on Agreement of Frame Supply and Deferred Payment Arrangement between the Company and each of ZTE and PT Huawei, the promissory notes issued by the Company to each of ZTE and PT Huawei are vendor financing facilities with no collateral covering 85% of Hand-over Report ("Berita Acara Serah Terima") projects with ZTE and PT Huawei.

^aHas been paid on July 30, 2016

^bBased on the latest amendment on August 15, 2011

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

16. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

c. Bank loan

		September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015		
		Outsta	Outstanding		nding	
		Original		Original		
		currency	Rupiah	currency	Rupiah	
Lenders	Currency	(in millions)	equivalent	(in millions)	equivalent	
Syndication of banks	Rp	-	4,200	=	4,900	
BNI	Rp	-	3,411	-	3,430	
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi-UFJ, Ltd.	Rp	-	2,246	-	2,370	
	US\$	25	325	75	1,035	
BRI	Rp	-	2,111	-	1,806	
Bank Mandiri	Rp	-	1,697	-	2,191	
Bank CIMB Niaga	Rp	-	982	-	770	
PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia	Rp	-	660	-	370	
UOB	Rp	-	500	-	-	
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	Rp	-	90	-	90	
	US\$	25	325	75	1,035	
Japan Bank for International Cooperation						
("JBIC")	US\$	16	205	22	303	
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk ("BCA")	Rp	-	-	-	111	
Others	Rp	-	41	-	19	
Total			16,793		18,430	
Unamortized debt issuance cost			(55)		(68)	
			16,738		18,362	
Current maturities (Note 15b)			(3,311)		(2,928)	
Long-term portion			13,427		15,434	

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

Other significant information relating to bank loans as of September 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Borrower	Currency	Total facility*	Current period payment	Principal payment schedule	Interest payment period	Interest rate	Security
Syndication of banks December 19, 2012 (BNI, BRI and Bank Mandiri) ^a	Dayamitra	Rp	2,500	450	Semi- annually (2014-2020)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+3.00%	Trade receivables (Note 5) property and equipment (Note 9)
March 13, 2015 (BNI and BCA) ^{a&j}	The Company	Rp	2,900	242	Semi- annually (2016-2022)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.5%	None
March 13, 2015 (BNI and BCA) ^{a&j}	GSD	Rp	100	8.3	Semi- annually (2016-2022)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.5%	None
BNI December 23, 2011 ^a	PINS	Rp	500	43	Semi- annually (2013-2016)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+1.50%	Trade receivables (Note 5), inventories (Note 6)
March 13, 2013 ^{a&k}	Sigma	Rp	400	35	Monthly (2016-2020)	Monthly	1 months JIBOR+3.35%	Trade receivables (Note 5), property and equipment (Note 9)
March 26, 2013 ^a	Metra	Rp	60	5	Quarterly (2013-2016)	Monthly	10.00%	Trade receivables (Note 5), property and equipment (Note 9)

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

16. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

c. Bank loan (continued)

DNI (continued)	Borrower	Currency	Total facility*	Current period payment	Principal payment schedule	Interest payment period	Interest rate per annum	Security
BNI (continued) November 20, 2013	The Company	Rp	1,500	187.5	Semi- annually (2015-2018)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.65%	None
November 25, 2013 ^a	Metra	Rp	90	22.5	Quarterly (2013-2016)	Monthly	10.00%	Trade receivables (Note 5), property and equipment (Note 9)
January 10, 2014 ^{a&e}	Sigma	Rp	247	27.5	Monthly (2016-2022)	Monthly	1 month JIBOR+3.35%	Trade receivables (Note 5), property and equipment (Note 9)
July 21, 2014 ^a	Metra	Rp	40	13.3	Semi- annually (2015-2017)	Monthly	10.00%	Trade receivables (Note 5), property and equipment (Note 9)
November 3, 2014 ^{a&i}	Telkom Infratel	Rp	450	88.4	Quarterly (2015-2018)	Monthly	1 month JIBOR+3.35%	Trade receivables (Note 5)
April 8, 2015 ^a	Telkomsel	Rp	1,000	333.3	April 14, 2018	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+1.95%	None
June 10, 2015 ^a	Metra	Rp	44	7.3	Semi- annually (2015-2017)	Monthly	10.00%	Trade receivables (Note 5), property and Equipment (Note 9)
October 12, 2015 The Bank of Tokyo – Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	Telkom Akses	Rp	1,400	59.4	Semi- annually (2016-2019)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.9%	Trade receivables (Note 5), inventories (Note 6)
October 9, 2014	Dayamitra	Rp	600	80	Quarterly (2016-2019)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.4%	Trade receivables (Note 5), property and equipment (Note 9)
March 13, 2015 ^{a&j}	Metra	Rp	300	4	Quarterly (2016-2020)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.15%	None
March 13, 2015 ^{a&j}	Infomedia	Rp	250	-	Quarterly (2016-2020)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.15%	None
April 8, 2015 ^{a&j}	Telkomsel	Rp	1,000	333.33	April 14, 2018	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+1.95%	None
April 8, 2015 ^a	Telkomsel	US\$	0.075	0.05	April 14, 2018	Quarterly	3 months LIBOR+1.2%	None
November 2, 2015 a	Dayamitra	Rp	400	-	Quartely (2017-2020)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.6%	None
March 13, 2015	Dayamitra	Rp	100	1	Quarterly (2016-2020)	Quarterly	3 months LIBOR+2.15%	Trade receivables (Note 5), property and equipment (Note 9)

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

16. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

c. Bank loan (continued)

	Borrower	Currency	Total facility*	Current period payment	Principal payment schedule	Interest payment period	Interest rate per annum	Security
BRI July 20, 2011 ^a	Dayamitra	Rp	1,000	220	Semi- annually (2013-2017)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+1.40% and 3 months JIBOR+3.50%	Property and equipment (Note 9)
April 26, 2013	GSD	Rp	141	28	Monthly (2014-2018)	Monthly		Property and equipment (Note 9) and lease agreement
October 30, 2013	GSD	Rp	70	6	Monthly (2014-2021)	Monthly	10.00%	Trade receivables (Note 5), property and equipment (Note 9) and lease agreement
October 30, 2013	GSD	Rp	34	3.4	Monthly (2014-2021)	Monthly	10.00%	Trade receivables (Note 5), property and equipment (Note 9) and lease agreement
November 20, 2013	The Company	Rp	1,500	187.5	Semi- annually (2015-2018)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.65%	None
October 1, 2014	Patrakom	Rp	28	8	Monthly (2014-2016)	Monthly	10.95%	Trade receivables (Note 5), property and equipment (Note 9)
October 1, 2014	Patrakom	Rp	93	42	Monthly (2015-2017)	Monthly	10.95%	Trade receivables (Note 5), property and equipment
December 18, 2015 Bank Mandiri	Dayamitra	Rp	800	-	Semi- annualy (2017-2020)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.70%	Property and equipment (Note 9)
November 20, 2013	The Company	Rp	1,500	187.5	Semi- annually	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.65%	None
August 11, 2014	Graha Yasa Selaras	Rp	71	2.7	(2015-2018) Monthly (2016-2021)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+3.25%	Property and equipment (Note 9)
August 11, 2014	Graha Yasa Selaras	Rp	71	1.4	Monthly (2016-2021)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+3.25%	Property and equipment (Note 9)
April 8, 2015 ^a	Telkomsel	Rp	1,000	333.33	April 14, 2018	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+1.95%	None

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

16. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

c. Bank loan (continued)

	Borrower	Currency	Total facility*	Current period payment	Principal payment schedule	Interest payment period	Interest rate per annum	Security
Bank ANZ Indonesia March 13, 2015 ^{a&j}	GSD	Rp	90	-	June 13, 2020	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.00%	None
April 8, 2015 ^a	Telkomsel	US\$	0.075	0.05	April 14, 2018	Quarterly	3 months LIBOR+1.20%	None
Bank CIMB Niaga March 31, 2011	GSD	Rp	24	2	Monthly (2011-2020)	Monthly	9.75%	Property and equipment (Note 9) and lease agreement
March 31, 2011	GSD	Rp	13	1.3	Monthly (2011-2019)	Monthly	9.75%	Property and equipment (Note 9) and lease agreement
September 9, 2011	GSD	Rp	41	2.9	Monthly (2011-2021)	Monthly	9.75%	Property and equipment (Note 9) and lease agreement
September 20, 2012 ^a	TLT	Rp	1,150	-	Monthly (2015-2030)	Quartely	3 Months JIBOR +3.45%	Property and equipment (Note 9)
September 20, 2012 ^a	TLT	Rp	118	-	Monthly (2015-2030)	Monthly	9.00%	Property and equipment (Note9)
August 26, 2013 ^f	Balebat ^h	Rp	3.5	0.4	Monthly (2013-2018)	Monthly	10.75%	Trade receivables (Note 5), inventories (Note 6), property and equipment (Note 9)
PT Bank Sumitomo								(14018-9)
Mitsui Indonesia March 13, 2015 ^{a&j}	Metra	Rp	300	4	Quarterly (2016-2020)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+2.15%	None
March 13, 2015 ^{a&j}	Infomedia	Rp	250	-	Quarterly	Quarterly	3 months	None
March 13, 2015 ^{a&j}	Dayamitra	Rp	100	1	(2016-2020) Quartely (2016-2020)	Quartely	JIBOR+2.15% 3 months JIBOR+2.15%	None
JBIC March 28, 2013 ^{a&g}	The Company	US\$	0.03	0.006	Semi-annually (2014-2019)	Semi- annually	2.18% and 6 months LIBOR+1.20%	None
July 9, 2009 ^b and July 5, 2010 ^b	Telkomsel	Rp	4,000	111	Semi- annually(2009- 2016)	Quarterly	3 months JIBOR+1.00%	None
September 22, 2016	Dayamitra	Rp	500	-	Semesteran (2018-2024)	Quartely	3 months JIBOR+2.2%	Property and equipment (Note 9)

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

^{*} In original currency

^a 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 December 31, 2015, the Group has complied with all covenants or restrictions except for certain loan agreements. As of December 31, 2015, the Group obtained waiver from the lenders to not demand the loan payment as consequence of the breach of covenants, except for certain loan from BNI and CIMB Niaga. The Group has classified loan from BNI and CIMB as part of current maturities of long-term liabilities (Note 15b)

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

16. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

c. Bank loan (continued)

- 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, 2016 Telkomsel has complied with the above covenants.
- Pursuant to the agreements with PT Ericsson Indonesia ("Ericsson Indonesia") and Ericsson AB (Note 39a.ii), Telkomsel entered into an EKN-Backed Facility Agreement ("facility") with ABN Amro Bank N.V. Stockholm branch (as "the original lender") and Standard Chartered Bank (as "the original lender", "the arranger", "the facility agent" and "the EKN agent"), and ABN Amro Bank N.V., Hong Kong (as "the arranger") for the purchase of Ericsson telecommunication equipment and services. The facilities consist of facilities 1, 2, and 3 amounting to US\$117 million, US\$106 million, and US\$95 million, respectively. The availability period of facilities 1, 2, and 3 expired in July 2010, March 2011 and November 2011, respectively. In October 2011, EKN agreed to reduce the premium on the unused facility by US\$3 million through a cash refund.
- In connection with the agreement with NSW-Fujitsu Consortium, the Company entered into a loan agreement with JBIC, the international arm of Japan Finance Corporation, for the purchase of NSW-Fujitsu Consortium telecommunication equipment and services. The facilities consist of facilities A and B amounting to US\$36 million and US\$24 million, respectively.
- ^e Based on the latest amendment on January 12, 2015.
- f Based on the latest amendment on September 22, 2014.
- ^g In connection with the agreement with NEC Corporation Consortium and TE SubCom, the Company entered into a loan agreement with JBIC, for the procurement of goods and services from NEC Corporation Consortium and TE SubCom for the Southeast Asia Japan Cable System project. The facilities consist of facilities A and B amounting to US\$18.8 million and US\$12.5 million, respectively.
- ^h MD Media's subsidiary.
- Based on the latest amendment on July 13, 2015.
- On March 13, 2015, the Company, GSD, Metra and Informedia entered into several credit facilities agreements with PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia, The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., PT Bank ANZ Indonesia and syndication of banks (BCA and BNI) amounting to Rp750 billion, Rp750 billion, Rp500 billion, and Rp3,000 billion, respectively. As of September 30, 2016 the unused facilities for PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia, The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., PT Bank ANZ Indonesia amounted to Rp82.5 billion, Rp82.5 billion and Rp410 billion, respectively.
- ^k Based on the latest amendment on March 28, 2016

17. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The details of non-controlling interests are as follows:

	September, 30 2016	December, 31 2015
Non-controlling interests in net assets of subsidiaries:		
Telkomsel	18,439	18,024
GSD	143	137
Metra	112	95
TII	38	36
Total	18,732	18,292

	2016	2015
Non-controlling interests in net comprehensive income (loss)		
of subsidiaries:		
Telkomsel	7,451	5,768
Metra	(12)	(4)
TII	1	13
GSD	(3)	15
Total	7,437	5,792

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

17. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (continued)

Material partly-owned subsidiary

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the non-controlling interest holds 35% ownership interest in Telkomsel (Note 1d) which is considered material to the company.

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

Summarized statements of financial position

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current assets	29,941	25,660
Non-current assets	56,454	58,426
Current liabilities	(23,790)	(20,020)
Non-current liabilities	(9,916)	(12,565)
Total equity	52,689	51,501
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of parent company	34,250	33,477
Non-controlling interest	18,439	18,024

Summarized statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2016	2015
Revenues	63,654	55,625
Operating expenses	(35,548)	(33,679)
Other expenses	100	(17)
Profit before income tax	28,206	21,929
Income tax expense - net	(6,916)	(5,447)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	21,290	16,482
Other comprehensive income (expenses) - net	· -	-
Net comprehensive income for the year	21,290	16,482
Attributable to non-controlling interest	7,451	5,768
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest	7,036	6,112

Summarized statements of cash flows

	2016	2015
Operating activities	35,275	28,095
Investing activities	(9,604)	(9,643)
Financing activities	(22,309)	(14,279)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,362	4,173

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

18. CAPITAL STOCK

	September 30, 2016			
Description	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Total paid-up 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*	7,644,175,380	7,72	382	
Commissioners (Note 1b):				
Hendri Saparini	18,982	0	0	
Dolfie Othniel Fredric Palit	17,084	0	0	
Hadiyanto	519,640	0	0	
Directors (Note 1b):				
Alex J Sinaga	42,183	0	0	
Indra Utoyo	1,182,295	0	0	
Honesti Basyir	1,155,295	0	0	
Herdy Rosadi Harman	37,663	0	0	
Abdus Somad Arief	37,965	0	0	
Dian Rachmawan	98,505	0	0	
Public (individually less than 5%)	39,812,578,048	40,19	1,991	
Total	99,062,216,600	100,00	4,953	
Treasury stock (Note 20)	1,737,779,800	-	87	
Total	100,799,996,400	100,00	5,040	

	December 31, 2015		
Description	Number of shares	Percentage of	Total paid-up
Description	Number of shares	ownership	capital
Series A Dwiwarna share			
Government	1	0	0
Series B shares			
Government	51,602,353,559	52.55	2,580
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation*	8,161,361,980	8.31	408
Commissioners (Note 1b):			
Hendri Saparini	18,982	0	0
Dolfie Othniel Fredric Palit	17,084	0	0
Hadiyanto	519,640	0	0
Parikesit Suprapto	502,555	0	0
Directors (Note 1b):			
Alex J Sinaga	42,723	0	0
Heri Sunaryadi	37,965	0	0
Indra Utoyo	1,182,295	0	0
Muhammad Awaluddin	1,154,755	0	0
Honesti Basyir	1,155,295	0	0
Herdy Rosadi Haman	37,663	0	0
Abdus Somad Arief	37,965	0	0
Dian Rachmawan	98,505	0	0
Public (individually less than 5%)	38,429,695,633	39.14	1,922
Total	98,198,216,600	100.00	4,910
Treasury stock (Note 20)	2,601,779,800	-	130
Total	100,799,996,400	100.00	5,040

^{*} 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 from the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, issuance of new shares, and amendments of the Company's Articles of Association.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

19. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
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 215,000,000 shares		
under the treasury stock plan phase II (Note 20)	576	576
Excess of value over cost of selling 211,290,500 shares		
under the treasury stock plan phase I (Note 20)	544	544
Difference in value arising from restructuring transactions		
and other transactions between entities under common		
control (Note 2d)	478	478
Excess of value over cost of treasury stock transferred to		
employee stock ownership program (Note 20)	228	228
Excess of value over cost of selling 22,363,000 shares under		
the treasury stock plan phase III (Note 20)	36	36
Excess of value over cost of selling 864,000,000 shares		
under the treasury stock plan phase IV (Note 20)	1,996	-
Capitalization into 746,666,640 Series B shares in 1999	(373)	(373)
Net	4,931	2,935

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, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the accumulated development of the related infrastructure amounting to Rp537 billion, respectively.

20. TREASURY STOCK

			Maximum Pu	ırcnase
Phase	Basis	Period	Number of Shares	Amount
I	EGM	December 21, 2005 - June 20, 2007	1,007,999,964	Rp5,250
II	AGM	June 29, 2007 – December 28, 2008	215,000,000	Rp2,000
III	AGM	June 20, 2008 – December 20, 2009	339,443,313	Rp3,000
-	BAPEPAM - LK	October 13, 2008 – January 12, 2009	4,031,999,856	Rp3,000
IV	AGM	May 19, 2011 - November 20, 2012	645,161,290	Rp5,000

Movements in treasury stock as a result of the repurchase of shares are as follows:

	Septe	ember 30, 201	16	Dec	ember 31, 2015	;
	Number of			Number of		
	shares	%	Rp	shares	%	Rp
Beginning balance	2,601,779,800	2.58	3,804	2,624,142,800	2.60	3,836
Sale of treasury stock	(864,000,000)	(0.86)	(1,263)	(22,363,000)	(0.02)	(32)
Ending balance	1,737,779,800	1.72	2,541	2,601,779,800	2.58	3,804

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

20. TREASURY STOCK (continued)

Pursuant to the AGM of Stockholders of the Company held on June 11, 2010, the stockholders approved the change in the Company's plan for treasury stock phases I, II, and III to become (i) for reissuance inside or outside stock exchange, (ii) for retirement of the stock by deducting from equity, (iii) for equity stock conversion and (iv) for funding purposes.

Pursuant to the AGM of Stockholders of the Company held on May 19, 2011, the stockholders approved to execute the repurchase plan for treasury stock phase IV.

In 2012, the Company bought back 237,270,500 shares (equivalent to 1,186,352,500 shares after stock split) from the public (part of stock repurchase program phase IV) for Rp1,744 billion.

In the AGM on April 19, 2013, the Company's stockholders approved the change to the plan for the treasury stock phase III, which was decided to be used for the implementation of the Employee Stock Ownership Program ("ESOP") for the year 2013.

On July 30, 2013, the Company resold 211,290,500 shares (equivalent to 1,056,452,500 shares after stock split) of treasury stock phase I with fair value amounting to Rp2,368 billion (net of related costs to sell the shares). The excess amounting to Rp544 billion in value of the treasury shares sold over their acquisition cost was recorded as additional paid-in capital (Note 19).

On June 13, 2014, the Company resold 215,000,000 shares (equivalent to 1,075,000,000 shares after stock split) of treasury stock phase II with fair value amounting to Rp2,541 billion (net of related costs to sell the shares). The excess amounting to Rp576 billion in value of the treasury stock sold over their acquisition cost was recorded as additional paid-in capital (Note 19).

On December 21, 2015, the Company resold 4,472,600 shares (equivalent to 22,363,000 shares after stock split) of treasury stock phase III with fair value amounting to Rp68 billion (net of related costs to sell the shares). The excess amounting to Rp36 billion in value of the treasury stock sold over their acquisition cost was recorded as additional paid-in capital (Note 19).

On June 29, 2016, the Company resold 172,800,000 shares (equivalent to 864,000,000 shares after stock split) of treasury stock phase IV with fair value of Rp3,258 billion (net of related costs to sell the shares). The excess amounting to Rp1,996 billion in value of the treasury stock sold over their acquisition cost was recorded as additional paid-in capital (Note 19).

Santambar 20

Docombor 21

21. OTHER EQUITY

	2016	2015
Effect of change in equity of associated companies	386	386
Unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale securities	51	38
Transalation adjustment	447	543
Difference due to acquisition of non controlling interests in		
subsidiaries	(637)	(508)
Other equity components	49	49
Total	296	508

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

22. REVENUES

	2016	2015
Telephone revenues		
Cellular		
Usage charges	28,108	26,367
Monthly subscription charges	250	324
Features	4	761
Sub-total	28,362	27,452
Fixed lines		
Usage charges	2,944	3,466
Monthly subscription charges	2,484	2,171
Call center	214	207
Others	66	72
Sub-total	5,708	5,916
Total telephone revenues	34,070	33,368
Interconnection revenues		
International interconnection	1,655	1,403
Domestic interconnection	1,383	1,990
Total interconnection revenues	3,038	3,393
Data, internet, and information technology service		
revenues	20.204	40.000
Celullar internet and data	20,364	13,809
Short Messaging Services ("SMS") Internet, data communication and information technology	12,003	11,154
services	11,245	9,560
Pay TV	804	227
Others	113	105
Total data, internet, and information technology service	·	
revenues	44,529	34,855
Network revenues	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Satellite transponder lease	401	423
Leased lines	295	429
Total network revenues	696	852
Other telecommunications revenues		
Sales of handset	1,119	1,146
Tower leases	² 541	[,] 551
CPE and terminal	477	13
Call center service	250	606
Retail revenue	100	321
Others	1,368	654
Total other telecommunications revenues	3,855	3,291
Total revenues	86,188	75,759
		,

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

22. REVENUES (continued)

The detail of net revenues received by the Group from agency relationships is as follows:

	2016	2015
Gross revenues	12,020	10,077
Compensation to value added service providers	(775)	(517)
Net revenues	11,245	9,560

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

23. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

The breakdown of personnel expenses is as follows:

	2016	2015
Salaries and related benefits	4,028	2,952
Vacation pay, incentives and other benefits	2,721	3,257
Employees' income tax	1,262	1,277
Pension benefit cost (Note 30)	846	406
Early retirement program	562	699
Housing	157	161
Post-employment health care benefit cost (Note 30)	135	183
LSA expense (Note 31)	80	67
Other post-employment benefit cost (Note 30)	37	35
Other employee benefit cost (Note 30)	36	38
Others	190	132
Total	10,054	9,207

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

24. OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE EXPENSES

The breakdown of operations, maintanance and telecommunication service expenses is as follows:

	2016	2015
Operations and maintenance	13,451	11,747
Radio frequency usage charges (Notes 35c.i and 35c.ii)	2,697	2,640
Concession fees and Universal Service Obligation charges	1,675	1,584
Cost of IT services	1,420	711
Leased lines and CPE	1,200	978
Cost of handset sold (Note 6)	1,115	1,126
Electricity, gas and water	707	728
Cost of SIM cards and vouchers (Note 6)	424	324
Tower rent	331	907
Vehicles rental and supporting facilities	204	221
Project management	196	126
Insurance	178	234
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	23	93
Total	23,621	21,419

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

25. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The breakdown of general and administrative expenses is as follows:

	2016	2015
General expenses	1,074	814
Provision for impairment of receivables (Note 5d)	856	948
Professional fees	430	237
Training, education and recruitment	282	288
Travelling	282	239
Others (each below Rp75 billion)	581	747
Total	3,505	3,273

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

26. INTERCONNECTION EXPENSES

The breakdown of interconnection expenses is as follows:

	2016	2015
Domestic interconnection and access	1,477	1,814
International interconnection	537	886
Total	2,014	2,700

Refer to Note 32 for details of related party transactions.

27. TAXATION

a. Claims for tax refund

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
The Company		
Value added tax ("VAT")	393	298
Corporate income tax	414	479
Subsidiaries		
Corporate income tax	88	290
VAT	128	12
Income tax		
Article 23 - Withholding tax on services	0	0
Total claims for tax refund	1,023	1,079
Short-term portion	(89)	(66)
Long-term portion	934	1,013

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

27. TAXATION (continued)

b. Prepaid taxes

38 750
350
95 1,100
35 16
59 1,536
1 20
2 -
36 1,572
2,672
8 5

c. Taxes payable

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
The Company		
Income taxes		
Article 4 (2) - Final tax	26	37
Article 21 - Individual income tax	45	51
Article 22 - Withholding tax on goods delivery and		
imports	1	2
Article 23 - Withholding tax on services	27	23
Article 25 - Installment of corporate income tax	35	17
Article 26 - Withholding tax on non-resident income	1	2
Article 29 - Corporate income tax	212	-
VAT		
VAT – Tax collector	219	396
	566	528
Subsidiaries		
Income taxes		
Article 4 (2) - Final tax	55	54
Article 21 - Individual income tax	133	113
Article 22 - Withholding tax on goods delivery and		
imports	2	1
Article 23 - Withholding tax on services	101	102
Article 25 - Installment of corporate income tax	647	237
Article 26 - Withholding tax on non-resident income	6	9
Article 29 - Corporate income tax	1,877	1,548
VAT	541	681
	3,362	2,745
	3,928	3,273

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

27. TAXATION (continued)

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

	2016	2015
Current		
The Company	548	128
Subsidiaries	7,532	6,029
	8,080	6,157
Deferred		
The Company	(269)	(6)
Subsidiaries	(363)	(168)
	(632)	(174)
Net income tax expense	7,448	5,983

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:

	2016	2015
Profit before income tax	29,618	23,320
Less income subject to final tax	(1,197)	(1,433)
Net	28,421	21,887
Income tax expense calculated at the Company's	5.004	4.077
applicable statutory tax rate of 20%	5,684	4,377
Difference in applicable statutory tax rate for subsidiaries	1,422	1,122
Non-deductible expenses	204	235
Final income tax expense	98	134
Others	40	115
Net income tax expense	7,448	5,983

The reconciliation between the profit before income tax and the estimated taxable income of the Company for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	2016	2015
Profit before income tax	29,618	23,320
Add back consolidation eliminations	16,347	11,462
Consolidated profit before income tax and eliminations	45,965	34,782
Less: profit before income tax of the subsidiaries	(30,478)	(22,813)
Profit before income tax attributable to the Company	15,487	11,969
Less: income subject to final tax	(538)	(531)
·	14,949	11,438

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

27. TAXATION (continued)

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

	2016	2015
Temporary differences:		
Provision for onerous contracts	123	-
Finance leases	(151)	252
Provision for personnel expenses	511	(5)
Net periodic pension and other post-retirement		
benefits costs	456	116
Depreciation and gain on sale of property and equipment	(979)	(211)
Provision for impairment and trade receivables written-off	684	(209)
Deferred installation fee	(28)	(25)
Other provisions	23	(107)
Early Retirement Allowance Expenses	406	-
Provision for long-term investment	173	-
Net temporary differences	1,218	(189)
Permanent differences:		
Employee benefits	212	149
Net periodic post-retirement health care benefit costs	135	183
Donations	127	116
Equity in net income of associates and subsidiaries	(14,680)	(11.482)
Others	331	108
Net permanent differences	(13,875)	(10.926)
Taxable income of the Company	2,292	323
Current corporate income tax expense	458	64
Final income tax expense	90	64
Total current income tax expense of the Company	548	128
Current income tax expense of the subsidiaries	7,532	6.029
Total current income tax expense	8,080	6.157

Tax Law No. 36/2008 which is futher regulated in Government Regulation No. 77/2013 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 nine months period ended September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 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, 2016 and 2015. The subsidiaries applied a tax rate of 25% for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

27. TAXATION (continued)

- e. Tax assessment
 - (i) The Company

In November 2013, the Company received tax underpayment assesment letters ("SKPKBs") No. 00056/207/07/093/13 to No. 00065/207/07/093/13 dated November 15, 2013, for the underpayment of VAT for the period January - September and November 2007 amounting to Rp142 billion. On January 20, 2014, the Company filed its objection to the Tax Authorities. The Company has received the rejection of its objection through The Directorate General of Taxation ("DGT") decision letters No. 2498 to 2504 and 2541 to 2543/WPJ.19/2014 dated December 16 and 18, 2014, respectively. 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 statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the portion of VAT Interconnection amounting to Rp120 billion (including penalty Rp39 billion) is recognized as claim for tax refund. The Company has filed an appeal to the rejection of the objection on underpayment of VAT on Interconnections No. Tel. 59 / KU000 / COP-10000000/2015 to No. Tel. 68 / KU000 / COP-10000000/2015 dated March 12, 2015. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the appeal is still in process.

In November 2014, the Company received SKPKBs as the result of the tax audit for fiscal year 2011 from the Tax Authorities. Based on the letters, the Company received VAT underpayment assesment for the tax period January until December 2011 amounting to Rp182.5 billion (including penalty of Rp60 billion) and corporate income tax underpayment assesment amounting to Rp2.8 billion (including penalty of Rp929 million). The Company has paid the underpayment. The accepted portion on the underpaid VAT, amounting to Rp4.7 billion (including penalty of Rp2 billion) was charged to the 2014 consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the portion of VAT Interconnection amounting to Rp178 billion (including penalty of Rp58 billion) is recognized as claim for tax refund. The Company filed an objection on VAT interconnection assessment in 2011 on January 7, 2015 No. Tel. 03 / KU000 / COP-10000000/2015 to No. Tel. 14 / KU000 / COP-10000000/2015 to the Tax Authorities. Regarding the case, The Tax authorities rejected the Company's objection through its decrees No. 1907 to 1914 dated October 20, 2015 for the tax period January to August 2011, No. 2026 to 2028 dated November 2, 2015 for the tax period October to December 2011 and No. 2642/WPJ.19/2015 dated December 29, 2015 for the tax period September 2011. The Company has filed an appeal to the rejection of the objection on January 20, 2016. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the appeal is still in process.

The Company received a letter from the Large Tax Office Four No. Pemb-00 427/WPJ.19/KP.0405/RIK.SIS/2015 dated June 29, 2015 regarding the notice of field examination for the tax period January to December 2014. On April 20, 2016 the Company received assessment letter for overpayment of Income Tax No. 000/406/14/093/16 that determined the amount of income tax overpayment for fiscal year 2014 amounting to Rp 51.5 billion.

The Company received a letter from the Large Tax Office Four No. Pemb-00039/WPJ.19/KP.0405/RIK.SIS/2016 dated May 3, 2016 regarding Field Tax Audit Notification for tax period January to December 2012. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the audit process is still ongoing.

The Company received a letter from the Large Tax Office Four No. Pemb-00285/WPJ.19/KP.0405/RIK.SIS/2016 dated August 23, 2016 regarding Field Tax Audit Notification for tax period January to December 2015. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the audit process is still ongoing.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

27. TAXATION (continued)

- e. Tax assessment (continued)
 - (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, the Company 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 the Company that the claim cannot be granted since the Tax Authorities filed a request for judicial review to the Supreme Court ("SC").

On August 19, 2016 Telkomsel received a notification from Tax Court that the Tax Authorities filed a request for judicial review to Supreme Court for the VAT case amounting to Rp108 billion. The contra memorandum for Judicial Review was sent on September 14, 2016.

On April 21, 2010, the Tax Authorities filed a judicial review request to the Indonesian Supreme Court ("SC") for the Tax Court's acceptance of Telkomsel's request to cancel the Tax Collection Letter ("STP") for the underpayment of December 2008 income tax article 25 amounting to Rp429 billion (including a penalty of Rp8 billion). In May 2010, Telkomsel filed a contra-appeal to the SC.

In July 2016, the case has been announced on Supreme Court Website in favor of the Tax Authorities. Although Telkomsel has not received the official verdict from the Court, conservatively the tax penalty of Rp8.4 billion has been recognized. The tax base of Rp421 billion shall not become an additional tax expense as the nature of corporate income tax amount is creditable for Telkomsel

In May and June 2012, Telkomsel received the refund of penalty on 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 judicial review request to the SC on the Tax Court's Verdict. On September 14, 2012, Telkomsel filed a contra-appeal to the SC.

In July 2016, conservatively, Telkomsel recognized the tax penalty of Rp15.7 billion as it has similar legal substance with 2008 penalty of income tax case.

On May 24, 2012, Telkomsel filed an objection to the Tax Authorities for the underpayment of value added tax of Rp290.6 billion (including penalty of Rp67 billion) and recorded it as a claim for tax refund. On May 1, 2013, the Tax Authorities rejected Telkomsel's objection. Subsequently, on July 29, 2013, Telkomsel filed an appeal to the Tax Court. On March 16, 2015, the Tax Court accepted Telkomsel's appeal on the 2010 value added tax totaling Rp290.6 billion. On May 13, 2015, Telkomsel received a refund for value added tax and amounting to Rp290.7 billion. On June 24, 2015, The Tax Authorities filed a judicial review to the Supreme Court and on May 2, 2016, Telkomsel received a notification from Tax Court regarding the judicial review. Subsequently, on May 27, 2016 Telkomsel filed a contra-appeal to the Supreme Court. As of the date of approval and authorization for issuance of these financial statements, the judicial review is still in process.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

27. TAXATION (continued)

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

On November 7, 2014, as a result of a tax audit by the Tax Authorities, Telkomsel received assessment letters for underpayment of corporate income tax, VAT and withholding tax amounting to Rp257.8 billion, Rp2.9 billion and Rp2.2 billion (including penalty of Rp85.3 billion), respectively. In December 2014, Telkomsel accepted the assessment of Rp7.8 billion of the underpayment of corporate income tax, Rp1 billion of the underpayment of VAT and Rp2.2 billion of the underpayment of the withholding tax (including penalty of Rp3.5 billion). The accepted portion was charged to the 2014 statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In December 2014, Telkomsel paid the assessments and filed objection letters to the Tax Authorities for the underpayment of corporate income tax of Rp250 billion (including penalty of Rp81.1 billion) and VAT of Rp1.9 billion (including penalty of Rp670 million). In November and December 2015, Telkomsel received the rejection letters from the Tax Authorities for corporate income tax of Rp250 billion and VAT of Rp 1.4 billion. The remaining amount of Rp250 million was charged to the 2015 statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In August 2015, Telkomsel received a letter from the Tax Authorities requesting Telkomsel to change the fiscal useful life of asset tower. Claim for tax refund of 2011 Corporate Income Tax related to tower depreciation of Rp125.5 billion was reclassified to deferred tax liabilities, Rp60 billion penalty was charged to the 2015 profit or loss, and Rp64.5 billion remains as claim for tax refund.

On February 15, 2016, Telkomsel filed an appeal to the Tax Authorities for the 2011 underpayment of corporate income tax of Rp250 billion (including penalty of Rp81.1 billion). As of the date of approval and authorization for issuance of these financial statements, the appeal is still in process. Subsequently, on March 17, 2016, the Company also filed an appeal to the Tax Court for the underpayment of VAT amounting Rp1.2 billion (including penalty of Rp392 million). As of the date of approval and authorization for issuance of these financial statements, the appeal is still in process

In accordance with the letter regarding tower's useful life, in September 2015, Telkomsel filed a revised Corporate Income Tax Return for fiscal years 2012, 2013, and 2014. As a result of the revised tax returns, Telkomsel paid the underpayment of corporate income tax amounting to Rp174 billion and reclassified this amount to deferred tax liabilities. Subsequently, on September 11, 2015, the Indonesian Tax Authorities issued STPs for late payment penalty for fiscal years 2012 to 2014 amounting to Rp67 billion. On September 21, 2015, Telkomsel filed a request for cancellation of such STPs to the Tax Authorities based on tax reinventing policy. On November 26, 2015, the Tax Authorities accepted Telkomsel's request and cancelled all the STPs.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

27. TAXATION (continued)

f. Tax incentives

In December 2015, the Company took advantage of the Economic Policy Package V in the form of tax incentives for fixed assets revaluation as stipulated in the Ministry of Finance Regulation ("PMK") No.191/PMK.010.2015 juncto PMK No. 233/PMK.03/2015. In accordance with the PMK, the Company is allowed to revalue its fixed assets for tax purposes and will obtain lower income tax when the application of the revaluation is submitted to DGT during the period between the effective date of PMK (October 20, 2015) and December 31, 2016. The final income tax is determined at a rate ranging from 3%-6% on the excess of the revalued amount of fixed assets over its original net book value depending on the timing of submission of application to the DGT.

On December 29, 2015, the Company filed an application for fixed assets revaluation using self-assessed revaluation amount and has paid the related final income tax amounting to Rp750 billion. Based on the PMK, the self-assessed revaluation amount should be evaluated by a public independent appraiser (KJPP) or valuation specialist, which is registered with the Government before December 31, 2016. Upon verification of the completeness and accuracy of the application, the DGT may issue approval letter within 30 days after the receipt of complete application. The Company has appointed a KJPP to perform fixed assets revaluation.

The Company submitted the completeness of fixed assets revaluation documents phase 1 to the Large Tax Regional Office on September 29, 2016. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Company is still waiting for the fixed assets revaluation permit from the DGT.

(Charged)

g. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

	December 31, 2015	(Charged) credited to the consolidated statements of profit or loss	credited to the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income	Acquisition	September 30, 2016
The Company					
Deferred tax assets:					
Provision for impairment of receivable	429	137	-	-	566
Net periodic pension and other post-					
retirement benefits costs	335	91	-	-	426
Accrued expenses and provision for					
inventory obsolescence	211	18	-	-	229
Employee benefit provisions	97	102	-	-	199
Deferred installation fee	65	(5)		-	60
Finance leases	69	(31)	-	-	38
Provision for Early Retirement	1.000	81			81
Total deferred tax assets	1,206	393			1,599
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Difference between accounting and tax	(4.507)	(470)			(4.707)
bases of property and equipment	(1,597)	(170) 34	-	-	(1,767)
Valuation of long-term investment Land rights, intangible assets and others	(45) (23)	3 4 11	-	-	(11) (12)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,665)	(125)			(1,790)
	(459)	268	' — <u> </u>		
Deferred tax liabilities of the Company - net Telkomsel	(459)	200			(191)
Deferred tax assets:					
Provisions for employee benefits	349	47			396
Provisions for employee benefits Provision for impairment of receivables	138	47	-	-	180
Recognition of interest under USO	130	42	-	-	100
arrangements	0	0	_	_	0
Total deferred tax assets	487	89			576
Deferred tax liabilities:	407				370
Difference between accounting and tax					
bases of and equipment property	(1,395)	369	_	_	(1,026)
Finance leases	(385)	(123)	-	-	(508)
Intangible assets	(52)	3	<u>-</u>	-	(49)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,832)	249			(1,583)
Deferred tax liabilities of Telkomsel - net	(1,345)	338			(1,007)
Deferred tax liabilities of other subsidiaries - net		(1)		(5)	(312)
Deferred tax liabilities - net	(2,110)	605	· —	(5)	(1,510)
Deferred tax assets - net	201	29			230
Deletten tay assers - Her	201				230

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

27. TAXATION (continued)

g. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

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

Deferred installation fee 72 (7) - - 65 Finance leases 22 47 - - 69 Total deferred tax assets 1,042 162 2 - 1,206 Deferred tax liabilities: Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment (1,458) (139) - - (1,597) Valuation of long-term investment (69) 24 - - (45) Land rights, intangible assets and others (14) (9) - - (23) Total deferred tax liabilities (1,541) (124) - - (1,665)		December 31, 2014	credited to the consolidated statements of profit or loss	credited to the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income	Reclassification	December 31, 2015
Provision for impairment of receivable 470	The Company					
Net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefits costs 330 3 2 - 335						
Denefits costs 330 3 2 - 335	Provision for impairment of receivable	470	(41)	-	-	429
Accrued expenses and provision for inventory obsolescence 76 135 - 211 Employee benefit provisions 72 25 - 97 97 Deferred installation fee 72 (7) - 65 65 Finance leases 22 47 - 69 65 Finance leases 22 47 - 69 65 Finance leases 1,042 162 2 - 1,206 Deferred tax liabilities: Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment (1,458) (139) - 7 (1,597) Valuation of long-term investment (69) 24 - 7 (1,597) Valuation of long-term investment (69) 24 - 7 (1,665) Deferred tax liabilities (1,1541) (124) - 7 (1,665) Deferred tax liabilities of the Company - net (499) 38 2 - (459) Telkomsel Deferred tax assets: Provisions for employee benefits 323 16 10 - 349 Provision for impairment of receivables 129 9 - 1 138 Recognition of interest under USO arrangements 0 0 0 - 1 0 487 Deferred tax liabilities (2,044) 350 - 299 (1,395) Finance leases (254) (131) - 348 Finance leases (661) 9 - 5 (52 (359) 228 - 299 (1,395) Deferred tax liabilities of the Romsel - 161 (1,907) 253 10 299 (1,345) Deferred tax liabilities of other subsidiaries - net (2,48) (59) 1 - 0 (306) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,1110) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 2 25 23 25 23 25 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24						
Deferred installation fee 76		330	3	2	-	335
Employee benefit provisions 72 25 - 97						
Deferred installation fee 72	obsolescence		135	-	-	211
Finance leases 22 47 69 Total deferred tax assets 1,042 162 2 - 1,206 Deferred tax liabilities: Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment (1,458) (139) (455) Land rights, intangible assets and others (14) (9) (23) Total deferred tax liabilities of the Company - net (499) 38 2 - (455) Deferred tax liabilities of the Company - net (499) 38 2 (455) Telkomsel Deferred tax assets: Provisions for employee benefits 323 16 10 - 349 Provision for impairment of receivables 129 9 138 Recognition of interest under USO arrangements 0 0 0 0 0 Deferred tax assets: Deferred tax liabilities: Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment (2,044) 350 - 299 (1,395) Intangible assets (61) 9 (52) Total deferred tax liabilities Deferred tax liabilities (2,359) 228 - 299 (1,335) Deferred tax liabilities of Telkomsel - net (1,907) 253 10 299 (1,345) Deferred tax liabilities of tother subsidiaries - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,110)	Employee benefit provisions		25	-	-	97
Total deferred tax assets	Deferred installation fee	72	(7)	-	-	65
Deferred tax liabilities: Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment (1,458) (139) - - - (1,597)	Finance leases		47			69
Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment	Total deferred tax assets	1,042	162	2	-	1,206
Property and equipment (1,458) (139) -	Deferred tax liabilities:					
Valuation of long-term investment (69) 24 - - (45) Land rights, intangible assets and others (14) (9) - - (23) Total deferred tax liabilities (1,541) (124) - - (1,665) Deferred tax liabilities of the Company - net (499) 38 2 - (459) Telkomsel Deferred tax liabilities of the Company - net (499) 38 2 - (459) Telkomsel Deferred tax assets: Provisions for employee benefits 323 16 10 - 349 Provision for impairment of receivables 129 9 - - - 0 Recognition of interest under USO arrangements 0 0 - - - 0 Total deferred tax isabilities: Deferred tax liabilities: Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment (2,044) 350 - 299 (1,395) Finance leases (254) (131) - - - (385) Intangible as	Difference between accounting and tax bases of					
Land rights, intangible assets and others (14) (9) - (23) Total deferred tax liabilities (1,541) (124) - (1,665) Deferred tax liabilities of the Company - net (499) 38 2 - (459) Telkomsel Deferred tax assets: Provisions for employee benefits 323 16 10 - 349 Provision for impairment of receivables 129 9 138 Recognition of interest under USO arrangements 0 0 0 - 0 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	property and equipment	(1,458)	(139)	-	-	(1,597)
Total deferred tax liabilities	Valuation of long-term investment	(69)	24	-	-	(45)
Deferred tax liabilities of the Company - net (499) 38 2	Land rights, intangible assets and others	(14)	(9)	-	-	(23)
Deferred tax liabilities of the Company - net (499) 38 2	Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,541)	(124)	-		(1,665)
Deferred tax assets: Provisions for employee benefits 323 16 10 - 349 Provisions for impairment of receivables 129 9 138 Recognition of interest under USO arrangements 0 0 0 0 Total deferred tax assets 452 25 10 - 487 Deferred tax liabilities: Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment (2,044) 350 - 299 (1,395 Intangible assets (61) 9 - - (385 Intangible assets (61) 9 - - (52 Deferred tax liabilities (2,359) 228 - 299 (1,332 Deferred tax liabilities of Telkomsel - net (1,907) 253 10 299 (1,345 Deferred tax liabilities of other subsidiaries - net (248 (59 1 - 306 Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654 232 13 299 (2,110 Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654 232 13 299 (2,110 Company	Deferred tax liabilities of the Company - net			2		(459)
Provisions for employee benefits 323 16 10 - 349 Provision for impairment of receivables 129 9 - - - 138 Recognition of interest under USO arrangements 0 0 - - - 0 Total deferred tax liabilities: 0 0 - - - 487 Deferred tax liabilities: 0 5 10 - - 487 Deferred tax liabilities: 0 0 - - - 487 Deferred tax liabilities: 0 350 - 299 (1,395) Finance leases (254) (131) - - 299 (1,395) Finance leases (61) 9 - - - (52 Intangible assets (61) 9 - - - (52 Total deferred tax liabilities (2,359) 228 - 299 (1,334) Deferred tax liabilities of other subsidiaries - net	' '	(100)				(155)
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Provision for impairment of receivables 129 9 - - 138 Recognition of interest under USO arrangements 0 0 - - 0 Total deferred tax assets 452 25 10 - 487 Deferred tax liabilities: Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment (2,044) 350 - 299 (1,395) Finance leases (254) (131) - - (385) Intangible assets (61) 9 - - (52 Total deferred tax liabilities (2,359) 228 - 299 (1,332) Deferred tax liabilities of Telkomsel - net (1,907) 253 10 299 (1,345) Deferred tax liabilities of other subsidiaries - net (248) (59) 1 - (306) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,110)		323	16	10	_	349
Recognition of interest under USO arrangements 0 0 - - 0 Total deferred tax iassets 452 25 10 - 487 Deferred tax liabilities: 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>_</td> <td></td>				-	_	
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Deferred tax liabilities: Difference between accounting and tax bases of property and equipment (2,044) 350 - 299 (1,395)				10		
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Finance leases (254) (131) - - (385) Intangible assets (61) 9 - - (52) Total deferred tax liabilities (2,359) 228 - 299 (1,832) Deferred tax liabilities of Telkomsel - net (1,907) 253 10 299 (1,345) Deferred tax liabilities of other subsidiaries - net (248) (59) 1 - (306) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,110)		(2 044)	350	_	299	(1.395)
Intangible assets (61) 9 - - (52) Total deferred tax liabilities (2,359) 228 - 299 (1,832) Deferred tax liabilities of Telkomsel - net (1,907) 253 10 299 (1,345) Deferred tax liabilities of other subsidiaries - net (248) (59) 1 - (306) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,110)				_	200	
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Deferred tax liabilities of Telkomsel - net (1,907) 253 10 299 (1,345) Deferred tax liabilities of other subsidiaries - net (248) (59) 1 - (306) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,110)					200	
Deferred tax liabilities of other subsidiaries - net (248) (59) 1 - (306) Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,110)				10		
Deferred tax liabilities - net (2,654) 232 13 299 (2,110)						
<u>(=,+++) </u>					200	
Deterred tax assets - net 95 107 (1) - 201						
	Deterred tax assets - net	95	107	(1)	·	201

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the aggregate amounts of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associated companies, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized were Rp29,710 billion and Rp28,295 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 could reduce if actual future taxable income is lower than estimates.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

27. TAXATION (continued)

h. Administration

From 2008 to 2015, 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 in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 238/PMK.03/2008. On the basis of historical data, for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, the Company calculates the deferred tax using the tax rate of 20%.

The taxation laws of Indonesia require that the Company and its local subsidiaries to submit 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 of the time the tax became due, but not later than 2013, while for fiscal years 2008 and onwards, the period is within five years of 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 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 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 which is effective from February 23, 2013. The Company has withheld, deposited, and reported the VAT and PPnBM or VAT and also income tax article 22 in accordance with the Regulation.

28. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent company amounting to Rp14,732 billion and Rp11,545 billion by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period totaling 98,497,778,644 shares and 98,175,853,600 shares for the ninemonth periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, 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 Rp149.57 and Rp117.60 (in full amount) for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Company does not have potentially dilutive financial investments as of September 30, 2016 and 2015.

29. CASH DIVIDENDS AND GENERAL RESERVE

Pursuant to the AGM of Stockholders of the Company as stated in notarial deed No. 26 dated April 17, 2015 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., MKn., the Company's stockholders approved the distribution of cash dividend and special cash dividend for 2014 amounting to Rp7,319 billion (Rp74.55 per share) and Rp1,464 billion (Rp14.91 per share), respectively. On May 21, 2015, the Company paid the cash dividend and special cash dividend totalling Rp8,782 billion.

Pursuant to the AGM of Stockholders of the Company as stated in notarial deed No. 50 dated April 22, 2016 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., MKn., the Company's stockholders approved the distribution of cash dividend and special cash dividend for 2015 amounting to Rp7,744 billion (Rp78.86 per share) and Rp1,549 billion (Rp15.77 per share), respectively. On May 26, 2016, the Company paid the cash dividend and special cash dividend totalling Rp9,293 billion.

Appropriation of Retained Earnings

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, 2016 and December 31, 2015 amounting to Rp15,337 billion, respectively.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

30. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

	Notes	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Prepaid pension benefit cost			
The Company - funded	30a.ia	805	1,329
MDM		2	2
Infomedia		0	0
Total		807	1,331
Pension benefit and other post-employment			
benefit obligations			
Pension			
The Company - unfunded	30a.ib	2,439	2,500
Telkomsel	30a.ii	846	803
Total pension		3,285	3,303
Post-employment health care benefit	30b	254	118
Other post-employment benefit	30c	491	497
Obligation under the Labor Law	30d	289	253
Total		4,319	4,171

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

	Notes	2016	2015
Pension			
The Company - funded	30a.ia	501	102
The Company - unfunded	30a.ib	209	188
Telkomsel	30a.ii	136	116
Infomedia		0	0
Total pension	23	846	406
Post-employment health care benefit	23,30b	135	183
Other post-employment benefit	23,30c	37	35
Obligation under the Labor Law	30d	36	38
		1,054	662

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

a. Pension benefit costs

i. The Company

a. Funded pension plan

The Company sponsors a defined benefit pension plan for employees with permanent status prior to July 1, 2002. The pension benefits are paid based on the participating employees' latest basic salary at retirement and the number of years of their service. The plan is governed by the pension laws in Indonesia and managed by Telkom Pension Fund ("Dana Pensiun Telkom" or "Dapen"). The participating employees contribute 18% (before March 2003: 8.4%) of their basic salaries to the pension fund. The Company's contributions to the pension fund for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 amounted to Rpnil, respectively.

The following table presents the changes in projected pension benefit obligations, changes in pension benefit plan assets, funded status of the pension plan and net amount recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, on the defined benefit pension plan:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Changes in projected pension benefit obligations		
Projected pension benefit obligations at beginning of year	16,505	17,402
Charged to profit or loss:		
Service costs	267	218
Past service cost - plan amendment	245	(55)
Interest costs	1,081	1,445
Pension plan participants' contributions	33	45
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized in OCI	2,015	(1,666)
Expected pension benefits paid	(1,063)	(808)
Settlement	` -	(76)
Projected pension benefit obligations at end of period	19,083	16,505

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

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

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Changes in pension benefit plan assets		
Fair value of pension plan assetsat beginning of		
year	17,834	18,929
Interest income	1,104	1,576
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included		
in net interest expense)	2,015	(1,837)
Pension plan participants' contributions	33	45
Expected pension benefits paid	(1,063)	(808)
Administrative expenses paid	(35)	(71)
Fair value of pension plan assets at end of period	19,888	17,834
Funded status	805	1,329
Prepaid pension benefit cost	805	1,329

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, plan assets consisted of :

_	September	30, 2016	December 3	31, 2015
	Quoted in		Quoted in	
	active market	Unquoted	active market	Unquoted
Cash and cash equivalent	1,254	_	1,335	_
Equity instruments				
Finance	1,123	-	1,153	-
Consumer goods	1,244	-	953	-
Infrastructure, utilities and				
transportation	616	-	637	-
Construction, property and real				
estate	591	-	573	-
Basic industry and chemical	153		163	-
Trading, service and				
investment	187	-	183	-
Mining	61	-	45	-
Agriculture	59	-	29	-
Miscellaneous industries	346	-	240	-
Equity-based mutual fund	1,333	-	1,120	-
Fixed income instruments				
Corporate bonds	-	3,779	-	3,587
Government bonds	8,535	-	7,257	-
Non-public equity:	-	30		
Direct placement	-	163	-	163
Property	-	155	-	156
Others	<u> </u>	259	<u> </u>	240
Total	15,502	4,386	13,688	4,146

Pension plan assets also include Series B shares issued by the Company with fair values totalling Rp467 billion and Rp445 billion, representing 2.35% and 2.49% of total plan assets as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and bonds issued by the Company with fair value totalling Rp329 billion and Rp464 billion representing 1.65% and 2.60% of total assets as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

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

The expected return is determined based on market expectation for returns over the entire life of the obligation by considering the portfolio mix of the plan assets. The actual return on plan assets was Rp3,085 billion and (Rp332 billion) for the nine months period ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, 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%. Therefore, the Company does not expect to contribute to the defined benefit pension plan in 2016.

Based on the Company policy issued on July 1, 2014 regarding Pension Regulation by Dana Pensiun Telkom, there is an increase in monthly benefits given to the pensioners, widow/widower or the children of participants who stopped working before the end of June, 2002.

During 2015, the Company made settlements to pensioners, widow/widower or the children of participant who has monthly pension benefits under Rp1,500,000 and choose to withdraw their pension benefits in lump sum.

Based on the Company policy issued on June 24, 2016 regarding Pension Regulation by Dana Pensiun Telkom, there is an increase in monthly benefits given to the widow/widower/children of participants who enrolled before April 20, 1992, from 60% to 75% of pension benefits received by the pensioners. In addition, the company also provide a one-time benefits in 2016 with intention to improve the pensioners' welfare.

The movements of the prepaid pension benefit cost during the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Prepaid pension benefit cost at beginning of year	1,329	1,170
Net periodic pension benefit cost	(524)	(27)
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized via the OCI	(2,015)	1,666
Asset ceiling recognized via the OCI	-	357
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest		
expense)	2,015	(1,837)
Prepaid pension benefit cost at end of year	805	1,329

The components of net periodic benefit cost for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Service costs	267	164
Past service cost	245	-
Plan administration cost	35	46
Net interest cost	(23)	(98)
Net periodic pension benefit cost	524	112
Amount charged to subsidiaries under contractual agreements	(23)	(10)
Net periodic pension benefit cost	501	102

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

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

Amounts recognized in OCI are as follows:

	2016	2015
Actuarial losses (gain) beginning of year	2,015	(2.740)
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net		
interest expense)	(2,015)	2.740
Net	-	-

The actuarial valuation for the defined benefit pension plan was performed based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, with reports dated February 25, 2016 and March 13, 2015, 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, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Discount rate	9.00%	8.50%
Rate of compensation increases	8.00%	8.00%
Indonesian mortality table	2011	2011

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 hired with permanent status 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 Rp6 billion and Rp7 billion for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, respectively.

Since 2007, the Company has provided pension benefit based on uniformulation for both participants prior to and from April 20, 1992 effective for employees retiring beginning February 1, 2009. In 2010, the Company replaced the uniformulation 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 beginning April 1, 2012, whereby the employee is required to file a request for MPP and if the employee does not file the request, he or she is required to work until the retirement date.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

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

The following table presents the changes of the unfunded projected pension benefit obligations of MPS and MPP for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Changes in projected pension benefit obligations		
Unfunded projected pension benefit obligations at		
beginning of year	2,500	2,326
Service costs	48	60
Interest costs	161	191
Actuarial losses recognized in OCI	-	187
Benefits paid by employer	(270)	(264)
Unfunded projected pension benefit obligations		
at end of period	2,439	2,500

The components of total periodic pension benefit cost for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Service costs	48	45
Net interest cost	161	143
Total periodic pension benefit cost	209	188

Amounts recognized in OCI amounted to RpNil.

The actuarial valuation for the defined benefit pension plan was performed based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, with reports dated February 25, 2016 and March 13, 2015, respectively, by TWP independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Discount rate	9.00%	8.50%
Rate of compensation increases	varies	8.00%
Indonesian mortality table	2011	2011

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

(ii) Telkomsel

Telkomsel provides a defined benefit pension plan to its employees. Under this plan, employees are entitled to pension benefits based on their latest basic salary or take-home pay and the number of years of their service. PT Asuransi Jiwasraya ("Jiwasraya"), a state-owned life insurance company, manages the plan under an annuity insu rance 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 Rp93 billion and Rp192 billion for the ninemonth periods ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, respectively.

The following table presents the changes in projected pension benefit obligation, changes in pension benefit plan assets, funded status of the pension plan and net amount recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, on Telkomsel's defined benefit pension plan:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Changes in projected pension benefit obligation	1,415	1,281
Projected pension benefit obligation at beginning of year		
Charged to profit or loss		
Service costs	80	101
Net interest cost	88	106
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized in OCI	-	(64)
Expected benefits paid	<u> </u>	(9)
Projected pension benefit obligation at end of year	1,583	1,415
Changes in pension benefit plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	612	469
Interest income in profit or loss	32	39
Return on plan assets (excluding amount includedin net		
interest expense)	-	(79)
Employer's contributions	93	192
Expected benefits paid	-	(9)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	737	612
Funded status	(846)	(803)
Provision for pension benefit cost	(846)	(803)

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

a. Pension benefit costs (continued)

(ii) Telkomsel (continued)

Movements of the provision for pension benefit cost for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Provision for pension benefit cost at beginning of year	(803)	(812)
Periodic pension benefit cost	(136)	(168)
Actuarial gain (losses) recognized via the OCI	-	64
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net		
interest expense)	-	(79)
Employer contributions	93	192
Provision for pension benefit cost at end of year	(846)	(803)

The components of the periodic pension benefit cost for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Service costs	80	76
Net interest cost	56	40
Total periodic pension benefit cost	136	116

Amounts recognized in OCI amounted to Rpnil.

The net periodic pension cost for the pension plan was calculated, based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, with reports dated February 12, 2016 and February 5, 2015, respectively, by TWP, an independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, are as follows:

	2015	2014
Discount rate	9.25%	8.25%
Rate of compensation increases	8.00%	6.50%
Indonesian mortality table	2011	2011

b. Post-employment health care benefit provisions

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 Yakes.

The defined contribution post-employment health care benefit plan its provided to employees hired with permanent status on or after November 1, 1995 or employees with terms of service less than 20 years at the time of retirement. The Company's contribution to the plan amounted to Rp17 billion and Rp15 billion for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, respectively.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

b. Post-employment health care benefits provisions (continued)

The following table presents the changes in projected post-employment health care benefit provision, change in post-employment health care benefit plan assets, funded status of the post-employment health care benefit plan, and net amount recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of financial position as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	30 September 2016	31 Desember 2015
Changes in projected post-employment health care benefit obligation		
Projected post-employment health care benefit obligation at		
beginning of year	10,942	11,505
Charged to profit or loss:		
Service costs	7	49
Net interest cost	745	961
Actuarial (gain) losses	1,155	(1,187)
Expected post-employment health care benefits paid	(312)	(386)
Projected post-employment health care benefit provision at		
end of year	12,537	10,942
Changes in post-employment health care benefit plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	10,824	11,064
Interest income	737	924
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net		
interest expense)	1,155	(647)
Expected post-employment health care benefits paid	(121)	(386)
Administrative expense paid	(312)	(131)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	12,283	10,824
Funded status	(254)	(118)
Provision for post-employment health care benefit	(254)	(118)

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

b. Post-employment health care benefits provisions (continued)

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, plan assets consisted of:

	September 3	0, 2016	December 3	31, 2015
	Quoted in active market	Unquoted	Quoted in active market	Unquoted
Cash and cash equivalents	826	- Onquotou	811	<u> </u>
Equity instruments:	020	_	011	_
Manufacturing & consumer goods	693	-	571	-
Finance	575	-	566	-
Construction	363	-	301	-
Infrastructure and telecommunication	311	-	211	-
Wholesale	55	-	70	-
Mining	23	-	12	-
Other Industries:				
Services	21	-	33	-
Agriculture	39	-	23	-
Biotechnology and pharma industry	84	-	6	-
Others	3	-	3	-
Equity-based mutual funds	1,355	-	1,129	-
Fixed income mutual funds:	7,723	-	6,837	-
Unlisted shares:				
Private placement	-	195	-	213
Others	-	17	-	38
Total	12,071	212	10,573	251

Yakes plan assets also include Series B shares issued by the Company with fair value totalling Rp242 billion and Rp174 billion, representing 1.97% and 1.61% of total assets as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 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 Rp1,666 billion and Rp147 billion for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, respectively.

The movements of the provision for projected post-employment health care benefit for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Changes in projected pension benefit obligation		
Defined benefits liability at beginning of year	118	441
Net periodic pension cost	136	217
Actuarial (losses) gain recognized in OCI	(1,155)	(1,187)
Return on plan assets (after deducting the value which is		
included in net interest expense)	1,155	647
Projected pension benefit obligations at end of year	254	118

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

b. Post-employment health care benefits provisions (continued)

The components of net periodic post-employment health care benefit cost for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Service costs	7	37
Plan administration cost	121	118
Net interest cost	8	28
Net periodic pension benefit cost	136	183
Amount charged to subsidiaries under contractual		
agreement	(1)	0
Net periodic post-employment health care benefits cost		
less cost to subsidiaries	<u> 135</u>	183

Amounts recognized in OCI are as follows:

	2016	2015
Actuarial (gain) losses recognized during the year	1,155	(1,227)
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net		
interest expense)	(1,155)	1,227
Net		-

The actuarial valuation for the post-employment health care benefits was performed based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 with reports dated February 25, 2016 and February 24, 2015, respectively by TWP, an independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal acturial assumptions used by the independent actuary as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31 2014
Discount rate	9.25%	8.50%
Health care costs trend rate assumed for the nex year	7.00%	7.00%
Ultimate health care costs trend rate	7.00%	7.00%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2016	2015
Indonesian mortality table	2011	2011

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

c. Other post-employment benefits provisions

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 changes in the projected other post-employment benefit obligations for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows:

ember 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
497	488
6	8
31	39
-	11
(43)	(49)
491	497
	497 6 31 - (43)

The components of the projected other post-employment benefit cost for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Service costs	6	6
Net interest cost	31	29
Total	37	35

Amounts recognized in OCI amounted to RpNil

The actuarial valuation for the other post-employment benefits was calculated based on the measurement date as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 with reports dated February 25, 2016 and February 24, 2015, respectively by TWP, an independent actuary in association with WTW. The principal acturial assumptions used by the independent actuary as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Discount rate	9.00%	8.50%
Indonesian mortality table	2011	2011

d. Obligation under the Labor Law provisions

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 age. The total related obligation recognized for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 amounted to Rp289 billion and Rp253 billion, respectively. The related employee benefits cost charged to expense amounted to Rp36 billion and Rp38 billion for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively (Note 23).

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

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

Weighted average duration of DBO for the Company and Telkomsel are 10.43 years and 11.86 years, respectively. The timing of benefits payments for September 30, 2016 is as follows (in millions of Rupiah):

			Expected Ben	efits Payment	
	•	Company		Post-	
Time Period	Funded	Unfunded	Telkomsel	employment Health benefits	Other post- employment benefits
Within next 10 years	13,587	2,894	1,073	4,937	570
Within 10-20 years	19,912	236	5,183	6,738	148
Within 20-30 years	17,377	15	5,275	6,609	47
Within 30-40 years	11,453	1	730	4,939	4
Within 40-50 years	26,115	-	-	2,228	-
Within 50-60 years	301	-	-	211	-
Within 60-70 years	13	-	-	1	-
Within 70-80 years	-	-	_	-	-

f. Sensitivity Analysis

1% change in discount rate and rate of salary would have effect on DBO, as follows:

	Discou	nt Rate	Rate of Compensation	
Sensitivity	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Funded	(1,520)	1,782	434	(411)
Unfunded	(72)	76	70	(70)
Telkomsel	(82)	92	92	(86)
Post-employment health care benefits	(1,420)	1,727	1,882	(1,563)
Other post-employment benefits	(17)	18	-	-

The sensitivity analyses have 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 end of the year DBO. 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 analyses from the previous period.

31. LONG SERVICE AWARDS ("LSA")

Telkomsel provides certain cash awards or certain number of days leave benefits to its 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 during 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 with 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 Rp 477 billion and Rp501 billion as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The related benefit costs charged to expense amounted to Rp 80 billion and Rp67 billion for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively (Note 23).

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

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

Related parties	Nature of relationships parties	
The Government	Majority stockholder	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
Ministry of Finance		service revenue, finance income, finance costs,
		investment in financial instruments
State-owned enterprises	Entity under common control	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
		services revenue, operating expenses, purchase of
		property and equipment, construction and installation
		services, insurance expenses, finance income,
		finance costs, investment in financial instruments,
		insurance for property and equipment, insurance for
		employees, electricity expenses and cost of SIM
		cards
Indosat	Entity under common control	Interconnection revenue, network lease revenue,
		satellite transponder usage revenue, interconnection
		expenses, telecommunication facilities usage
		expenses, operating and maintenance expenses,
		usage of data communication network system
DT Antilonus Linterests	Entitude de la companya de la tradi	expenses
PT Aplikanusa Lintasarta	Entity under common control	Interconnection revenue, network revenue, leased lines expenses, and usage of communication
("Lintasarta")		network system expenses
Indosat Mega Media	Entity under common control	Network revenues
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara	Entity under common control	Electricity expenses, finance costs, investment in
("PLN")	Entity under common control	financial instrument.
PT Pertamina (Persero)	Entity under common control	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
("Pertamina")	= mag and common common	service revenue
PT Kereta Api Indonesia ("KAI")	Entity under common control	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
. ,	,	service revenue
PT Pegadaian	Entity under common control	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
		service revenue
PT Garuda Indonesia	Entity under common control	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
		service revenue
PT Indonesia Comnet Plus	Entity under common control	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
("ICON Plus")		service revenue, interconnection revenue
PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia	Entity under common control	Satellite insurance expense, vehicle insurance
("Jasindo")		expense
PT Adhi Karya Tbk ("Adhi	Entity under common control	Purchase of materials and construction
Karya")		
DT Waskita Kamus This	Entity under common control	services Purchase of materials and construction
PT Waskita Karya Tbk ("Waskita")	Entity under common control	Purchase of materials and construction
(Waskila)		services
INTI	Entity under common control	Purchase of property and equipment
LEN	Entity under common control	Purchase of property and equipment
State-owned banks	Entity under common control	Finance income and finance costs
BNI	Entity under common control	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
5.11	Entity and of common control	service revenue, finance income and finance costs
Bank Mandiri	Entity under common control	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
Dank Manani	Entity and of common control	service revenue, finance income and finance costs
BRI	Entity under common control	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
	,	service revenue, finance income and finance costs
BTN	Entity under common control	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
	-	service revenue, finance income and finance costs
		·

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

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

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

Related parties	Nature of relationships parties	Nature of accounts/transactions
PT Bank Syariah Mandiri	Entity under common control	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
("BSM")	Cotitus conden accorden	service revenue, and finance costs
PT Bank BRI Syariah ("BRI	Entity under common control	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication
Syariah") Bahana	Entity under common control	service revenue, and finance costs
CSM	Entity under common control Associated company	Available-for-sale financial assets, bonds and notes
CSIVI	Associated company	Satelite transponder usage revenue, network revenue and transmission lease expenses
PT Poin Multi Media Nusantara("POIN")*	Associated company	Purchases of handset
Yakes	Entity under significant influence	Medical expense
Koperasi Pegawai Telkom("Kopegtel")	Entity under significant influence	Purchase of property and equipment development and instalation, lease of building Expenses, lease of vehicles, purchase of cars, and purchase of materials and construction service, maintenance and cleaning serviceexpenses, and sahring profit of PBH
PT Sandhy Putra Makmur ("SPM")	Entity under significant influence	Leases of buildings, leases of vehicles, purchase of materials and construction services, maintenance and cleaning service expenses
Koperasi Pegawai Telkomsel ("Kisel)	Entity under significant influence	Internet and data revenue, other telecommunication service revenue, leases of vehicles, printing and distribution of customer bills expenses, collection fee, and other services fee, distribution of SIM cards and pulse reload voucher, purchase of property and equipment
PT Graha Informatika Nusantara ("Gratika")	Entity under significant influence	Interconnection revenue, installation expense, maintenance expense, and purchase of property and equipment
PT Pembangunan Telekomunikasi Indonesia ("Bangtelindo")	Entity under significant influence	Purchase of property and equipment
Directors and commissioners	Key management personnel	Honorarium and facilities

^{*)} On September 18, 2014, PINs acquire 25% ownership of Tiphone (Note 8). POIN is a subsidiary of Tiphone

Total balance of accounts receivable and accounts payable at the end of the year free of interest and its completion would occur in the form of cash. There are no guarantees provided or received for any accounts receivable and payable with related parties. In 2015, the Group recorded an impairment of receivables from related parties amounted to Rp280 billion. This assessment is conducted every year to assess the present status of existing receivables and historical collection of accounts receivable ago.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

b. Transactions with related parties

The following are significant transactions with related parties:

	2016		2015		
	Amount	% of total revenues	Amount	% of total revenues	
REVENUES					
Majority Stockholder Government	80	0.09	203	0.27	
Entities under common control					
Indosat	920	1.07	724	0.96	
BRI	153	0.18	142	0.19	
Bank Mandiri	134	0.16	137	0.18	
BNI	105	0.12	90	0.12	
Pegadaian	90	0.10	49	0.06	
Garuda	81	0.09	59	0.08	
Lintasarta	72	0.08	65	0.09	
Pertamina	69	0.08	87	0.11	
KAI	63	0.07	83	0.11	
BTN	56	0.06	33	0.04	
ICON Plus	45	0.05	30	0.04	
Sub-total	1,788	2.06	1,499	1.98	
Entities under significant	<u> </u>		·		
influence					
Kisel	3,447	4.00	2,628	3.47	
Gratika	338	0.39	298	0.39	
Sub-total	3,785	4.39	2,926	3.86	
Associated companies					
Indonusa	81	0.09	43	0.06	
CSM	24	0.03	28	0.04	
Others	327	0.38	311	0.41	
Total	6,085	7.06	5,010	6.61	

	2016		2015	
-	Amount	% of total expenses	Amount	% of total expenses
EXPENSES				
Entities under common control				
Indosat	616	1.12	665	1.27
PLN	485	0.88	566	1.08
Jasindo	189	0.34	209	0.40
Sub-total	1,290	2.34	1,440	2.75
Entities under significant influence				
Kisel	8,343	15.12	574	1.10
Kopegtel	369	0.67	306	0.59
Yakes	1	0.00	111	0.21
Sub-total	8,713	15.79	991	1.90
Other	290	0.53	90	0.05
Total	10,293	18.66	2,521	4.70

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

b. Transactions with related parties (continued)

The following are significant transactions with related parties:

	2016		2015	
•	Amount	% of total finance income	Amount	% of total finance income
FINANCE INCOME				
Entity under common control				
State-owned banks	687	54.22	617	62.96
Others	1	0.08	=	-
Total	688	54.30	617	62.96

	2016		20	15
·	Amount	% of total finance costs	Amount	% of total finance costs
FINANCE COSTS				
Majority stockholder				
Government	51	2.59	59	3.56
Entity under common control				
State-owned banks	637	32.32	836	50.42
Total	688	34.91	895	53.98

	2016	5	2015	2015		
	Amount	% of total purchases	Amount	% of total purchases		
PURCHASES OF PROPERTY AND						
EQUIPMENTS (Note 9)						
Entity under common control						
IŇTI	179	0.90	173	1.02		
LEN	13	0.07	24	0.14		
Sub-total	192	0.97	197	1.16		
Entities under significant influence						
Kopegtel	118	0.59	52	0.31		
Kisel	73	0.37	-	0.00		
Bangtelindo	58	0.29	-	0.00		
SPM	41	0.21	36	0.21		
Gratika	14	0.07	33	0.19		
Sub-total	304	1.53	121	0.71		
Others	11	0.06	-	0.00		
Total	507	2.56	318	1.87		

Presented below are balances of accounts with related parties:

	September	30, 2016	Decembe	r 31, 2015
	Amount	% of total assets	Amount	% of total assets
a. Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	18,010	10.15	15,028	9.04
b.Other current financial assets (Note 4)	2,202	1.24	2,500	1.50
c. Trade receivables - net (Note 5)	1,458	0.82	1,104	0.66
d.Advances and prepaid expenses (Note 7)	50	0.03	15	0.01
e.Advances and other non- current assets (Note 10)	308	0.17	6	0.00

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

b. Transactions with related parties (continued)

	September	30, 2016	December 31, 2015		
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total liabilities	
f. Trade payables (Note 12)					
Entities under common control					
INTI	512	0.68	443	0.61	
Indosat	221	0.29	160	0.22	
State-owned enterprises	74	0.10	98	0.13	
Sub-total _	807	1.07	701	0.96	
Entities under significant influence					
Kopegtel	80	0.11	97	0.13	
Yakes	38	0.05	19	0.03	
Bangtelindo	5	0.01	19	0.03	
SPM _	6	0.01	16	0.02	
Sub-total	129	0.18	151	0.21	
Others	270	0.36	1,223	1.68	
Total	1,206	1.61	2,075	2.85	
g. Accrued expenses (Note 13) Majority stockholder					
Government	22	0.03	16	0.02	
Entities under common control					
State-owned enterprises	120	0.16	114	0.16	
State-owned banks	68	0.09	68	0.09	
Subtotal	188	0.25	182	0.25	
Entity under significant influence	100	0.20	102	0.20	
Kisel	122	0.16	188	0.26	
Total	332	0.44	386	0.53	
h. Advances from customers and				0.00	
suppliers					
Majority stockholder					
Government	19	0.03	19	0.03	
-		0.03		0.03	
i. Short-term bank loans (Note 15)					
Entities under common control BRI	57	0.08	57	0.08	
BNI	37	0.00	25	0.08	
Bank Negara Indonesia	-	0.00	20	0.03	
Syariah ("BNI Syariah")	5	0.01	_	0.00	
Bank Syariah Mandiri ("BSM")	14	0.01	15	0.00	
Total	76	0.02	97	0.02	
-		<u> </u>	91	0.13	
j. Two-step loans (Note 16a)					
Majority stockholder	4 455	4.04	4 500		
Government _	1,455	1.94	1,520	2.09	
k. Long-term bank loans - net (Note 16c)					
Entities under common control					
BNI	5,288	7.04	5,592	7.69	
BRI	2,740	3.65	2,633	3.62	
Bank Mandiri	1,981	2.64	2,564	3.52	
Total _	10,009	13.33	10,789	14.83	
-					

c. Significant agreements with related parties

i. The Government

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

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

c. Significant agreements with related parties

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 starting from January to December 2012, and can be applied until a new agreement becomes available.

On December 28, 2006, the Company and Indosat signed amendments on 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 Regulations 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 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

The Company has entered into agreements with CSM and Gratika for the utilization of the Company's satellite transponders or frequency channels of communication satellite and leased lines

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.

On June 27, 2014, the Company signed a CBTA with Telkomsel for the transfer of its Flexi business to Telkomsel (Note 35c.ii)

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

d. Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnels consist of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The Group provides remuneration in the form of honorarium and facilities to support the operational duties of the Board of Commissioners and short-term employment benefits in the form of salaries and facilities to support the operational duties of the Board of Directors. The total of such benefits is as follows:

	201	6	201	2015		
		% of total		% of total		
	Amount	expenses	Amount	expenses		
Board of Directors	240	0.44%	148	0.28%		
Board of Commissioners	44	0.08%	52	0.10%		

33. OPERATING SEGMENT

The Group has four main operating segments, namely corporate, home, personal and others. The corporate segment provides telecommunications services, including interconnection, leased lines, satellite, VSAT, contact center, broadband access, information technology services, data and internet services to companies and institutions. The home segment provides fixed wireline telecommunications services, pay TV, data and internet services to home customers. The personal segment provides mobile cellular and fixed wireless telecommunications services to individual customers. Operating segments that are not monitored separately by the Chief Operation Decision Maker are presented as "Others", which provides building management services.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the operating segments of personal, home and others, while corporate operating segment is aggregated from business, enterprise, wholesale and international operating segments since they have the similar economic characteristics and similar in other qualitative criteria such as providing similar network services and serving corporate customers.

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 not separately evaluated and allocated to operating segment.

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

				2016			
·	Corporate	Home	Personal	Others	Total before elimination	Elimination	Total consolidated
Segment results Revenues							
External revenues Inter-segment revenues	18,462 15,889	5,125 4,180	62,376 2,123	225 1,774	86,188 23,966	(23,966)	86,188
Total segment revenues	34,351	9,305	64,499	1,999	110,154	(23,966)	86,188
Expenses External expenses	(21,817)	(5,117)	(27,360)	(1,623)	(55,917)	_	(55,917)
Inter-segment expenses	(8,978)	(3,739)	(9,337)	(1,023)	(22,235)	22,235	
Total segment expenses	(30,795)	(8,856)	(36,697)	(1,804)	(78,152)	22,235	(55,917)
Segment results Other information	3,556	449	27,802	195	32,002	(1,731)	30,271
Capital expenditures	(7,151)	(2,332)	(9,836)	(568)	(19,887)		(19,887)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,839)	(929)	(9,474)	(115)	(13,357)		(13,357)
Provision for impairment of receivables	(449)	(233)	(168)	(6)	(856)	-	(856)

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

33. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

				2015			
- -	Corporate	Home	Personal	Others	Total before elimination	Elimination	Total consolidated
Segment results							
Revenues							
External revenues	16,311	5,507	53,724	217	75,759	-	75,759
Inter-segment revenues	11,441	3,145	1,898	1,540	18,024	(18,024)	
Total segment revenues	27,752	8,652	55,622	1,757	93,783	(18,024)	75,759
Expenses					<u> </u>		
External expenses	(15,967)	(5,365)	(29,000)	(1,435)	(51,767)	-	(51,767)
Inter-segment expenses	(6,798)	(3,290)	(7,566)	(126)	(17,780)	17,780	
Total segment expenses	(22,765)	(8,655)	(36,566)	(1,561)	(69,547)	17,780	(51,767)
Segment results	4,987	(3)	19,056	196	24,236	(244)	23,992
Capital expenditures	(5,452)	(2,271)	(8,593)	(680)	(16,996)	=	(16,996)
Depreciation and							
amortization	(1,681)	(977)	(10,787)	(59)	(13,504)	-	(13,504)
Provision for impairment of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•			
receivables	(559)	(204)	(181)	(4)	(948)	-	(948)

Geographic information:

	2016	2015
External revenues		
Indonesia	84,533	74,356
Foreign countries	1,655	1,403
Total	86,188	75,759

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

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Non-current operating assets		
Indonesia	110,678	105,361
Foreign countries	2,297	1,395
Total	112,975	106,756

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

34. 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 Ministry of Communication and Information ("MoCl") concerning "Mechanism to Determine Tariff of Basic Telephony Services Connected through Fixed Line Network".

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

34. TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE TARIFFS (continued)

a. Fixed line telephone tariffs (continued)

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

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

- · 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.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

34. TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE TARIFFS (continued)

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.

35. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS

a. Capital expenditures

As of September 30, 2016, capital expenditures committed under the contractual arrangements, principally relating to procurement and installation of data, internet and information technology, cellular, switching equipment, transmission equipment and cable network are as follows:

Currencies	Amounts in foreign currencies (in millions)	Equivalent in Rupiah
Rupiah	-	7,755
U.S. dollar	560	6,510
Euro	1.23	2
Total		14,267

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

35. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

a. Capital expenditures (continued)

The above balance includes the following significant agreements:

(i) The Company (continued)

Contracting parties	Initial date of agreement	Significant provisions of the agreement
Consortium	November 14, 2012	Procurement and installation agreement of Outside Plant Fiber To The Home (OSP FTTH)
Consortium	May 6, 2013	Procurement and installation agreement of Sulawesi Maluku Papua Cable System (SMPCS) project
The Company and PT Cisco Technologies Indonesia	November 14, 2013	Procurement and installation agreement of WIFI CISCO
The Company and PT NEC Indonesia	November 29, 2013	Procurement and installation of IP Radio equipment agreement for Backhaul Node-B Telkomsel Package-3 Platform NEC
The Company and PT Ericsson Indonesia - PT Infracell Nusatama	December 23, 2013	Procurement and installation of IP Radio Equipment agreement for Backhaul Node-B Telkomsel Package-1 Platform Ericsson
The Company and Thales Alenia Space France	July 14, 2014	Procurement of Telkom-3 Substitution (T3S) Satellite System
The Company and PT Huawei Tech Investment	October 23, 2014	Procurement and installation of Access Point Indonesia WIFI Platform Huawei
The Company, Telkom Malaysia Berhad, Telin, Alcatel-Lucent Submarine Networks and NEC Corporation	January 30, 2015	Procurement and installation of Southeast Asia – Middle East – Western Europe 5 Cable System (SEA – ME - WE 5)
The Company and PT Huawei Tech Investment	August 28, 2015	Procurement and installation agreement of MSAN modernization for acceleration of the disposal of copper wire - Platform Huawei
The Company and PT ZTE Indonesia	August 28, 2015	Procurement and installation agreement of MSAN modernization for acceleration of the disposal of copper wire - Platform ZTE
The Company and PT Lintas Teknologi Indonesia	November 17, 2015	Procurement and installation agreement for DWDM Platform Alcatel - Lucent (ALU)
Diangrana	November 20, 2015	Procurement and installation agreement for Metro Ethernet Platform ALU
The Company and PT Sisindokom Lintasbuana	November 23, 2015	Procurement and installation agreement for PE-VPN CISCO
The Company and PT Mastersystem Infotama	December 3, 2015	Procurement and installation agreement for IP Backbone System expansion
The Company and PT ZTE Indonesia	December 21, 2015	Procurement and installation agreement for IPTV Platform ZTE capacity expansion
The Company and PT Industri Telekomunikasi Indonesia	December 29, 2015	Renewal agreement of procurement and installation agreement for the modernization of copper cable network through optimalization of asset copper cable network Trade In/Trade Off method
The Company and PT Len Industri (Persero)	December 29, 2015	Renewal agreement of procurement and installation agreement for the modernization of copper cable network through optimalization of asset copper cable network Trade In/Trade Off method
indonesia	December 31, 2015	Procurement and installation agreement of Sistem Komunikasi Kabel Laut ("SKKL") Sibolga-Nias, Batam-Tanjung Balai Karimun, Larantuka-Kabalahi- Atambua
The Company and Space System/Loral, LLC	February 29, 2016	Telkom's agreement – 4 Satellite system

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

35. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

a. Capital expenditures (continued)

(i) The Company (continued)

Contracting parties	Initial date of agreement	Significant provisions of the agreement
The Company and PT Datacomm Diangraha		Procurement and installation agreement for SKKL Indonesia Global Gateway
The Company and PT Huawei Tech Investment	June 28, 2016	Procurement and installation of IP Radio equipment agreement for Backhaul Node-B Telkomsel Package-3 Platform Huawei
The Company and PT Nec Indonesia	July 18, 2016	Procurement and installation of IP Radio equipment agreement for Backhaul Node-B Telkomsel Package-3 Platform NEC

(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 Agreements
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 Ericsson Indonesia, Ericsson AB, PT Nokia Siemens Networks, NSN Oy, Huawei International Pte. Ltd., PT Huawei and PT ZTE Indonesia	March and June 2009	2G BSS and 3G UTRAN Rollout agreement for the provision of 2G GSM BSS and 3G UMTS Radio Access Network
Telkomsel, PT Packet Systems Indonesia and PT Huawei	February 3, 2010	Maintenance and procurement of equipment and related service agreement for Next Generation Convergence IP RAN Rollout and Technical Support
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

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

35. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

b. Borrowings and other credit facilities

(i) As of September 30, 2016, 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:
Eacility utilized

				Facility utilized	
Lenders	Total facility	Maturity	Currency	Original currency (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent
BRI	350	March 14, 2018	Rp		69
			US\$	0	1
BNI	250	March 31, 2017	Rp	-	74
			US\$	0	1
Bank Mandiri	300	December 23, 2016	Rp	-	129
			US\$	0	0
Total	900				274

(ii) Telkomsel has US\$3 million bond and bank guarantee and standby letter of credit facilities with SCB, Jakarta. The facilities expire on July 31, 2016. Under these facilities, as of September 30, 2016, Telkomsel has issued a bank guarantee of Rp20 billion (equivalent to US\$1.5 million) for a 3G performance bond (Note 35c.i). The bank guarantee is valid until March 24, 2016. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of the consolidated financial statements, the bank guarantee is not extended.

Telkomsel has a Rp500 billion bank guarantee facility with BRI. The facility will expire on September 25, 2016. Under this facility, as of September 30, 2016, Telkomsel has issued a bank guarantee of Rp443 billion (equivalent to US\$33 million) as payment commitment guarantee for annual right of usage fee valid until March 31, 2017 and Rp20 billion (equivalent to US\$1.5 million) for a 3G performance guarantee that valid until May 31, 2016. As of the date of approval and authorization for the extension of the facility is still in process.

Telkomsel has a Rp150 billion bank guarantee facility with BCA. The facility will expire on April 15, 2017.

Telkomsel has also a Rp100 billion bank guarantee facility with BNI. The facility will expire on December 11, 2016. Telkomsel uses this facility to replace the time deposit required as guaranty for the USO program amounting to Rp53 billion (Note 35c.iv).

(iii) TII has a US\$15 million bank guarantee from Bank Mandiri. The facility will expire on December 18, 2016. The outstanding bank guarantee facility as of September 30, 2016 amounting to US\$10 million.

c. Others

(i) 3G license

With reference to the Decision Letters No. 07/PER/M.KOMINFO/2/2006, No. 268/KEP/M.KOMINFO/9/2009 and No. 191 year 2013 of the MoCI (Note 2i), Telkomsel is required, among other things, to:

- Pay an annual BHP fee which is calculated based on a certain formula over the license term (10 years) as set forth in the Decision Letters. The BHP is payable upon receipt of the notification letter ("Surat Pemberitahuan Pembayaran") from the DGPI. The BHP fee is payable annually up to the expiry date of the license.
- 2. Provide roaming access for the existing other 3G operators.
- 3. Contribute to USO development.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

35. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

c. Others (continued)

(i) 3G license (continued)

With reference to the Decision Letters No. 07/PER/M.KOMINFO/2/2006, No. 268/KEP/M.KOMINFO/9/2009 and No. 191 year 2013 of the MoCI (Note 2i), Telkomsel is required, among other things, to (continued):

- 4. Construct a 3G network which covers at least 14 provinces by the sixth year of holding the 3G license.
- 5. Issue a performance bond every year amounting to Rp20 billion or 5% of the annual fee to be paid for the subsequent year, whichever is higher.

(ii) Radio Frequency Usage

Based on the Decree No. 76 dated December 15, 2010 of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, which amended Decree No. 7 dated January 16, 2009, the annual frequency usage fees for bandwidths of 800 Megahertz ("MHz"), 900 MHz and 1800 MHz are determined using a formula set forth in the Decree. The Decree is applicable for 5 years unless further amended.

As an implementation of the Decree above, the Company and Telkomsel paid the first, second, third and forth year annual frequency usage fees in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

In order to maximize its business opportunities from the group synergy, the Company restructured its fixed wireless business unit by terminating the respective fixed wireless telecommunication network services and transferring the fixed wireless business and subscribers to Telkomsel. On June 27, 2014, the Company signed a CBTA with Telkomsel to transfer such business and subscribers to Telkomsel (Notes 4, 9b, 32). Telkomsel has paid through an escrow account amounting to Rp2,121 billion for this restructuring business and presented as Other Current Financial Assets (Note 4). As the date of approval and authorization of the consolidated financial statements, the restructuring business is still in process.

Based on Decision Letter No. 934 dated September 26, 2014, the MoCl approved the transfer of the Company's frequency usage license on radio frequency spectrum of 800 MHz, specifically on spectrum of 880-887.5 MHz paired with 925-932.5 MHz, to Telkomsel. Telkomsel can use the radio frequency spectrum since the decision letter was issued.

During the transition period, the Company is still able to use the radio frequency spectrum of 880-887.5 MHz paired with 925-932.5 MHz until December 14, 2014.

Based on Decision Letters No. 940 dated September 26, 2014, MoCI determined that the fifth year (Y5), 2014, annual frequency usage fee of Telkomsel was Rp2,198 billion. The fee includes annual frequency usage fee transferred from Company to Telkomsel and was paid in December 2014.

Based on Decision letter No. 983 issued in 2015, the MoCl determined that the sixth year (Y6) 2015, annual frequency usage fee of Telkomsel was Rp 2,398 billion. The fee was paid in December 2015.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

35. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

c. Others (continued)

(ii) Radio Frequency Usage (continued)

On July 6, 2015, Telkomsel received Decision Letter No.644 Year 2015 dated June 30, 2015, of the MoCI, which replaced Decision Letter No.42 Year 2014 dated January 29, 2014, the MoCI granted Telkomsel the rights to provide:

- (i) Mobile telecommunication services with radio frequency bandwidth in the 800 MHz, 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands;
- (ii) Mobile telecommunication services IMT-2000 with radio frequency bandwidth in the 2.1 GHz bands (3G); and
- (iii) Basic telecommunication services.

(iii) 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 2016 and 2025. Periods maybe extended based on the agreement by both parties.

Future minimum lease payments under the operating lease agreements as of September 30, 2016 are as follows:

		Less than 1		
	Total	year	1-5years	years
As lessor	2,670	1,030	1,637	3
As lessee	17,948	3,438	10,985	3,525

In connection with the restructuring of its fixed wireless business unit (Note 35c.ii), the Company undertakes a negotiation to early terminate its operating lease agreements, and has recorded provisions for early termination amounted Rp666 billion which is presented as "Other expense". The future minimum lease payments above includes lease agreements with telecommunication tower providers, which were used for its fixed wireless business unit.

(iv) USO

The MoCI issued Regulation No. 15/PER/M.KOMINFO/9/2005 dated September 30, 2005, which sets forth the basic policies underlying the USO program and requires telecommunications operators in Indonesia to contribute 0.75% of their gross revenues (with due consideration for bad debts and interconnection charges) for USO development. Based on the Government's Decree No. 7/2009 dated January 16, 2009 and Decree No.05/PER/M.KOMINFO/2/2007 dated February 28, 2007, the contribution was changed to 1.25% of gross revenues, net of bad debts and/or interconnection charges and/or connection charges. Subsequently, in December 2012, Decree No. 05/PER/M.KOMINFO/2/2007 was replaced by Decree No. 45 year 2012 of the MoCi which was effective from January 22, 2013. The latest Decree stipulates, among other things, the exclusion of certain revenues that are not considered as part of gross revenues as a basis to calculate the USO charged, and changed the payment period which was previously on a quarterly basis to become quarterly or semi-annually.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

35. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

c. Others (continued)

(iv) USO (continued)

Based on MoCI Decree No. 32/PER/M.KOMINFO/10/2008 dated October 10, 2008 (as amended by Decree No. 03/PER/M.KOMINFO/2/2010 dated February 1, 2010) which replaced MoCI Decree No. 11/PER/M.KOMINFO/04/2007 dated April 13, 2007 and MoCI Decree No. 38/PER/M.KOMINFO/9/2007 dated September 20, 2007, 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 Telekomunikasi dan Informatika Pedesaan* ("BTIP") which was established based on MoCI Decree No. 35/PER/M.KOMINFO/11/2006 dated November 30, 2006. Subsequently, based on Decree No. 18/PER/M.KOMINFO/11/2010 dated November 19, 2010 of MoCI, BTIP was changed to *Balai Penyedia dan Pengelola Pembiayaan Telekomunikasi dan Informatika* ("BPPPTI").

a. The Company

On March 12, 2010, the Company was selected in a tender by the Government through BTIP to provide internet access service centers for USO sub-districts for a total amount of Rp322 billion, covering Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, North Sumatera, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi and South East Sulawesi.

On December 23, 2010, the Company was selected in a tender by the Government through BTIP to provide mobile internet access service centers for USO sub-districts for a total amount of Rp528 billion, covering Jambi, Riau, Kepulauan Riau, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo, West Sulawesi, South East Sulawesi, Central Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Papua and West Irian Jaya.

In 2014, the program was ceased. On September 8, 2015, the Company filed an arbitration claim to the Indonesia National Board of Arbitration ("BANI") for the settlement of the outstanding receivables of USO-PLIK and USO-MPLIK. On 22 September 2016, BANI decided that BPPPTI should pay outstanding receivables from USO-PLIK and USO-MPLIK to the Company amounting to Rp127 billion and Rp342 billion, respectively.

b. Telkomsel

On January 16 and 23, 2009, Telkomsel was selected in a tender by the Government through BTIP to provide telecommunication access and services in rural areas (USO Program) for a total amount of Rp1.66 trillion, covering all Indonesian territories except Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua. Accordingly, Telkomsel obtain local fixed-line licenses and the right to use radio frequency in the 2,390 MHz - 2,400 MHz bandwith.

Subsequently, in 2010 and 2011, the agreements with BTIP were amended, which amendments cover, among other things, changing the price to Rp1.76 trillion and changing the term of payment from quarterly to monthly or quarterly.

In January 2010, the MoCI granted Telkomsel operating licenses to provide local fixed-line services under the USO program.

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 to package 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 1, 2 and 3 packages with a total price of Rp261 billion.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

35. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS (continued)

c. Others (continued)

- (iv) USO (continued)
 - b. Telkomsel (continued)

On March 31, 2014, the USO program for packages 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 ceased. As of September 18, 2014, Telkomsel filed an arbitration claim to BANI for the settlement of the outstanding receivable from BPPPTI. On October 23, 2015, BANI decided that Telkomsel should pay the outstanding receivables from those USO program to BPPPTI amounting to Rp94.2 billion. Telkomsel accepted the decision and paid the balance in December 2015.

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the carrying value of the Company's receivables and related Telkomsel USO program that is amortized using the effective interest rate method are respectively Rp178 billion and Rp179 billion (Note 5).

36. CONTINGENCIES

In the ordinary course of business, the Group has been named as defendants in various legal actions in relation with land disputes, monopolistic practice and unfair business competition and SMS cartel practices. Based on management's estimate of the probable outcomes of these matters, the Group has recognized provision for losses amounting to Rp43 billion as of September 30, 2016.

a. The Company, Telkomsel and seven other local operators are being investigated by The Commission for the Supervision of Business Competition ("Komisi Pengawasan Persaingan Usaha" or "KPPU") for allegations of SMS cartel practices. On June 18, 2008, in case No. 26/KPPU-I/2007, the Company, Telkomsel and seven other local operators was investigated. KPPU found that the Company, Telkomsel and certain other local operators had violated Law No. 5 year 1999 article 5 and charged the Company and Telkomsel in the amounts of Rp18 billion and Rp25 billion, respectively.

Management believes that there are no such cartel practices that led to a breach of prevailing regulations. Accordingly, the Company and Telkomsel filed an appeal with the Bandung District Court and South Jakarta District Court on July 14, 2008 and July 11, 2008, respectively.

Due to the filing of case by seven operators in various courts, the KPPU subsequently requested the Supreme Court (SC) to consolidate the cases into the Central Jakarta District Court. Based on the SC's decision letter dated April 12, 2011, the SC appointed the Central Jakarta District Court to investigate and resolve the case. On May 27, 2015 Central Jakarta District Court decided to that the Company, Telkomsel and seven other local operators upon the case.

On July 23, 2015, KPPU filed an appeal to the SC regarding the case of SMS cartel practices. On February 29, 2016, the SC decided on the case in favor of KPPU. As of the date of approval and authorization for the issuance of the consolidated financial statements, the Company is considering to request for a judicial review of the case by the SC.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

36. CONTINGENCIES (continued)

b. The Company is a defendant in a case filed in Makassar District Court by Andi Jindar Pakki and his affiliates over a land property at Jl. A.P. Pettarani. On May 8, 2013, the court pronounced its verdict and ordered the Company to pay fair compensation or to vacate and surrender the disputed land to the plaintiffs.

On May 20, 2013, the Company filed an appeal to the Makassar High Court. In December 2013, the Makassar High Court pronounced its verdict that was favorable to the plaintiffs and the Company filed an appeal to the SC.

On January 9, 2015, the Company received the SC Notice No. 226/Pdt.G/2012/PN.Mks. regarding the case which rejected the Company's appeal. On February 5, 2015, the Company requested for a judicial review of the case by the SC.

On December 16, 2015, through its letter No.336 PK/Pdt/2015, the SC decided on the case in favor of the Company.

37. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

	September 30, 2016					
	U.S. dollar (in millions)	Japanese yen (in millions)	Others* (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent (in billions)		
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	290.21	7.02	16.88	3,999		
Other current financial assets	8.93	-	0.56	123		
Trade receivables						
Related parties	1.33	-	-	18		
Third parties	94.28	-	2.82	1,263		
Other receivables	0.24	-	0.34	9		
Advances and other non-current assets	4.37	<u> </u>	-	52		
Total assets	399.36	7.02	20.60	5,464		
Liabilities						
Trade payables						
Related parties	(1.35)	-	-	(18)		
Third parties	(161.69)	(74.18)	(4.64)	(2,174)		
Other payables	(23.48)	-	(2.84)	(343)		
Accrued expenses	(41.70)	(70.80)	(0.11)	(552)		
Advances from customers and suppliers	(0.48)	-	-	(7)		
Current maturities of long-term liabilities	(11.28)	(767.90)	-	(246)		
Promissory notes	(0.13)	-	-	(2)		
Long-term liabilities - net of current maturities	(76.67)	(5,759.23)	-	(1,742)		
Total liabilities	(316.78)	(6,672.11)	(7.59)	(5,084)		
Assets (Liabilities) - net	82.58	(6,665.09)	13.01	380		

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

37. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES (continued)

	December 31, 2015				
	U.S. dollar (in millions)	Japanese yen (in millions)	Others* (in millions)	Rupiah equivalent (in billions)	
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	494.19	11.37	10.34	6,957	
Other current financial assets	30.37	-	1.02	433	
Trade receivables					
Related parties	1.69	-	-	23	
Third parties	104.19	-	1.18	1,453	
Other receivables	0.40	-	0.10	7	
Advances and other non-current assets	3.88	-	-	54	
Total assets	634.72	11.37	12.64	8,927	
Liabilities					
Trade payables					
Related parties	(0.42)	-	-	(6)	
Third parties	(202.04)	(10.73)	(2.39)	(2,819)	
Other payables	(22.26)	-	(1.65)	(330)	
Accrued expenses	(34.45)	(25.45)	(0.18)	(481)	
Advances from customers and suppliers	(0.48)	-	<u>-</u>	(7)	
Current maturities of long-term liabilities	(12.04)	(767.90)	-	(254)	
Promissory notes	(1.99)	· · · · · · · · ·	-	(28)	
Long-term liabilities - net of current maturities	(187.48)	(6,143.18)	-	(3,290)	
Total liabilities	(461.16)	(6,947.26)	(4.22)	(7,215)	
Assets (Liabilities) - net	173.56	(6,935.89)	8.42	1,712	

^{*} 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, 2016 using the exchange rates on October 24, 2016, the unrealized foreign exchange loss amounted to Rp21 billion.

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

- 1. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities
 - a. Classification
 - i. Financial asset

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Fair value of financial asset through profit or loss		
Derivative asset – put option	-	172
Payables and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	28,852	28,117
Trade receivables and other receivables, net	10,790	7,872
Other current financial assets	3,429	2,486
Other non-current assets	343	379
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Available-for-sale securities	1,169	160
Total financial asset	44,583	39,186

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- 1. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)
 - a. Classification (continued)
 - ii. Financial liabilites

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade payables and other payables	14,894	14,284
Accrued expenses	10,765	8,247
Loans and other borrowings		
Short-term bank loans	636	602
Two-step loans	1,455	1,520
Bonds and notes	9,500	9,548
Long-term bank loans	16,738	18,362
Obligation under finance lease	4,314	4,580
Total financial liabilities	58,302	57,143

b. Fair value

September 30, 2016	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Fair value mease 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				(101012)	(101010)
Available-for-sale securities	1,169	1,169	1,070	99	-
Fair value through profit or loss	, -	, -	-	-	-
Total	1,169	1,169	1,070	99	
Financial liabilities for which fair value are disclosed Liabilities					
Two-step loans	1,455	1,489	-	-	1,489
Bonds and notes	9,500	10,305	9,771	-	534
Long-term bank loans	16,738	17,202	-	-	17,202
Obligation under finance lease	4,314	4,314			4,314
Total	32,007	33,310	9,771		23,539

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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

,			Fair value measurement at reporting date using		
December 31, 2015	Carrying amount	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					
Available-for-sale securities	160	160	55	105	-
Fair value through profit or loss	172	172	-	-	172
Total	332	332	55	105	172
Financial liabilities for which fair value are disclosed Liabilities					
Two-step loans	1,520	1,538	-	-	1,538
Bonds and notes	9,548	9,541	8,972	-	569
Long-term bank loans	18,362	18,314	-	-	18,314
Obligation under finance lease	4,580	4,580	-	-	4,580
Total	34,010	33,973	8,972		25,001

Available-for-sale financial assets primarily consist of mutual funds, and Corporate and Government bonds. Mutual funds actively traded in an established market are stated at Fair Value using quoted market price and classified within level 1. Corporate and Government bonds are stated at fair value by reference to prices of similar securities at the reporting date. As they are not actively traded in an established market, these securities are classified as level 2.

Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss represents the Put Option on the 20% remaining ownership in Indonusa which was received as part of the divestment considerations. The valuation of put option requires significant management judgement due to the absence of quoted market prices and the lack of comparable instruments in the market. As the put option is subject to restrictions on redemption (such as transfer restrictions and initial lock-up periods) and observable activity for the investment is limited, this investment is therefore classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Reconciliations of the beginning and ending balances for items measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

2046

	2016	2015
Beginning balance	172	290
Unrealized loss - recognized in consolidated statement of		
profit or loss and other comprehensive income	(172)	-
Ending balance	-	290

As the put option is subject to restrictions on redemption (such as transfer restrictions and initial lock-up periods) and observable activity for the investment is limited, this investment is therefore classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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

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) 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.
- (ii) The fair values of long-term financial asssets and financial liabilities (other non-current assets (long-term receivables and restricted cash) and liabilities) approximate their carrying amounts as they were measured based on the discounted future contractual cash flows.
- (iii) Available-for-sale financial assets primarily consist of mutual funds, Corporate and Government bonds. 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. Corporate and Government bonds are stated at fair value by reference to prices of similar securities at the reporting date.
- (iv) 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 prices.

The fair value estimates are inherently judgmental 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.

2. Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks such as market risks (including foreign exchange 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 for 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.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

2. Financial risk management (continued)

a. Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Increasing risks of foreign currency exchange rates on the obligations of the Group are expected to be 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	September 30, 2016		31, 2015
	U.S. dollar (in billions)	Japanese yen (in billions)	U.S. dollar (in billions)	Japanese yen (in billions)
Financial assets	0.40	0.01	0.63	0.01
Financial liabilities	(0.32)	(6.67)	(0.46)	(6.95)
Net exposure	0.08	(6.66)	0.17	(6.94)

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening of the U.S.dollar and Japanese yen, as indicated below, against the rupiah at September 30, 2016 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, 2016	
U.S. dollar (1% strengthening)	10
Japanese yen (5% strengthening)	(43)

A weakening of the U.S.dollar and Japanese yen against the rupiah at September 30, 2016 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.

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 recognized in equity.

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, 2016, management considered the price risk for the Group's available-forsale 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.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

2. Financial risk management (continued)

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, 16a, 16b, and 16c). 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, 2016	December 31, 2015
Fixed rate borrowings	(16,399)	(16,687)
Variable rate borrowings	(16,244)	(17,925)

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate borrowings

As of September 30, 2016, a decrease (increase) by 25 basis points in interest rates of variable rate borrowings would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by Rp41 billion, respectively. This 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, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	28,852	28,117
Other current financial assets	3,429	2,818
Trade and other receivables, net	10,790	7,872
Other non-current assets	343	379
Total	43,414	39,186

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily from trade and other receivables. The credit risk is managed by continuous monitoring of outstanding balances and collection.

Trade and other receivables do not have any major concentration risk whereas no customer receivable balances exceed 4.12% of trade receivables of September 30, 2016.

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

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

2. Financial risk management (continued)

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:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 and thereafter
September 30, 2016							
Trade and other payables	14,894	(14,894)	(14,894)	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	10,765	(10,765)	(10,765)	-	-	-	-
Loans and other borrowings							
Bank loans	17,374	(21,324)	(4,935)	(1,531)	(7,215)	(2,860)	(4,783)
Bonds and notes	9,499	(20,148)	(1,017)	(418)	(850)	(1,228)	(16,635)
Obligations under finance							
leases	4,314	(4,474)	(304)	(887)	(806)	(781)	(1,696)
Two-step loans	1,455	(1,684)	(294)	(106)	(255)	(227)	(802)
Total	58,301	(73,289)	(32,209)	(2,942)	(9,126)	(5,096)	(23,916)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 and thereafter
December 31, 2015							
Trade and other payables	14,284	(14,284)	(14,284)	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	8,247	(8,247)	(8,247)	-	-	-	-
Loans and other borrowings							
Bank loans	18,964	(23,760)	(5,182)	(4,339)	(8,780)	(2,037)	(3,422)
Bonds and notes	9,548	(20,919)	(1,032)	(1,012)	(1,008)	(1.226)	(16,641)
Obligations under finance							
leases	4,580	(6,069)	(1,027)	(991)	(888)	(800)	(2,363)
Two-step loans	1,520	(1,791)	(293)	(282)	(247)	(219)	(750)
Total	57,143	(75,070)	(30,065)	(6,624)	(10,923)	(4,282)	(23,176)

The difference between the carrying amount and the contractual cash flows is interest value.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

39. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital structure of the Group is as follows:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Portion	Amount	Portion
Short-term debts	637	0.54%	602	0.55%
Long-term debts	32,642	27.92%	34,010	30.99%
Total debts	33,279	28.46%	34,612	31.54%
Equity attributable to owners of the				
parent company	83,619	71.54%	75,136	68.46%
Total	116,898	100.00%	109,748	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.

The Group's debt-to-equity ratio as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total interest-bearing debts	33,279	34,612
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(28,852)	(28,117)
Net debts	4,427	6,495
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company	83,619	75,136
Net debt-to-equity ratio	5.29%	8.64%

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, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, the Group has complied with the externally imposed capital requirements.

As of September 30, 2016 and For the Nine-Month Period Then Ended (unaudited) (Figures in tables are expressed in billions of rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

The non-cash investing activities for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015	
Acquisition of property and equipment credited to:		_	
Trade payables	3,333	4,045	
Obligations under finance leases	308	554	

41. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- a. On October 3, 2016, Dayamitra had credit agreement with Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., amounting to Rp500 billion.
- b. On October 7, 2016 and October 11, 2016 Telkom Akses redeemed its credit facility from BNI amounting to Rp216 billion and Rp230 billion, respectively.
- c. On October 21, 2016, the Company and Telkomsel signed a closing agreement of CBTA (Note 35c.ii) which stated that all conditions as mentioned in the agreement have been met.
- d. On October 24, 2016, Telkomsel repaid part of its loan in club-deal facility amounting to Rp1,000 billion and USD50 million.