

ANNUAL REPORT

2017

STP



COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE

Telecommunication Sites Tower 2017

6,895

2016
6,898

2015
6,674

Revenues

2017

(Rp Billion)

1,908.5

2016
1,821.4

2015
1,785.9

Total Tenancies

2017

11,839

2016
11,499

2015
11,815

Tenancies - Tower

2017

11,774

2016
11,416

2015
11,276

EBITDA

(Rp Billion)

2017

1,646.1

2016
1,553.7

2015
1,533.7

Total

Telecommunication

2017

6,935

2016
6,939

2015
7,181

S T P
I N
N U M B E R S

FOCUS 2017

In line with the theme 'Committed to Excellence', in 2017 PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk. continued to strive to strengthen its core competencies and sustain profitable growth through continuous innovation and quality improvement. With the challenges being faced by the telecommunication industry, the Company was able to further strengthen our position as one of the leading independent tower operators and as an integrated telecommunication network infrastructure provider in Indonesia.

In terms of financial performance, in 2017 the Company booked a revenue of Rp1,908.5 billion or an increase of 4.8% compared to Rp1,821.4 billion recorded in the previous year. The Company recorded an increase of EBITDA by 5.9%, to Rp1,656.1 billion. Hence the EBITDA margin increased to 86.2% compared to the EBITDA margin at 85.3% in 2016. This has once again proven that the Company has successfully closed the year 2017 with a positive note albeit the increasing challenge and competition. Around 89% of the Company's revenue in 2016 came from the four biggest telecommunication operators in Indonesia, namely PT XL Axiata Tbk., PT Hutchinson 3 Indonesia, Telkom Grup (including reseller with PT Telekomunikasi Selular as end consumer), and PT Indosat Tbk.

The year 2017 was where the Company focused on the Human Resources Development, by means of strengthening the capacity, improving the organizational competency through the recruitment of new employees, and refining its core values. The Company also continued to strive to create an open and positive work environment in order to improve the competency and career opportunity of every individual.

The Company also continues to emphasize the implementation of Good Corporate Governance in order to build a sustainable company, and improve the quality of information disclosure and effective governance system. We also continue to improve the Company's policies and governance infrastructure through a systematic and disciplined approach to evaluating and improving effectiveness of governance, risk management and control process.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Highlights

- 3 Highlights
- 3 Operational Highlights
- 3 Financial Highlights
- 5 Shares Performance
- 6 Share Listing Chronology

Report to Shareholders

- 9 Board of Commissioners Report
- 11 Board of Commissioners Profile
- 15 Board of Directors Report
- 17 Board of Directors Profile

Company Profile

- 23 Corporate Identity
- 24 Vision and Mission
- 24 Corporate Values
- 25 Milestone
- 27 Name and Addresses of Subsidiaries and Representative Offices
- 27 Subsidiaries
- 28 Subsidiaries and Ownership Structure
- 28 Composition of Shareholders
- 29 Organizational Structure
- 30 The Group Structure
- 31 Professional Institutions
- 33 Awards & Certifications

Management Discussion & Analysis

- 37 Operational Review
- 39 Financial Performance
- 39 Financial Statement of Profit and Loss
- 42 Financial Ratio
- 43 Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
- 44 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow
- 47 Material Relations for The Investment of Capital Goods for The Financial Year
- 48 Realized Capital Expenditure Investment
- 48 Target Comparison Between Achievements (Realization) and Target for The Upcoming Year
- 48 Material Information and Facts Occurring After The Date of The Accountant's Report (Subsequent Events)
- 48 Company's Business Prospect
- 49 Marketing Aspect
- 49 Development of Business Focus
- 49 Service Excellence
- 50 Dividend Policy
- 51 Use of Proceeds From The Public Offering
- 51 Material Transaction Information Containing Conflict of Interest and/or Transactions With Affiliated Parties
- 52 Changes to Legislation and Accounting Policy Implemented By Company in 2017
- 52 Company's Business Continuity

Doodle for STP Annual Report 2017

The Annual Report of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk. (STP) always features the creations of Indonesia's young artists, as using this medium we want to provide a space for young artists to showcase their talents as well as presenting a report that is visually pleasing.

This year, we work with Rafi (@7anske), one of the Indonesian young talented artists who is involved in the art of doodling, known as "Doodle Monster" art series. With his doodle arts, Rafi wants the audience to reflect on the social issues. One of his works was published and gained appreciation in the book *Filosofi Kopi*, a novel written by Dewi Lestari and published in 2015. Each art in this Annual Report is made to illustrate each chapter based on the function. Moreover, we are invited to enjoy the graphic design and doodle illustrations which are separated into several sketches with messages presented in thematic visual elements.

Human Resources

- 55 Human Resources
- 56 Employees Composition
- 58 Performance Management
- 59 Equality and Diversity
- 60 Information Communication Line for Employees
- 60 Work Life Balance At Company's Environment
- 60 Employee and/or Management Stock Ownership Program

Good Corporate Governance & Risk Management

- 63 Corporate Governance
- 67 Shareholders
- 72 Board of Commissioners
- 75 Board of Directors
- 81 Committees
- 81 Audit Committee
- 84 Remuneration & Nomination Committee
- 86 Corporate Secretary
- 87 Internal Audit
- 89 Public Accountant and External Auditor
- 89 Risk Management
- 91 Material Litigation Case in 2017
- 91 Corporate Code of Ethics
- 92 Conflict of Interest
- 92 Whistleblowing System

- 93 Company's Commitment to Customer Protection
- 94 Public Access to The Company's Data and Information

Corporate Social Responsibility

- 97 Corporate Social Responsibility

Consolidated Financial Report

- 101 Consolidated Financial Report



Annual Report 2017
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

HIGHLIGHTS

A large, stylized letter "H" is partially visible behind the word "HIGHLIGHTS". The "H" is blue on its left side and black with a pink outline on its right side. A pink triangle is positioned to the right of the "H".

01



HIGHLIGHTS

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Strategic Asset Portfolio	2017	2016	2015
Portfolio Tower Site¹⁾			
Macro Tower Site	6,333	6,349	6,243
Microcell Poles Site	562	549	431
Total Tower Site	6,895	6,898	6,674
Non-Tower Portfolio Site			
Shelter Only Site	2	2	469
Indoor DAS Site ²⁾	38	39	38
Fiber Optic Cable Network (km)	2,847	2,712	2,541
Tower Site Tenancies	11,774	11,416	11,276
Tower Tenancy Ratio	1.71x	1.65x	1.69x
Non-Tower Portfolio Tenancies			
Shelter Only Site	2	2	469
Indoor DAS Site	63	81	70

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(In Billion Rupiah)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	2017	2016 ³⁾	2015
Cash and Cash Equivalent	280.1	185.0	229.3
Other Current Asset	1,758.8	2,381.8	1,588.2
Total Current Asset	2,038.9	2,566.8	1,817.5
Non Current Asset	10,571.2	11,452.5	11,921.2
Total Assets	12,610.1	14,019.3	13,738.7
Current Liabilities	821.2	1,094.3	831.9
Non Current Liabilities	7,695.5	8,242.0	8,092.3
Total Liabilities	8,516.7	9,336.2	8,924.2
Total Equity	4,093.4	4,683.1	4,814.5
Total Liabilities and Equity	12,610.1	14,019.3	13,738.7

1) By the end of 2016 a total of 312 were leased by PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia and PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk. as sole tenants and have been taken out from Company's asset portfolio report

2) Calculated based on the number of buildings

3) Restated

(In Billion Rupiah)

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	2017	2016¹⁾	2015
Revenues	1,908.5	1,821.4	1,785.9
Cost of Revenues	438.8	448.7	324.1
Gross Profit	1,470.0	1,372.8	1,461.8
Operating Expenses	160.0	160.0	131.1
Operating Profit	1,309.6	1,212.7	1,330.7
Other Charges - Net	1,098.5	691.7	1,088.7
Profit (Loss) Before Tax	211.1	521.1	242.0
Income Tax (Expenses) Benefit	119.8	(208.6)	(105.1)
Profit (Loss) for the Year	331.0	312.5	136.9
Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year	(589.7)	(134.2)	558.2
EBITDA	1,646.1	1,553.7	1,533.7

Financial Ratio	2017	2016¹⁾	2015
Gross Profit to Revenues	77.0%	75.4%	81.9%
Operating Profit to Revenues	68.6%	66.6%	74.5%
EBITDA to Revenue	86.2%	85.3%	85.9%
Profit (Loss) for the Year to Revenues	17.3%	17.2%	7.7%
Comprehensive Profit (Loss) for the Year to Revenues	(30.9%)	(7.4%)	31.3%
Current Ratio (x)	2.5	2.3	2.2
Debt to Equity Ratio (x)	1.9	1.7	1.6
Debt to Total Assets Ratio (x)	0.6	0.6	0.6
Net Borrowings ³⁾ to LQA EBITDA ⁴⁾ (x)	4.4	4.6	4.7

1) Restated

2) EBITDA = Operating Profit + Depreciation and Amortization

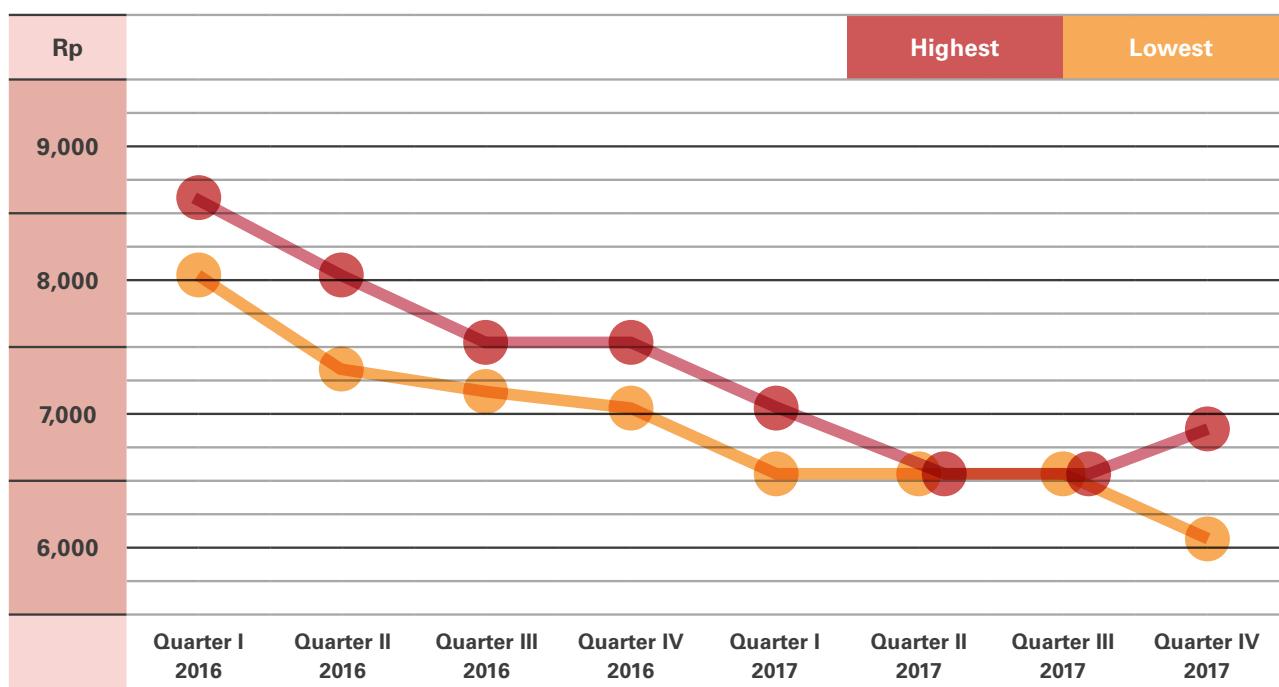
3) Net Debt = Debt (In US\$ debt is converted by rate based on the loan facilities) – cash and cash equivalent and restricted fund

4) LQA EBITDA = The last quarter analyzed EBITDA

SHARES PERFORMANCE

2016						
Quarter	Highest (Rp)	Lowest (Rp)	Closing (Rp)	Market Capitalization (Rp Million)	Transaction Volume ('000 Shares)	Transaction Value (Rp Million)
I	8,600	8,000	8,200	9,327,500	88	745
II	8,000	7,300	8,000	9,100,000	76	589
III	7,500	7,200	7,500	8,531,250	186	1,407
IV	7,500	7,000	7,000	7,962,500	13,763	57,619

2017						
Quarter	Highest (Rp)	Lowest (Rp)	Closing (Rp)	Market Capitalization (Rp Million)	Transaction Volume ('000 Shares)	Transaction Value (Rp Million)
I	7,000	6,500	6,500	7,393,750	147	971
II	6,500	6,500	6,500	7,393,750	8	50
III	6,500	6,500	6,500	7,393,750	3	20
IV	6,800	6,000	6,800	7,735,000	8	53



SHARE LISTING CHRONOLOGY

Initial Public Offering

On September 29, 2011, the Company received an Effective Statement from the Chairman of Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (Bapepam) No. S-10636/BL/2011 to conduct Initial Public offering of 100,000,000 shares to the public with par value of Rp100 per shares and offering price of Rp3,400 per share. All of the Company's shares listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. The use of proceeds resulting from above public offering are relating to acquisition, construction of towers and/or telecommunication sites for working capital.

Limited Public Offering I

On August 8, 2012, the Company received an Effective Statement from the Chairman of Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (Bapepam) No. S-9825/BL/2012 related to Limited Public Offering I for the issuance of Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) with total 135,000,000 shares and par value of Rp100 per share with offering price of Rp4,800 per shares, and maximum 59,400,000 warrants. The exercise period for this warrants is from March 6, 2013 up to August, 28, 2015. The warrnats had to follow through some adjustments due to Limited Public Offering II totaling 59,415,534 warrants with exercise price of Rp3,367 (full Rupiah). Up to the closing period of exercise, the Company issued 59,414,674 warrants, The shares and warrants have been listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. The use of proceeds resulting from above public offerings are relating to acquisition, constructions of tower and/or telecommunications sites and working capital.

Limited Public Offering II

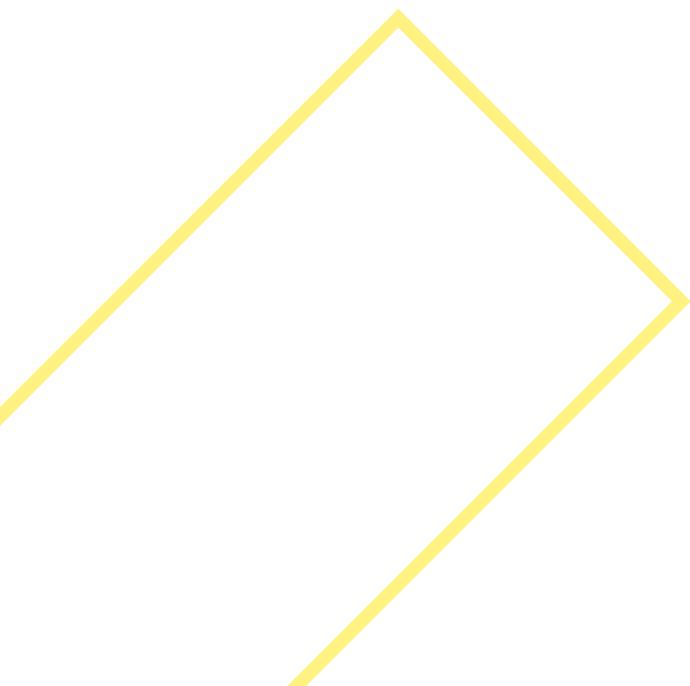
On December 19, 2014, the Company received an Effective Statement from Chief Executive of Capital Market Supervisory of Financial Service Authority No.S-550/D.04/2014 related to Limited Public Offering II in order to issue the Pre-emptive Rights of 343,165,024 ordinary shares with par value of Rp100 per shares with offering price of Rp7,000 per hsares. All shares from the public offering have been listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange on January 2015. The use of proceeds resulting from above public offering (after setting off between the Company's shareholder loan to PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprime (KIE) with KIE's liability to pay the shares subscribed, are relating to payment of a portion of loan facility and for working capital.

Chronology of Other Shares Listing

In 2015, Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd (Issuer), a subsidiary, issued bonds amounted to US\$300 million with a coupon of 6.25% of 5 year term (Debt Securities), which were listed in Singapore Stock Exchange (SGX) on February 25, 2015.

The bonds is called "US\$300 million 6.25% Senior Notes Due 2020" and is an initial international bond being issued are traded by the Company.

On March 28, 2018, the Company has paid off the bonds.





Annual Report 2017
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS



A decorative graphic element consisting of a green circle on the left and a pink triangle pointing downwards on the right, positioned between the main title and the year.

O 2



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS REPORT

"STP closed the year 2017 on a positive note despite some challenges that the industry faced."

Dear Valued Shareholders and Stakeholders,

We are pleased to report that STP has delivered a resilient performance despite a challenging year in 2017. The global economic condition was still trying to rebound from the last crisis. The United Nations reported the global economy grew by 3% in 2017, with upwards prospect expected for 2018. Indonesia's economic grew modestly by 5.07% in 2017, compared to 5.03% in 2016; and the country's GDP registered a 5.1% growth compared to 5.0% in 2016.

Business Review and Prospects

STP once again closed the year 2017 on a positive note despite some challenges that the industry faced. As one of the leading independent tower operators and an integrated telecommunication network infrastructure provider in the Indonesia, STP sees the challenges as opportunities to survive and continue innovating in the industry. The result was that we were able to maintain our business. We successfully booked 4.8% revenue growth in 2017.

The development of infrastructure projects continues to be the government's focus to aim for the acceleration of Indonesia's economy. The industry was experiencing a transformation in 2017, with telecommunication providers in the country focusing their ventures in establishing 4G LTE connections in the country. This means they will be focused more on improving better customers' experiences.

The Board of Commissioners, whose duty is to oversee the management in executing the Company's policies and strategies, believe that what STP accomplished in 2017 is the reflection of hard work and commitment of the management and all staff and employees to achieve our targets. The Board is also of the opinion that the Board of Directors and the rest of the top management took the necessary steps in steering the Company throughout the year.

We commended the steps taken by the Board of Directors, notably the decision to expand the Company's business and provide fiber optic services and solutions. It is a sensible move for the Company which was built on the spirit of innovation to continue to evolve and capitalize on the opportunities to achieve sustainable growth. We see there is a growing demand and potential market for fiber optic services and solutions as more companies are currently engaged in the communication and media that are in need of fiber optic infrastructure and services.

Good Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors and the rest of the management performed their executive and management duty based on the mandate they received. They also made sure that the management of the Company adhered to the prevailing rules and regulations set forth by the authority.

1) <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/publication/world-economic-situation-and-prospects-2018/>

2) <https://www.indonesia-investments.com/news/news-columns/economy-of-indonesia-5.07-gdp-growth-in-full-year-2017/item8566?>

Jonathan Yuwono
President Commissioner



The Board of Commissioners shared the understanding that human resources play a key role in ensuring business sustainability. Therefore, developing human resources is of prime importance, and the Board believed the management of the human capital in 2017 was on track. There is, however, room for improvement, especially now that STP is an integrated telecommunication network infrastructure provider, not focusing its business as a tower operator only. The Board supports the decision to develop human resources further, and the strengthening of the value assessment to achieve KPI that we always expect.

Acknowledgment

The Board of Commissioners believes the Company remains on the right track, and any setback that comes our way is part of the cycle that we have anticipated and managed to mitigate. We believe in the following years, STP will continue to grow and as, in 2017, we strived for excellence. This year and the following period, we will commit to excellence and continue to lead this industry.

To all shareholders, customers and clients, and other stakeholders, please allow me, on behalf of everyone in the Board of Commissioners, to extend our deepest gratitude for the cooperation and trust shown throughout the year.

We also want to thank all employees for the commitment to the Company's vision and mission, and for the hard work in achieving the Company's targets.

We believe that with strong cooperation, we can continue to lead the market, achieve sustainable business growth, and achieve excellence.

Jakarta, 26 April 2018

Respectfully yours,

Jonathan Yuwono
President Commissioner

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PROFILE



1

Jonathan Yuwono
President Commissioner

Age 36 years old
Citizenship Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment
GMS May 23, 2017

Educational Background
2004 Obtained Bachelor of Arts in Economics from the University of Michigan Ann Arbor

Work Experience

- 2008 - Present** Director of PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprima
- 2010 - Present** Director of PT Jeje Yutrindo Utama
- 2010 - Present** Director of PT Asia Prima Packaging
- 2012 - Present** Director of PT Freshindo Marketama
- 2017 - Present** President Commisioner of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk



2

Ludwig Indrawan
Vice President Commissioner

Age 64 years old
Citizenship Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment

GMS May 22, 2014
EGMS May 29, 2015
GMS May 23, 2017

Educational Background

1976 Business Studies degree from Prahran College of Advance Education (CAE) (currently named as Swinburne University), Melbourne

Work Experience

1978 - 1982 Commenced his career at Challick Pte Limited, Singapore
1992 - 2007 Ran a property development business in New Zealand and Australia under Stags Leap dan Smart Homes Group
2007 - Present Managing Director of PT Smart Homes Anugrah, Surabaya
2013 - Present Vice President Commissioner of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

3

Muhamad Senang Sembiring
Independent Commissioner

Age 66 years old
Citizenship Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment

GMS May 22, 2014
EGMS May 29, 2015
GMS May 23, 2017

Educational Background

1996 Obtained Bachelor of Economics from Labora School of Management, Jakarta
1999 Obtained Master of Management from Labora School of Management, Jakarta

Work Experience

1974 - 1976 Commenced his career at Sailor, Brokerage & Management Co. New York, US
1976 - 1986 General Manager of PT Aqmar Oil Service Co, North Aceh
1988 - 1990 Marketing Director of PT Indotrim Hung Yuan Securities
1990 - 1991 Capital Market Manager of PT Bank Pelita
1991 - 1995 Marketing Director of PT Arya Prada Sekuritas
2000 - 2002 President Director of PT Mitra Investdana Sekurindo
2002 - 2007 Trade and Membership Director of Jakarta Stock Exchange
2007 - 2009 Trade and Development Director of Jakarta Stock Exchange
2009 - Present Executive Director of Yayasan Keanekaragamana Hayati Indonesia / KEHATI
2013 - Present Independent Commissioner of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.



4

Erry Firmansyah
Independent Commissioner

Age 62 years old
Citizenship Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment

GMS May 22, 2014
EGMS May 29, 2015
GMS May 23, 2017

Educational Background

1981 Obtained Bachelor of Economics from the University of Indonesia

Work Experience

1982 - 1984 Auditor at Price Waterhouse Coopers Indonesia
1998 - 2002 President Director of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia
2002 - 2007 President Director of Jakarta Stock Exchange
2007 - 2009 President Director of Jakarta Stock Exchange
2009 - 2014 Independent Commissioner of PT Elnusa Tbk.
2009 - 2015 President Commissioner of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia, Independent Commissioner of PT Astra International Tbk. and Independent Commissioner of PT Berau Coal Energy Tbk.
2012 - Present Independent Commissioner of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

5



Thong Thong Sennelius
Commissioner

Age 45 years old
Citizenship Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment

GMS May 22, 2014
EGMS May 29, 2015
GMS May 23, 2017

Educational Background

1994 Obtained Bachelor's Degree from Trisakti University, Jakarta
1997 Obtained Master of Business from Harvard University

Work Experience

1997 - 2002 Vice President of Morgan Stanley, New York and Singapore
2002 - 2005 Director of Synergy Capital Partners, Jakarta
2006 - 2011 Director of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.
2006 - Present Commissioner of PT Sekawan Abadi Prima
2006 - Present President Director of PT Jaring Lintas Indonesia
2009 - Present Director of PT Ciptadana Capital
2009 - Present Commissioner of PT Ciptadana Multifinance
2011 - Present Commissioner of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

**"Staying resilient in rising competition environment,
the Company is committed to excellence."**

Dear esteemed shareholders,

The year 2017 proved to be another year where we further cemented our position as one of the leading independent tower operators and an integrated telecommunication network infrastructure provider in Indonesia. We continued to report positive performance in 2017 and we believe that the Company remains on the right track in its efforts to achieve its target vision and mission.

Economic Growth and Industry Performance in 2017 and Prospect in 2018

The country's economy grew 5.07% in 2017, showing an increase from 5.03% in 2016. Despite the slight increase, Indonesia's economic fared better than some other countries in the region. As for the telecommunication industry, the industry grew rapidly by 9.8% up to the third quarter of 2017 – the highest record among all other industries – and is expected to grow between 9-10% in 2018.

Indonesia remains a potential market for mobile telecommunication industry given the country's young population, continuing increase of internet penetration, rapid development of the digital economy, and high growth of smartphone users. With the adoption of the fourth-generation long-term evolution (4G LTE) network in the country entering its second year, there is still ample legroom for the industry to grow.

Throughout 2017, the government focuses on the development

of infrastructure projects in order to accelerate the growth of the country's economy. The telecommunication industry also rode the wave of development which offered many potential opportunities but also presented challenges at the same time.

To note, the telecommunication infrastructure in the country is not thoroughly adequate to connect all corners of the country even though telecommunication operators have continued to improve their services, both the coverage and the quality of the communication. And even though Indonesia has entered the 4G LTE era, many telecommunication companies still relied on their 3G services to cater to the needs for telecommunication in the far-flung regions in the country.

In 2017, we also see telecommunication companies in the country continued to focus on improving their network as data consumptions continued to rise. In the long run, as the need for data service grows, network quality will even be in the main strategy for companies.

Company Business Strategy and Performance

In 2017, STP recorded Rp1,908.5 billion in revenue, an increase of 4.8% from Rp1,821.4 billion in revenue the Company earned in 2016. Our EBITDA reached Rp1,646.1 billion, a 5.9% increase from the EBITDA we recorded in 2016. Our EBITDA margin for 2017 reached 86.2%, compared to EBITDA margin of 85.3% in 2016.

Nobel Tanihaha
President Director

Going forward, we will keep focusing on strengthening our core competencies and sustaining our profitable growth through continuous innovation, quality improvement and our commitment. Supported with our excellent track records, we are optimistic with the Company's ability in staying resilient in rising competition environment while constantly "Committed to Excellence".

Good Corporate Governance

We remain committed to consistently improve the quality of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) implementation to ensure long-term business continuity of the Company. GCG was implemented in all levels of the Company's operation, including decision making processes, control systems and standard operating procedures. We continued to improve our policies and governance infrastructure to bring a systematic, disciplined approach in evaluating and improving the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control process.

The Change of Composition of within Members of the Board of Directors

In 2017, there was a change in the composition of STP's Board of Directors, which was approved by the shareholders during the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) on May 23, 2017. Hence, the current composition of the Board of Directors of the Company are changed to be as follows:

Nobel Tanihaha	President Director
Juliawati Gunawan	Director
Tommy Gustavi Utomo	Independent Director



Acknowledgment

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I'd like to express our highest appreciation to the customers, shareholders and stakeholders. I also want to thank everyone working in the Company for all the work and effort. Every member of the Board of Directors believes that the Company is on the right track in its transformation and is ready to enter a new phase which will deliver STP to a new level of success, for we are always committed to excellence.

Jakarta, 26 April 2018
Respectfully yours,

Nobel Tanihaha
President Director

BOARD OF DIRECTORS PROFILE



1

Nobel Tanihaha
President Director

Age 43 years old
Citizenship Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment

GMS May 22, 2014
EGMS May 29, 2015
GMS May 23, 2017

Scope of Assignment

Responsible for entire operational and business development of the Company

Educational Background

1996 Obtained Bachelor of Scince from University of Southern California

Work Experience

1997 - 2000 Director of Vikay Group engaging in property
2006 - Present Director of PT Sekawan Abadi Prima
2006 - Present Director of PT Jaring Lintas Indonesia
2007 - Present Director of PT Kharisma Agung Grahanusa
2006 - Present Director of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.



2

Juliawati Gunawan
Director

Age 47 years old
Citizenship Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment

GMS May 22, 2014
EGMS May 29, 2015
GMS May 23, 2017

Scope of Assignment

Managing the Company's financial aspect

Educational Background

1993 Obtained Bachelor of Economics majoring in Accounting from Tarumanagara University

Work Experience

1992 - 2003	Auditor and Consultant at Prasetio, Utomo & Co (Andersen Worldwide Indonesia) and Ernst & Young Indonesia
2009 - June 2011	Financial Controller of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.
June 2011 - Present	Director of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.



Tommy Gustavi Utomo
Independent Director

Age 48 years old
Citizenship Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment
GMS May 22, 2014
EGMS May 29, 2015
GMS May 23, 2017

Scope of Assignment
Managing project implementation and development

Educational Background
1994 Obtained Bachelor of Economics from Gajah Mada University, Yogyakarta
2006 Obtained Master of International Business from University of Indonesia, Jakarta

Work Experience
1995 - 1998 Commenced his career at Bangun Cipta Sarana Group
1998 - 2004 Worked at Sahid International Group and PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk.
2004 - 2006 Worked at PT Netwave Multi Media
2006 - 2012 General Manager of Project Site Acquisition at PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk.
2012 - 2013 Head of Property Management Department of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.
2013 - Present Director of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT 2017

The Board of Commissioner and Board of Director's Statement on Responsibility for Annual Report 2017 of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that all information in PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk. 2017 Annual Report has been fully stated and we take full responsibility for the validity of the contents of the Company's Annual Report

Jakarta, April 26, 2018

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Jonathan Yuwono
President Commissioner

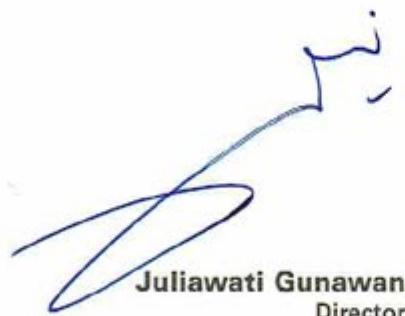
Ludwig Indrawan
Vice President Commissioner

Thong Thong Sennelius
Commissioner

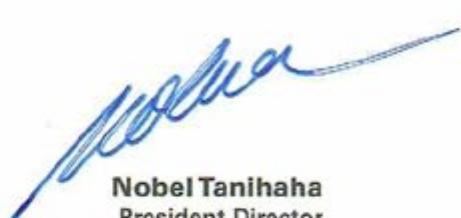
Erry Firmansyah
Independent Commissioner

Muhamad Senang Sembiring
Independent Commissioner

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Juliawati Gunawan
Director



Nobel Tanihaha
President Director



Tommy Gustavi Utomo
Independent Director



Annual Report 2017
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

COMPANY PROFILE

03



CORPORATE IDENTITY



Company Name	PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.
Primary Business	PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk. focuses its business as an independent telecommunication infrastructure provider which leases and manages telecommunication sites and fiber optic network services, either directly or through subsidiaries.
Company Status	Public Company
Incorporation Date	27 September 2006
Incorporation Legal Base	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deed of Establishment No.5 dated 25 July 2006, made before Ridjqi Nurdiani, SH, Notary in Bekasi. 2. Decree of Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No.W8-00259 HT.01.01-TH.2006 dated 27 September 2006. 3. Company Registration No.090515156159 registered at Central Jakarta Company Registration Office under No.1187/BH.09.05/V/2007 dated 16 May 2007. 4. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia (BNRI) No.73 dated 11 September 2007, Supplement No. 9241.
Ticker	SUPR
Stock Exchange	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Authorized Capital	2,000,000,000 Shares or equivalent to Rp200,000,000,000
Issued & Fully Paid Up Capital	Rp113,757,969,800 (one hundred thirteen billion, seven hundred and fifty seven million, nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand, eight hundred Rupiah)
Investors Relation	<p>T : +62 21 5794 0688 F : +62 21 5795 0077 E : corporate.secretary@stptower.com</p>

Company Address

Headquarter	Bandung Branch Office	
Rukan Permata Senayan Blok C01-02 Grogol Utara, Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta 12210, Indonesia	Jl. Ibrahim Adjie No. 402 Kiaracondong - Bandung 40275	T : +62 22 733 3328 F : +62 22 733 3329
Contact Details	Medan Branch Office	
Phone : 62 (21) 57940688 Fax. : 62 (21) 57950077 24-hours help desk: 0-800-140-1380 (toll free)	Komplek Centrium No. 53 Jl. Brigjend Katamso, Medan 20151	T : +62 61 8881 6041 F : +62 61 8881 5874
E-mail : corporate.secretary@stptower.com Website: www.stptower.com	Surabaya Branch Office	
	Ruko Darmo Square B10 Jl. Raya Darmo No. 54-56 Surabaya	T : +62 31 5677996 F : +62 31 5679006

VISION AND MISSION

Vision	To create value and make a difference.
Mission	To sustain profitable growth through innovation, quality and commitment.
Company's Work Culture	In running our day-to-day business activities, the Management urged all employees to always instill the Company's core values as well as to implement a work culture that is dynamic and innovative, whereby each individual prioritizing end result (result oriented) by collaborating and contributing to the team's performance.

CORPORATE VALUES

Core Values	TRUSTWORTHY	DYNAMIC	FUN	INNOVATIVE	TEAMWORK
We have to be reliable and credible in our thoughts, words and actions.	We embrace change; act with full enthusiasm and confidence.	We bring fun into work.	We take initiative to always be creative in finding effective solutions in everything we do.	We collaborate and synergize to achieve common goals and a shared vision.	
Key Behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loyal. • Commitment. • Honest. • Competent. • Sense of ownership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think fast & act intelligently. • Confidence. • Self driven & proactive. • Adaptable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring joy to others • Work with interest (passionate). • Positive thinking/ optimistic. • Work life balance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on solutions. • Continuous improvement. • Dare to be different. • Think forward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective communication. • Respect, support & trust each other. • Willingness to share. • Positive contribution.

ABOUT STP

PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk. (STP) was founded in 2006, and is now one of the leading independent tower companies in Indonesia in terms of number of telecommunication towers. The Company's core business initially focused on leasing out spaces for antennas and supporting equipment at its multi-tenant tower sites for Indonesian mobile telecommunication operators for base transceiver station (BTS) under long-term lease agreement with average contractual term of 10 years. To date, the Company extends its infrastructure services to also provide access to capacity on the Company's fiber optic backhaul network and indoor distributed antenna system (DAS) networks in shopping malls and office buildings located in major urban areas. The Company's strategic movement was carried out in line with the Company's transformation process underway, that has been progressing since 2012, to becoming an integrated telecommunication network infrastructure provider company in Indonesia.

The Company believes that the leasing of tower space and the provision of fiber optic backhaul capacity have strong potential for significantly contributing to Indonesia's continued growth,

which is in line with the mission of telecommunications operators who seek to meet the increasing demand for network capacity and coverage, while controlling their capital expenditures. The Company is confident that the demand for fiber optic backhaul capacity will continue to grow as a result of increased demand for mobile data services.

The Company operates telecommunications tower assets in all the 34 provinces in Indonesia, where 92% of the Company's telecommunications tower sites are located in Java and Sumatra, two islands with the highest population density in Indonesia. As of December 31, 2017, the Company owned and operated 6,935 tower sites across Indonesia with a total of 6,895 towers comprising 6,333 macro towers and 562 microcell poles, with 11,416 tenancies, for a tenancy ratio of 1.71x. Besides, the Company also operated 2 shelter-only sites, 39 indoor DAS networks, and 2,847 km of fiber optic networks throughout Indonesia, including 1,574 km in the Greater Jakarta Region.

MILESTONE

2006

The Company was incorporated on 27th September named PT SolusiTunas Pratama.

2007

Acquired 528 telecommunications towers and sub-leased indirectly to PT Axis Telecom.

2008

- The Company began its commercial operations.
- Signed a Master Lease Agreement (MLA) with PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk.

2009

- Acquired 543 towers portfolio from PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk.
- Signed MLA(s) with PT Indosat Tbk., PT Smart Telecom Tbk., PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. and PT Telekomunikasi Seluler.

2010

- Signed MLA(s) with PT Axis Telekom Indonesia, PT XL Axiata Tbk (XL), PT First Media Tbk, and PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia (previously was PT Hutchison CP Telecommunications).
- Acquired 27 telecommunications towers from an independent tower provider company.

2011

- Obtained a syndicated loan facility with total facility of Rp1.08 trillion.
- Conducted Initial Public Offering of 100 million new shares at Rp3,400 per share with total proceeds (before deduction on the price of issuance) amounted to Rp340 billion.
- Listed its shares on Indonesian Stock Exchange in October 2011.
- Acquired 100% of share ownership of PT Sarana Inti Persada, a Bandung base independent tower provider company who owned 149 telecommunications towers, to date.
- Acquired 27 telecommunications towers from independent tower provider companies.

2012

- Expanded its business to fiber optic networks and microcell pole (Outdoor DAS).
- Conducted Limited Public Offering I of 135 million new shares at Rp4,800 per share with 59.4 million warrants attachment. Total proceeds (before deduction on the price of issuance) of the new shares and conversion of warrants were amounted to Rp933 billion.
- Acquired 521 telecommunications towers from PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia and from other independent tower providers.

2015

- Carried out Limited Public Offering II of 343,165,024 new shares at Rp7,000 per share. Total fund proceeds obtained from (before deducted from emission charge) amounted to Rp2,402,155,168,000 (full Rupiah).
- Issued bonds that amounted to US\$300,000,000 of 6.25% Senior Notes Due 2020 totaling US\$300 million, as listed on Singapore Stock Exchange (SGX).
- Signed a syndicated loan facility agreement through Term Loan Facility that amounted to US\$315 million and a Revolving Credit Facility that amounted to US\$10 million and Rp530 billion.

2013

- The Company expanded its business as Indoor Distributed Antenna System (Indoor DAS).
- Obtained syndicated loan facility with total facility of US\$192.5 million and Rp1.3 trillion, which partially was used to refinance the previous syndicated loan facility obtained in 2011 while the remaining amount was allocated for capital expenditure and working capital.
- Acquired 493 telecommunications towers from independent tower provider companies.

2016

- As part of the Company's Transformation program, through a total improvement approach, STP redesigned the Company's Core Values by adding 1 (one) new core value and now becomes: Innovative, Dynamic, Positive, Trustworthy, Fun, Reliable.
- On 19th September, the Company completed a Debt Refinancing for the year 2015 syndicated loan facilities with US\$225 million US\$ term loan, Rp1,050 billion IDR term loan and Rp580 billion IDR revolving facilities.

2014

- The Company acquired 3,500 telecommunications towers from PT XL Axiata and 142 telecommunications towers from independent tower companies.
- On 19th December, the Company received Effective Statement from Financial Service Authority to conduct the Company's Limited Public Offering II.

2017

- In January, the Company has done prepayment for its IDR revolving loan amounting to Rp100 billion.
- In April, the Company has made partial repayment of Term Loan US\$ and Term Loan IDR amounting to US\$17 million and Rp80 billion, respectively.

NAME AND ADDRESSES OF SUBSIDIARIES AND REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

Headquarter	Bandung Branch Office
Rukan Permata Senayan Blok C01-02 Grogol Utara, Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta 12210, Indonesia Phone : 62 (21) 57940688 Fax. : 62 (21) 57950077 24-hours help desk: 0-800-140-1380 (toll free) Website : www.stptower.com	Jl. Ibrahim Adjie No. 402 Kiaracondong - Bandung 40275 T : +62 22 733 3328 F : +62 22 733 3329
Medan Branch Office	
	Komplek Centrium No. 53 Jl. Brigjend Katamso, Medan 20151 T : +62 61 8881 6041 F : +62 61 8881 5874

SUBSIDIARIES

PT Bit Teknologi Nusantara	PT Broadband Wahana Asia
Perkantoran Permata Senayan Blok C1 Jl. Tentara Pelajar, Jakarta 12210	T +62 21 5794 0688 F +62 21 5794 1278 www.bit-teknologi.com
PT Sarana Inti Persada	PT Rekajasa Akses
Jl. Ibrahim Adjie No. 402 Kiaracondong – Bandung, Jawa Barat 40275	T +62 22 733 3328 F +62 22 733 3329
PT Platinum Teknologi	Kharisma Agung Pte. Ltd.
Perkantoran Permata Senayan Blok C23 Lt. 3 Jl. Tentara Pelajar, Jakarta 12210	37 Keppel Road #01-03 Tanjong Pagar Distripark, Singapore 089064
PT Gema Dwimitra Persada	Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd.
Perkantoran Permata Senayan Blok C1 Jl. Tentara Pelajar, Jakarta 12210	8 Cross Street #10-00 PWC Building, Singapore 048424

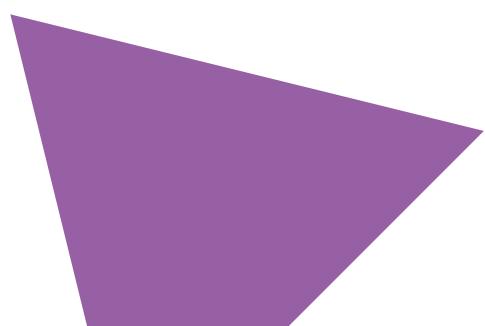
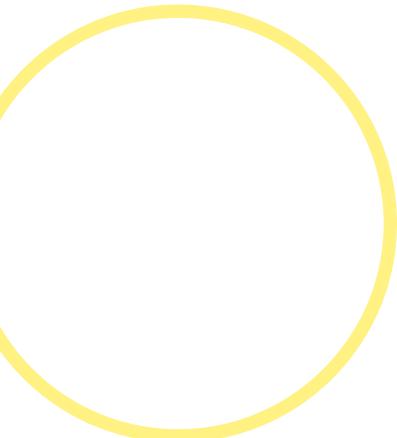
SUBSIDIARIES AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

NO.	Subsidiary	Core Business	Direct and Indirect Share Ownership (%)	Year of Ownership
Direct				
1.	PT Sarana Inti Persada	Management nad Leasing of BTS Towers	100.0	2011
2.	PT Platinum Teknologi	Investment	100.0	2012
3.	Pratama Agung Pte Ltd	Investment	100.0	2013
4.	PT Broadband Wahana Asia	Investment	100.0	2016
Indirect				
1.	PT Gema Dwimitra Persada (through PT Platinum Teknologi)	Trade	100.0	2012
2.	PT Bit Teknologi Nusantara (through PT Gema Dwimitra Persada and PT Platinum Teknologi)	Leasing of Microcell and Fiber Optik Network Services	100.0	2012
3.	Kharisma Agung Pte Ltd (through Pratama Agung Pte Ltd)	Trade	100.0	2012
4.	PT Rekajasa Akses (through PT Broadband Wahana Asia)	Data Network Services Provider	75.0	2016

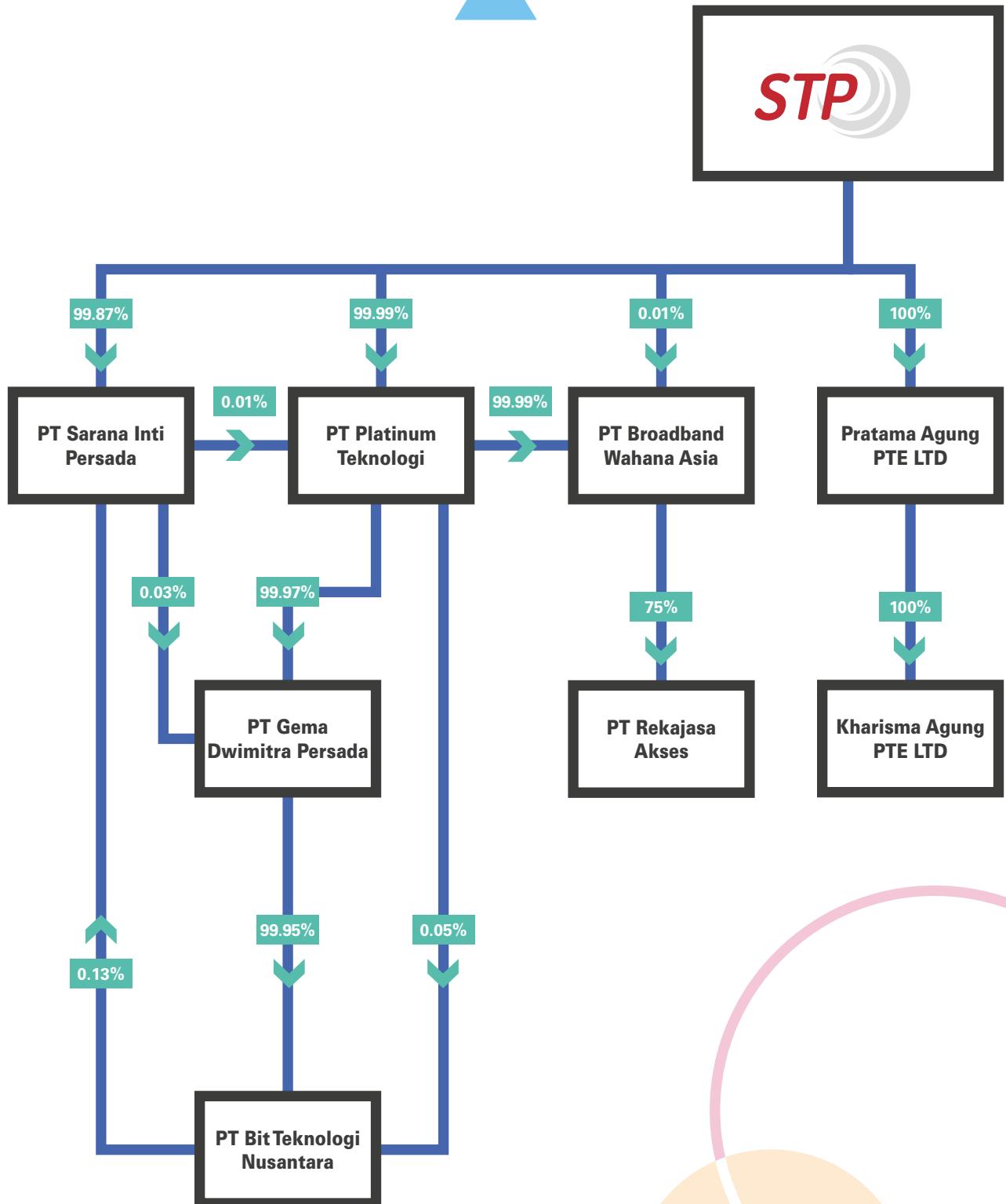
COMPOSITION OF SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholders	As of December 31, 2017			As of December 31, 2016		
	Total Shares	Nominal Value (in Full Rupiah)	%	Total Shares	Nominal Value (in Full Rupiah)	%
Share Capital	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000		2,000,000,000	200,000,000,000	
PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprima	491,384,554	49,138,455,400	43.20	491,384,554	49,138,455,400	43.20
Cahaya Anugerah Nusantara Holdings Ltd	290,228,868	29,022,886,800	25.51	290,228,868	29,022,886,800	25.51
Juliawati Gunawan (Director)	359,596	35,959,600	0.03	359,596	35,959,600	0.03
Eko Abdurrahman Saleh (Director (May 2014 – May 2017))	-	-	-	50,400	5,040,000	0.00
Public (below 5%)	355,606,680	35,560,668,000	31.26	355,556,280	35,555,628,000	31.26
Issued and Paid-up Capital	1,137,579,698	113,757,969,800	100.00	1,137,579,698	113,757,969,800	100.00

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



THE GROUP STRUCTURE



PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

STTD: No.212/BL/STTD-AP/2012 tanggal 17 Desember 2012

Membership of Associations: Member of IAPI No. 1546

Letter of Appointment: 0081014/BNA/104/EL dated October 2, 2014

Amir Abadi Jusuf, Aryanto, Mawar & Rekan (Member Firm of RSM Network)

Plaza ASIA Lantai 10
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 59
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia
T : +62 21 5140 1340
F : +62 21 5140 1350

Duties and functions of Public Accountant refers to the auditing standards established by IAPI (Indonesian Institute of Public Accountants), which is to carry out audits in accordance with the auditing standards established by the Indonesian Institute of Public Accountants. In the standards, it is stated that Certified Public Accountants are required to plan and perform audit procedures to obtain reasonable assurance for Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement. Audit performed by Public Accountant includes audit on the examination of evidence that supports the number and disclosure in the Financial Statements as well as assessment on accounting principles that are used and significant estimates made by management, as well as assessment on the overall presentation of financial statements.

Public Accountant is responsible for the opinion expressed in the Consolidated Financial Statements based on the audit performed.

LEGAL CONSULTANT

STTD: No.531/BL/STTDKH/2008

Membership of Associations: No.200817

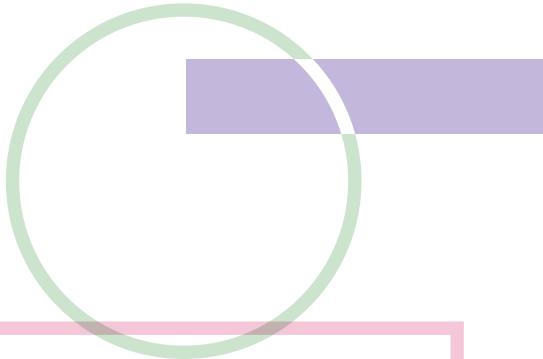
Letter of Appointment : 048/DIR-STP/X/2014 dated October 23, 2014

Hiswara Bunjamin & Tandjung

Gedung BRI II Lt. 23
Jl Jendral Sudirman Kav. 44-46
Jakarta 10210, Indonesia
T : +62 21 574 4010
F : +62 21 574 4670

Duties and functions of Legal Consultant are in accordance with the professional standards and prevailing capital market regulations in order to implement transparency principle, namely to perform due diligence on fact about the Company. Results of the examination is published in the Due Diligence Report containing explanation on the Company from a legal perspective which will become the basis and an integral part of the Legal Opinion given objectively and independently in accordance with the code of conduct, professional standards, and the prevailing market regulations.





NOTARY

Rini Yulianti, S.H.

Jl. H. Naman Raya No. 31
Pondok Kelapa
Jakarta 13450

T : +62 21 864 1170

STTD: No.90/BL/STTD-N/2007

Membership of Associations: Based on Information Letter No.06/
Angg-INI/PD-Jak-Tim/XI/2010 dated November 2, 2010

Letter of Appointment: 048A/DIR-STP/X/2014 dated October 23, 2014

Duties and functions of Notary are in accordance with the prevailing Code of Ethics of Notary, namely to create deeds on Minutes of Company General Meeting of Shareholders and agreements related to PUT II, based on Notary Regulations and Code of Ethics of Notaries as well as to attend meetings on the discussion regarding PUT II, except meetings on finance, pricing, and marketing strategies.

SHARE REGISTRAR

PT Raya Saham Registra

Gedung Plaza Sentral Lt. 2
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav.47-48
Jakarta 12930

T : +62 21 252 5666
F : +62 21 252 5028

STTD : No.Kep-79/PM/1991 dated September 18, 1991 on behalf of PT Risjad Salim Registra

Membership of Associations: Indonesia Share Registrar No.ABI/
IV/2011-004

Letter of Appointment: 048B/DIR-STP/X/2014 dated October 23, 2014

Duties and functions of Share Registrar are in accordance with the Professional Standards of Share Registrar and Capital Market Regulations, namely to conduct administration on the List of Shareholders, calculate Pre-emptive Rights, distribute Preemptive Rights, administer the implementation of Pre-emptive Rights, deposit of shares resulting from the implementation of Pre-emptive Rights into the electronic system, carry out allotment, issue of allotment confirmation form, present report on the implementation of Pre-emptive Rights and issue collective share certificate.

The Capital Market Supporting Professionals and Institutions hereby declare that they are not affiliated with the Company, both directly and indirectly, as defined in the Capital Market Law.

AWARDS & CERTIFICATIONS



Indonesia Best New Emitter 2013

Date of Attainment

July 9, 2013

Organizer/Host

Warta Ekonomi



The Best Tower Building Company of the Year

Date of Attainment

November 1, 2013

Activity

Indonesian Platinum and Best Corporate Award 2013 (IPBCA) – Tribute for Company Business Leader, Entrepreneur, Best Figure and Educator

Organizer/Host

9 Media Bersama



Most Powerful & Valuable Company 2014

Category

Non – Building Constructions (Infrastructure)

Date of Attainment

November 26, 2014

Organizer/Host

Warta Ekonomi



Ranked 7th Non-Building Constructors 2014

Date of Attainment

August 29, 2014

Activity

Anugerah Perusahaan Tbk. Indonesia 2014

Organizer/Host

Economic Review

ECONOMIC REVIEW



PT. SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk.
Perusahaan Penyediaan Telekomunikasi
Independen Terbaik



**The Best Independent
Telecommunications Infrastructure
Company 2014**

Date of Attainment

August 29, 2014

Activity

Anugerah Perusahaan Tbk. Indonesia 2014

Organizer/Host

Economic Review



In 2016, the Company was awarded '**Ranked 94th in Most Valuable Indonesian Brands 2016 with a US\$ 17 million Brand Value & A- Brand Rating'**

Date of Attainment

July 13, 2016

Organizer/Host

Brand Finance plc



**Ranked 87th Most Valuable
Indonesian Brands 2015
& US\$21 mil Brand Value & A+**

Date of Attainment

October 16, 2015

Organizer/Host

Brand Finance plc



**Most Powerful Company
2017**

Date of Attainment

October 27, 2017

Activity

2nd Indonesia Most Powerful Companies Award

Organizer/Host

Warta Ekonomi



**100 Fastest Growing Companies
2017**

Date of Attainment

January 25, 2018

Organizer/Host

Info Bank



Annual Report 2017
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

O 4



OPERATIONAL REVIEW

In 2017, PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk. strengthened its position as one of the leading independent tower infrastructure providers

in Indonesia. The development of the Company's asset portfolio during the last three years is presented in the table below:

Strategic Asset Portfolio	2017	2016	2015
Portfolio Tower Site¹⁾			
Macro Tower Site	6,333	6,349	6,243
Microcell Poles Site	562	549	431
Number of Tower Sites	6,895	6,898	6,674
Portfolio Non-Tower Site			
Shelter Only Site	2	2	469
Indoor DAS Site ²⁾	38	39	38
Fibre Optic Cable Network (km)	2,847	2,712	2,541
Tower Site Lease			
Tower Tenancy Ratio	1.71x	1.65x	1.69x
Portfolio Non-Tower Lease			
Shelter Only Site	2	2	469
Indoor DAS Site	63	81	70



1) By the end of 2016, a total of 312 towers were only leased by PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk. and PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk. as the sole tenants, which have been taken out from the Company's asset portfolio report

2) Calculated on the base of number of building

In 2017, The Company focused on the growth of its tower portfolio and fiber optic backhaul capacity to fulfill the demand for network capacity in urban areas, whereby the revenues came from four largest and most reputable telecommunication operators in Indonesia namely PT XL Axiata Tbk., PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia, Telkom Group dan PT Indosat Tbk. Currently, the Company operates its towers in all 34 provinces across Indonesia, mostly located on Sumatra and Java islands, the most densely populated areas in Indonesia.

The Company believes that the tower leasing and providing fiber optic backhaul capacity has significant potential in contributing to Indonesia's sustainable growth, while controlling their capital expenditure budget.

Therefore, the Company strives to maintain a prudent approach to the construction and acquisition of new towers and fiber optic network capacity. The Company will conduct construction and acquisitions only if both steps are able to meet the criteria, including potential return and investment for future leases,

easily integrated with the Company's current infrastructure, and have added values and advantages for potential customers.

The Company will also remain focused on the potential tower collocation in the future. The Company sees this step as giving positive financial benefits since the cost of adding new tenants to existing towers tends to be relatively lower. The Company also believes that the demand for fiber optic network capacity will continue to grow as a result of the increasing demand for the Internet network, especially with the growth of 3G and 4G LTE (Long Term Evolution).

In addition to the tower asset portfolio, the Company also has land fiber optic cables across several major cities in Indonesia, namely Jakarta, Bogor, Bandung, Surabaya and Medan. In addition to the fiber optic cable network, the Company also has submarine fiber optic networks connecting Java - Kalimantan, Java - Sumatra and Batam - Singapore.



In the future, by taking into account the portfolio combination plus other strategic assets such as towers and fiber optic cable networks and strategic licenses owned by the Company, the Company will focus more on core business, which is the provision of integrated telecommunication network infrastructure in Indonesia. The effort to expand the Company's business is

based on the belief that in years to come, the growing trend toward a 'digital society' will definitely require comprehensive infrastructure, as the Management believes that the Company will be one of the companies who are ready to provide required infrastructures in line with technology advancement as well as the development of a national telecommunications industry.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(In Billions of Rupiah, unless stated otherwise)

Description	2017	2016 ¹⁾	Growth 2016-2017 (%)
Operating Revenue	1,908.5	1,821.4	4.8
Gross Profit	1,470.0	1,372.8	7.1
Operating Profit	1,309.6	1,212.7	8.0
EBITDA	1,646.1	1,553.7	5.9
Profit (Loss) For the Year	331.0	312.5	5.9
Comprehensive Profit (Loss) For the Year	(589.7)	(134.2)	(339.4)

Revenue

The Company's operating revenue derived primarily from leasing of infrastructure to customers, which consists of telecommunications tower leasing, rental of indoor DAS infrastructure for buildings and rental and usage of fiber optic network infrastructure capacity.

The Company's revenue in 2017 increased by 4.8% to Rp1,908.5 billion compared to its revenue in 2016. This was due to an increase in the tenancy ratio to 1.71x compared to 1.65x in 2016.

Throughout the year 2017, the Company managed to record an increase in credit quality of its customers, approximately 89% of the Company's revenue in 2017 came from four largest telecommunications operators in Indonesia, namely PT XL Axiata Tbk., PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia, Telkom Group (including PT Telekomunikasi Selular and revenue from reseller with PT Telekomunikasi Selular as end consumer) and PT Indosat Tbk. Strong credit quality of our customers plus stable and clear long-term cash flow are key factors and a comparative advantage to our business continuity.

Below is a table of the Company's revenue based on customers:

(In Billions of Rupiah)

Description	2017	(%)	2016	(%)
PT XL Axiata Tbk. (XL)	784.5	41.1	782.3	43.0
PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia (H3I)	391.8	20.5	395.7	21.7
PT Telekomunikasi Seluler (Telkomsel)	333.5	17.5	254.4	14.0
PT Indosat Tbk. (Indosat)	126.4	6.6	123.0	6.8
PT Internux (Internux)	86.8	4.5	99.8	5.5
PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk. (Smartfren)	91.4	4.8	73.3	4.0
PT Daya Mitra Telekomunikasi (DMT)	38.9	2.0	34.9	1.9
PT Putra Agra Binangun (PAB)	17.3	0.9	16.4	0.9
Others	37.8	2.0	41.7	2.3
Total	1,908.5	100.0	1,821.4	100.0

1) Due to the adoption of the new ISAK and PSAK, the Company has restated its consolidated financial statement for the year ended on December 31, 2016 by applying ISAK 31 and PSAK 13 in a retrospective manner

Cost of Revenue

Total cost of revenue in 2017 decreased by 2.2% from 2016, primarily due to depreciation of fixed assets and maintenance and repair expenses.

The following table shows the details of Company's cost of revenues:

(In Billions of Rupiah)

Description	2017	% To Revenue	2016	% To Revenue	Growth 2016-2017 (%)
Depreciation and Amortization:					
Ground Leases	160.4	8.4	142.7	7.8	12.4
Permits and Others	16.2	1.0	25.5	1.4	(36.5)
Depreciation of Property and Equipment	137.1	7.2	150.3	8.3	(8.8)
Sub Total	313.6	16.4	318.5	17.5	(1.5)
Other Cost of Revenues:					
Repairs and Maintenance Expenses	83.8	4.4	88.2	4.8	(5.0)
Security Services and Others	41.7	2.2	42.0	2.3	(0.7)
Sub Total	125.2	6.6	130.2	7.1	(3.8)
Total Cost of Revenues	438.8	23.0	448.7	24.6	(2.2)

The largest component in cost of revenues is Depreciation and Amortization Expense where the expense is non-cash expense. Land amortization expense represents amortization of prepaid land lease to landowners for the establishment of telecommunication towers of the Company. Land lease expenses is amortized over the lease period in accordance with the prevailing lease agreement. Amortization Licensing and Others Expenses are amortization of license fees in accordance with the permit's term. Depreciation Expense of Fixed Assets represents depreciation expense of telecommunications and fiber optic network along with the supporting facilities, depreciation expense of Indoor DAS network installation and other fixed assets.

Maintenance and Repair Expenses and Security and Other Services represent operating expenses related to the operation of Company's leased assets to customers.

Gross profit

The Company's gross profit is the result of revenue minus cost of revenue. In 2017, the Company recorded a gross profit of Rp1,470.0 billion, an increase by 7.1% from Rp1,372.7 billion in 2016. Therefore, the gross profit margin increased to 77.0% from 75.4 % in 2016.

Operating expense

Overall, the Company's operating expenses in 2017 amounted to Rp160.0 billion, the same result with operating expense in 2016.

The Company's operating expenses mainly came from salaries and allowances. Salaries and benefits expense in 2017 increased by 5.8% compared to 2016, primarily due to an increase in the employees' annual salaries.

The following table shows the details of Company's operating expense:

(In Billions of Rupiah)					
Description	2017	% To Revenue	2016 ¹⁾	% To Revenue	Growth 2016-2017 (%)
Depreciation and Amortization:					
Amortization	14.0	0.7	11.9	0.7	17.6
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	8.8	0.5	10.6	0.5	(17.0)
Sub Total	22.8	1.2	22.5	1.2	1.3
Other Operating Expenses:					
Salaries and Allowances	104.8	5.5	100.7	5.5	4.1
Office Supplies and Other Expenses	8.6	0.5	11.9	0.7	(27.7)
Travel and Accommodation	8.1	0.4	9.4	0.5	(13.8)
Marketing	4.9	0.3	6.2	0.3	(21.0)
Post-Employment Benefits	6.9	0.4	4.9	0.3	40.8
Professional Fee	4.0	0.2	4.5	0.3	(11.1)
Sub Total	137.6	7.2	137.5	7.6	0.0
Total of Operating Expense	160.2	8.4	160.0	8.8	0.0

Operating Profit

In 2017, the Company's operating profit increased by 8.0% to Rp1,309.6 billion from 2016. This was due to decrease in cost of revenues and stagnant operating expenses if compared to revenue growth. Therefore, operating profit margin increased to 68.6% in 2017 compared to operating profit margin in 2016.

EBITDA

EBITDA is calculated from operating profit plus depreciation and amortization. In 2017, EBITDA stood at Rp1,646.1 billion, an increase of 5.9% compared to Rp1,533.7 billion of EBITDA in 2016. The EBITDA margin stood at 86.2% in 2016 compared to 85.3% in 2016 .

1) Restated

Other Income (Expenses) - Net

(In Billions of Rupiah, unless stated otherwise)

Description	2017	2016	Growth 2016-2017 (%)
Interest Income	20.1	15.7	28.0
Financial Charges	(1,002.1)	(1,005.1)	(0.3)
Others - Net	(116.4)	297.7	nm
Total of Other Income (Expenses) - Net	(1,098.4)	(691.7)	58.8

The increase in other expenses - Net was due to loss on dismantle and disposal of fixed assets amounted to Rp67.4 billion and penalty expenses amounted to Rp14.9 billion.

Profit (Loss) For the Year

The Company recorded current profit of Rp331.0 billion in 2017 compared to 2016's current profit with Rp312.5 billion.

FINANCIAL RATIO

Deskripsi	2017	2016 ¹	2015
Revenue Growth (%)	4.8	2.0	66.6
EBITDA Growth (%)	5.9	1.3	72.7
Gross Profit Margin (%)	77.0	75.4	81.9
EBITDA Margin (%)	86.2	85.3	85.9
Operating Profit Margin (%)	68.6	66.6	74.5
Profit (Loss) Margin for the Year (%)	17.3	17.2	7.7

¹) Restated

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(In Billions of Rupiah, unless stated otherwise)

Description	2017	2016 ¹⁾	Growth 2016-2017 (%)
Current Asset	2,038.9	2,566.8	(20.6)
Non-Current Asset	10,571.2	11,452.5	(7.7)
Total Asset	12,610.1	14,019.3	(10.1)
Short-Term Liability	821.2	1,094.3	(25.0)
Long-Term Liability	7,695.5	8,242.0	(6.6)
Total Liability	8,516.7	9,336.2	(8.8)
Total Equity	4,093.4	4,683.1	(12.6)

Current Asset

As of December 31, 2017, total current asset decreased by 20.6% to Rp2,089.9 billion, compared to total current asset per December 31, 2016. This decrease was primarily due to decrease in trade receivables for Rp754.9 billion on December 31, 2017 compared to Rp958.1 billion on December 31, 2016.

Non- Current Asset

As of December 31, 2017, non-current asset was recorded at Rp10,571.2 billion, a decrease of 7.7% compared to Rp11,452.5 billion at the end of 2016. This decrease was primarily due to the decrease in derivative receivables amounting to Rp265.8 billion on December 31, 2017 compared to Rp539.1 billion on December 31, 2016.

Total Asset

Based on the results of current asset and non-current asset as described above, the Company's asset stood at Rp12,610.1 billion as of December 31, 2017, or decreased by 10.1% compared to total asset of Rp14,019.3 billion on December 31, 2016.

Short-Term Liability

As of December 31, 2017, short-term liability stood at Rp821.2 billion, or decreased by 25.0% from Rp1,094.3 billion on December 31, 2016. This decrease was mainly due to two factors: (i) repayment of

short-term loan amounting to Rp100 billion and (ii) decrease in deferred income recorded at Rp615.4 billion as of December 31, 2017 compared to Rp732.4 billion on December 31, 2016.

Long-Term Liability

The Company's long-term liability decreased by 8.8% to Rp8,516.7 billion in 2017 from Rp9,336.2 billion in 2016.

In February 2018, the Company entered into a Loan agreement in the form of USD Term Loan facility amounting to USD297,000,000 and IDR Term Loan and Revolving Loan facilities amounting to Rp3,850 billion.

This facility will be used to refinance all of the Company's obligations, namely (i) USD Term Loan amounting to USD208,000,000 and IDR Term Loan and Revolving Loan facilities amounting to Rp970 billion and (ii) USD300,000,000 bonds.

1) Restated

Equity

Details of Equity on December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows

(In Billions of Rupiah, unless stated otherwise)

Description	2017	2016 ¹⁾	Growth 2016-2017 (%)
Share Capital	113.7	113.7	-
Additional Paid-in Capital - Net	3,589.8	3,589.8	-
Retained Earnings	509.5	925.6	(45.0)
Other Comprehensive Income (Reclassified)	(119.6)	53.9	nm
Total Equity	4,093.4	4,683.1	(12.6)

Total equity decreased by 12.6% from Rp4,683.1 billion on December 31, 2016 to Rp4,093.4 billion as of December 31, 2017. This decrease was primarily due to other comprehensive losses of Rp119.6 billion as of December 31, 2017 compared to other comprehensive income of Rp53.9 billion on December 31, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

(In Billions of Rupiah, unless stated otherwise)

Description	2017	2016 ¹⁾	Growth 2016-2017 (%)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	2,084.7	1,417.7	47.0
Net Cash used in Investment Activities	713.0	577.3	23.5
Net Cash Flow Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(1,276.4)	(887.9)	43.8

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities consists of cash received from customers, payments to suppliers and others, payments to management and employees and cash inflow and outflow to reflect receive and payment of interest and tax, respectively.

At the end of 2017, cash received from customers were recorded at Rp2,225.2 billion, payments to suppliers and others amounting to Rp63.6 billion, and payments to management and employees were Rp98.7 billion. After the offset of interest income as well as the receipt and payment of taxes, net cash provided by operating activities amounted to Rp2,084.7 billion in 2017.

By the end of 2016, cash receipts from customers were recorded at Rp1,662.5 billion, payments to suppliers and others amounting to Rp110.8 billion, and payments to management and employees were Rp108.6 billion. After the offset of interest income as well as the receipt and payment of taxes, net cash provided by operating activities amounted to Rp1,417.7 billion in 2016.

Net Cash used in Investment Activities

Net cash used in investment activities primarily consist of the addition of investment property which includes the addition of telecommunications towers and collocations, prepayments for ground leases and also addition of property and equipment.

1) Restated

In 2017, Net cash used in investment activities were primarily used for the addition of fixed assets amounting to Rp315.6 billion and prepaid land lease of Rp395.7 billion.

In 2016, Net cash used in investment activities were primarily used for the addition of fixed assets amounting to Rp386.6 billion, prepaid land lease of Rp215.7 billion and the refund of advanced purchase of shares amounting to Rp20.0 billion.

Net cash used in investment activities amounted to Rp713.0 billion in 2016 and Rp577.3 billion in 2016.

Net Cash Flow Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities

Net cash provided by the Company's financing activities primarily refers to the acquisition of the Warrant Series I, net proceeds from Rights Issue II, receipt and payment of bank debt, proceeds from the issuance of bonds and payment of financial expenses.

In 2017, the net cash used in the Company's financing activities was used for the payment of syndicated loans and the payment of financial expenses amounting to Rp1,276.4 billion.

In 2016, the Company's financing activities were obtained from the withdrawal of 2015 syndicated loan of USD225,000,000 in September 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Structure

The Company is engaged in infrastructure business that requires more investment funding than working capital. Currently, the Company's funding needs are covered by share issuance through limited public offerings to shareholders, as well as bonds issuance and USD Term Loan, along with IDR Term Loan and IDR Revolving Facility amounting to US\$225.0 million, Rp1,050.0 billion and Rp580.0 billion, respectively

In February 2018, the Company signed a Loan Facility of USD Term Loan facility amounting to US297,000,000 and IDR Term Loan and Revolving Loan facilities amounting to Rp3,850 billion.

This facility will be used to refinance all of the Company's obligations, namely (i) USD Term Loan amounting to USD208,000,000 and IDR Term Loan and Revolving Loan facilities amounting to Rp970 billion and (ii) USD300,000,000 bonds.

THE ABILITY TO PAY DEBTS (SHORT TERM & LONG TERM) & ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE COLLECTIBILITY

The Company's Ability to Pay Debts

Below is a table of the Company's loan maturity analysis on December 31, 2017:

(In Billions of Rupiah, unless stated otherwise)

	Loans: Outstanding Balance (in US\$ million)	Payment Due in Accordance with Contracts ¹⁾					2020
		Amount	2016	2017	2018	2019	
USD Term Loan Facility	225.0	2,521.9	-	-	-	2,521.9	-
IDR Term Loan Facility	n.a	1,050.0	-	-	-	1,050.0	-
IDR Revolving Facility	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bond Payment	300.0	3,790.2	-	-	-	-	3,790.2
Total	n.a	7,362.1	-	-	-	3,571.9	3,790.2

In February 2018, the Company signed a Loan Facility of USD Term Loan facility amounting to US297,000,000 and IDR Term Loan and Revolving Loan facilities amounting to Rp3,850 billion, which will mature on February 27, 2023.

(In Billions of Rupiah, unless stated otherwise)

	2017	2016²⁾	2015
Total Principal Amount ¹⁾	7,362.1	7,754.5	7,691.1
Deducted by:			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	280.1	184.9 ³⁾	229.3
Net Loan	7,082.0	7,569.6	7,461.8
LQA EBITDA ⁵⁾ Net Loans ⁴⁾ (x)	4.4	4.6	4.7

In the loan agreement, the Company is allowed to borrow up until the limit of Net Loan to LQA EBITDA ratio of 5.0x, meaning that the Company is given more trust to make additional loans if necessary.

The Company constantly monitors the loan ratio to ensure its ability to repay all loans at maturity (solvency). As of December 31, 2017, the net lending to LQA EBITDA ratio was at a healthy level of 4.4x.

Account Receivables Collectability

The Company's account receivables collectability rate can be measured through the average collection period ratio which shows the average time it takes for the Company to collect its receivables and receivable turnover which shows how many turnovers within a year.

The average collection ratio was 146 days in 2017 and 192 days in 2016, while the ratio of receivables turnover for 2017 and 2016 were 2.5x and 1.9x.

1) Loans denominated in foreign currencies are measured at hedging rates

2) Restated

3) The compensation received for the termination of the Company's services to Telkom Flexi is included in the Cash amount as of December 31, 2016

4) Net Loans = Loans (Loans in USD measured using hedging rates in accordance with the loan facility) - Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Funds

5) LQA EBITDA = Last quarter of EBITDA annualized

Based on management's review of individual receivable balance at the end of the reporting period, management believes that the account receivables are expected to be collected, so the Company did not record for any impairment of trade receivables as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the carrying amount of trade receivables that overdue but not impaired are Rp755.0 billion and Rp958.1 billion, respectively. Based on a thorough analysis of both maturing and non-maturing account receivables that was not written-off, both were considered from good quality customers which are expected to be collected.

For discussion of account receivables of the Company, please refer to Notes 2, 4, 5 & 6 in Consolidated Financial Statement.

Capital Structure

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain the Company's business continuity and to maximize benefits for shareholders and other stakeholders. The Company actively and regularly reviews and manages capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholders returns, taking into account future capital requirements and the Company's capital efficiency, current and future profitability, projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditures and projected strategic investment opportunities.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company recorded a ratio of net debt LQA EBITDA ratio of 4.4x, while the debt to equity ratio was 1.9x.

The following is a table of the Company's capital structure that consists of:

(In Billions of Rupiah, unless stated otherwise)

Description	2017	2016 ²⁾
Loans ¹⁾		
Bank	3,571.9	3,737.4
Bonds	3,790.2	3,726.6
Equity	4,093.4	4,683.1
Total Invested Capital	11,891.1	12,152.4

MATERIAL RELATIONS FOR THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL GOODS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

In 2017, there was no new material commitment as disclosed in Note no. 32 in the Consolidated Financial Statement.

1) Loans in foreign currency measured using hedging rates in accordance with the loan facility
 2) Restated

REALIZED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INVESTMENT

The Company's capital expenditure is as follows:

(In Billions of Rupiah, unless stated otherwise)

Description	2017	2016 ¹⁾
Addition of Fixed Asset	315.6	386.5
Prepayment for Ground Lease	395.7	215.8
Total Capital Expenditure	711.3	602.3

The addition of fixed assets during 2017 was largely refers to purchase of mobile towers and the addition of fiber optic networks and their infrastructure.

Prepaid land lease are land lease payment from additional telecommunication towers during 2017 and extension of land lease agreement from existing telecommunication towers.

TARGET COMPARISON BETWEEN ACHIEVEMENTS (REALIZATION) AND TARGET FOR THE UPCOMING YEAR

In conducting its business, the Company's management routinely prepares the Company's Work Plan and Budget (RKAP) by determining the Company's target performance for the upcoming year based on the Company's capacity during the year and on the direction of the shareholders.

MATERIAL INFORMATION AND FACTS OCCURRING AFTER THE DATE OF THE ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT (SUBSEQUENT EVENTS)

In February 2018, the Company signed a Loan Facility in the form of USD Term Loan facility amounting to USD297,000,000 and IDR Term Loan and Revolving Loan facilities amounting to Rp3,850 billion.

This facility will be used to refinance all of the Company's obligations, namely (i) USD Term Loan amounting to USD208,000,000 and IDR Term Loan and Revolving Loan facilities amounting to Rp970 billion and (ii) USD300,000,000 bonds.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS PROSPECT

The telecommunication industry in Indonesia continues to evolve and grows in line with global development. Given that Indonesia is currently in the middle of the era of 4G LTE network, the telecommunication operators in this country are competing to provide fast and reliable data services for consumers. Meanwhile, mobile data in Indonesia is still in the growing stage, as well as the smartphone penetration rate and average level of data usage per capita is still relatively low.

Therefore, in response to growing data demand, telecommunication operators will continue to invest in efforts to strengthen their 3G and 4G LTE network services, telecommunication operators will increase the deployment of macro towers and microcell poles to meet the required capacity and maintain coverage and quality of their services.

1) Restated

The Company has positioned itself as a provider of integrated telecommunication network infrastructure and a major infrastructure provider for fiber optic network in Indonesia. By leveraging government efforts that continue to facilitate the development of infrastructure projects,

MARKETING ASPECT

The Company is committed to continuously improve the quality of communication and services to meet each customer's needs and seek solutions to assist customers in terms of providing effective and efficient infrastructure. The Company believes that the development of our customers' business indirectly supports the growth of our business. In line with the Company's 2017 tagline, Committed for Excellence, the Company also focuses on improving the range of existing lines, including People Excellence. The Company continues to improve its human resources. Especially after the Company develops its business, the Company requires human resources to have skill sets that they didn't have before, including product knowledge of new services developed by the Company, namely cable fiber infrastructure, that target customers outside mobile telecommunication operators.

including telecommunication infrastructure, the Company has succeeded in encouraging revenue growth from the leasing of telecommunication towers and the infrastructure of the Indonesian telecommunication industry.

Market Penetration

In 2017, the marketing and sales penetration of the Company's services still focused on strengthening synergies with telecommunication operators in Indonesia along with the roll out plan of each operator's network. In addition, through its subsidiaries, the Company also focused on marketing in the field of utilization and development of fiber optic cable network. The Company recognizes the need to find new customers and not relying only on existing customers. By entering the fiber cable network sector, the Company can offer its services to companies engaged in the media, both television and other electronic media.

In this regard, the Company strives to develop strategies and look for opportunities ahead through the integration of innovative and up-to-date solutions in line with the development of telecommunication technology trends in Indonesia.

DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS FOCUS

The Company continues to increase its reach to the intended segment. To that end, the Company formulates and implements product and service development strategy that focuses on the expansion of telecommunication infrastructure network, including widening access to backhaul capacity of fiber optic network and indoor antenna system (DAS) network in various central offices and office buildings, as well as optimizing rental services or infrastructure collocation of other networks owned by the Company. The Company continues to provide

the necessary infrastructure to grow as a whole and transform into a company that provides a full network of infrastructure.

In determining service prices, the Company always refers to business ethics, market condition, and customer requirements and regulations issued by the regulators. Thus, the Company can increase the trust of both existing and prospective customers on an ongoing basis, and compete in healthy manner.

SERVICE EXCELLENCE

In the effort to deliver higher customer satisfaction, the Company has increased its service quality and enriched the knowledge of employees on products and services offered (product knowledge), coupled with simplification of standard

operating procedures (SOP), while also sustainably improving human capital quality through the implementation of corporate culture values instilled by Management, in order to realize the Company's vision and mission.

Company Website

The Company provides access through its website, at the domain address www.stptower.com. Website content is regularly updated in terms of data and the latest information relating to Company products and services, so that the public can easily access timely and accurate data.

Company Profile

The Company also introduces products and services offered through a Company Profile. The aim is to achieve successful marketing and sales initiatives being carried out by the Company to date.

Contact and Information Centre

To promptly respond to customer queries and requests, the Company provides email access through marketing@stptower.com, while for service and assistance, the Company provides a 24-hour free-of-charge Helpdesk, at 08001401380, and through email at callcenter@stptower.com.

Going forward, as a tower provider and an integrated telecommunications network infrastructure enterprise, the Company will continue synergizing with telecommunications operators by accommodating their needs through effective enhancement of network capacity and integrated implementation of a network development strategy.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Based on Law No.40, Year 2007 on Limited Liability Companies ("Company Law") and the Company's Articles of Association, Cash dividend payments require the approval of shareholders and are determined by the General Meeting of Shareholders, based on recommendations from the Board of Directors. In determining cash dividend payments and their amounts, the Board of Directors customarily proposes sums based on the Company's achievement in profits, availability of reserved funds, the Company's overall financial condition, capital expenditure requirements and existing business development opportunities.

Taking all those factors into consideration, then in 2017, through Annual General Meeting of Shareholders pursuant to Notarial Deed No. Rini Yulianti S.H., notary public in Jakarta, No. 19 dated May 23, 2017, in 2017 the Board of Directors decided not to distribute dividends for the year ended on December 31, 2016, Considering that the opportunity for future business development needs is relatively high. Therefore, profit that has been obtained is proposed to be retained for further development of the Company's business, along with a stipulated additional general reserve fund of Rp22.9 billion from 2016 retained earnings.

USE OF PROCEEDS FROM THE PUBLIC OFFERING

At this time, the Company has used all proceeds from the Public Offering and Serie I Warrants.

(In Millions of Rupiah, except no. of shares)

Types of Public Offering	Effective Date	Realization Value Resulted from Public Offering			Plan for the Use of Proceeds				Total
		Total Proceeds from Public Offering	Cost to Conduct Public Offering	Net Proceeds	Use of Fund 1	Use of Fund 2	Use of Fund 3		
Limited Public Offering 2	19 Dec 2014	2,404,155	8,639	2,393,516	1,708,000	462,500	223,016	2,393,516	

(In Millions of Rupiah, except no. of shares)

Types of Public Offering	Effective Date	Realization of the Use of Proceeds				Total	Remaining Fund of Public Offering
		Use of Fund 1	Use of Fund 2	Use of Fund 3			
Limited Public Offering 2	19 Dec 2014	1,708,000	462,500	223,016	2,393,516	-	

Use of Proceeds from Warrant Serie I (WS I)

(In Millions of Rupiah, except no. of shares)

Types of stocks	Date of Issuance	Total Number of Stocks Issued ¹⁾	Converted stocks		Non-Converted Stocks (Share) ²⁾	Utilization of Fund Based on Prospectus	Remaining Funds from Conversion
			Number (Share)	Value (Rp)			
Warrant Serie 1	6 Mar 2013	59,415,534	59,414,674	285,117	860	285,117	-

MATERIAL TRANSACTION INFORMATION CONTAINING CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND/OR TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATED PARTIES

Transactions with related parties are explained in detail in the Consolidated Financial Statement (Note no. 29).

1) At the time of effective issuance, the warrants issued numbered to 59,400,000 warrants, based on a letter from PT Kustodian Setral Efek Indonesia no. KSEI-0284/JKU/0115 dated January 6, 2015 on the Adjustment Report on the total number of Warrants Series I of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.. The total number of warrants effects became 59,415,534 warrants with an exercise price of Rp3,367 per warrant.

2) The unconverted effects numbered to 860 warrants, which was the rest of Warrants Series I that has become invalid because they were not held until August 28, 2018.

CHANGES TO LEGISLATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICY IMPLEMENTED BY COMPANY IN 2017

With regards to the adoption of a new ISAK effective on January 1, 2017 and Government Regulation No. 34 of 2017 on Income Tax on Income from Lease of Land and/or Buildings, which effective on January 2, 2018, thus the Company has restated its consolidated financial statement for the year ended on December 31, 2016 that has implemented ISAK 31 in a retrospective manner.

The restatement of the consolidated statement of financial position before and after restatement can be seen in detail in the Consolidated Financial Statement, Note no. 30.

The following are the revision, amendment and adjustment on the financial accounting standard as well as SAK interpretation, effective in the fiscal book starting on or after January 1, 2017, namely:

- PSAK 1: "Presentation of Financial Statement"
- PSAK 3: "Interim Financial Report"

- PSAK 24: "Employee Benefits"
- PSAK 58: "Non-current Asset for Sale and Discontinued Operations"
- PSAK 60: "Disclosure of Financial Instrument"
- ISAK 31: "Interpretation of the 'Investment Property' Scope"
- ISAK 32: "Definition and Hierarchy of Financial Accounting Standard."

The implementation of ISAK 31 has a significant impact on the Company and its subsidiaries' financial consolidation reports. The ISAK gives the interpretation of the characteristics of the building used as part of the Investment Property definition in PSAK 13: Investment property that refers to the structure with physical characteristic normally associated with a building, which includes wall, floor and roof that are attached to the aforementioned assets. The impact from the implementation of ISAK 31 is presented on Note no. 39.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS CONTINUITY

Throughout its operations, the Company will continue to address a balanced principle between achieving profit with the welfare of employees and surrounding communities (inhabitants) wherever the Company conducts its business activities.

Throughout 2017, Company's revenue rose to Rp1,908.5 billion or grew by 4.8% when compared to revenue in 2016.

Around 89% of the Company's revenue in 2017 came from the four largest telecommunication operators in Indonesia, namely PT XL Axiata Tbk., PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia, Telkom Group (including resellers with PT Telekomunikasi Selular as end consumers) and PT Indosat Tbk.



Annual Report 2017
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

HUMAN RESOURCES



05



HUMAN RESOURCES



Our strategy in human resource management is one of the main focuses as we believe that employees are the most valuable asset that plays an important role in getting PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk. into a very good performance.

Human Resources (HR) plays a very crucial role for the sustainability of the Company's business. Providing a safe, healthy, convenient and beneficial workplace is an important issue in implementing strategies to maintain competent and reliable human resources with the hope of inspiring them to produce results that have positive impact on the Company's sustainable business, as well as for customer's advancement and society.

As a company that works in service industry, the Company understands the importance of human resource development effort. Human resource development effort is also inseparable from the fulfillment of prevailing legislation. Referring to the provisions of Article 12 of Act No. 13 of 2003 on employment, each organization is responsible for the improvement and / or development of its workers' competency through job trainings. To that end, the Company has the obligation as well as the need to manage and develop the Company's human resources according to the right principles so that the Company is equipped human resources with capacity and capability to achieve of the Company's objectives effectively.

The Company's move to expand its business from only BTS tower infrastructure providers and then to telecommunication infrastructure providers, has increased the need for skillful Human Resources. Therefore, by 2017, the Company focused on developing the process of managing and developing employees as a way to have human resources that can increase the value of the organization and enable the organization to achieve its goals, and ready to contribute for short term and long term.

Human Resources Development

As a fulfillment of the Company's commitment to all employees, the Company is committed to continuously improve the quality of human resources in order to survive and compete in the midst of the dynamic and rapid development of the business world, especially in the telecommunication sector. The Company recognizes that to be a company that can continuously create value and diversity, it needs the support of competent, resilient, professional and high ethical Human Resources in every activity.

Training was mainly done internally on the job training with supervision from each boss and also externally with selected training materials to develop relevant competency.

The total training cost issued by the Company in 2017 for competency improvement was Rp64.7 million.

Corporate Culture

The Company has been instilling a work culture based on the 5 (five) core values in order to achieve a stronger Company's culture. The five core values are Trustworthy, Dynamic, Fun, Innovative and Teamwork.

In line with that, every individual in the organization, up until the Board of Directors, is expected to live up to the values . The Company builds awareness about these values along with applicable standard behaviors through orientation sessions held for all new employees as well as STP Culture program, these are activities based on the value of the Company and include all STP employees including Board of Directors.



Break Fasting Event



STP Culture's Got Talent Event



Body Combat Class



STP Culture Visits Orphanage



STP Culture Event, Friends of the Veteran



STP Group Goes to Movie Together

EMPLOYEES COMPOSITION

In 2017, the number of STP employees was 332 employees, an increase compared to the previous year's 320 employees.

Employees Composition based on Organizational Level

Companies	Director & Director Equivalent Title	Head of Div.	Head of Dept.	Section Head	Officer	Staff	Non Staff	Grand Total
PT Bit Teknologi Nusantara	1	2	9	13	20	3	5	53
PT Sarana Inti Persada	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	9
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.	6	19	33	77	86	8	24	253
PT Rekajasa Akses	-	1	5	1	7	3	-	17
Total	7	22	48	92	120	14	29	332

Employees Composition based on Educational Level

Companies	Post-graduate	Bachelor's	Diploma	High School	Middle School	Total
PT Bit Teknologi Nusantara	3	35	6	9	-	53
PT Sarana Inti Persada	1	7	1	-	-	9
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.	8	171	31	37	6	253
PT Rekajasa Akses	1	12	3	1	-	17
Total	13	225	41	47	6	332

Employees Composition based on Employment Status

Companies	Permanent Employees	Contract Employees	On Probation	Total
PT Bit Teknologi Nusantara	41	12	-	53
PT Sarana Inti Persada	1	8	-	9
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.	217	35	1	253
PT Rekajasa Akses	15	2	-	17
Total	274	57	1	332

Employees Composition based on Age

Companies	<=25	>25-35	>35-40	>40-50	>50	Total
PT Bit Teknologi Nusantara	2	25	9	16	1	53
PT Sarana Inti Persada	4	4	-	1	-	9
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.	12	112	65	56	8	253
PT Rekajasa Akses	1	8	5	3	-	17
Total	19	149	79	76	9	332

Employees Composition based on Gender

Companies	Female	Male	Total
PT Bit Teknologi Nusantara	13	40	53
PT Sarana Inti Persada	8	1	9
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.	77	176	253
PT Rekajasa Akses	5	12	17
Total	103	229	332

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Assessment on employees' performance is conducted 2 (twice) in a year or every six months. The assessment system implemented is Management by Objective (MBO) approach.

Appreciation

The Company gives appreciation (reward) for every employee measured based on their respective performance. The reward in question is an incentive and is usually given at the end of the year during the appraisal process of employees by the HR division.

Sanction

In practice, the sanction mechanism is carried out normatively, in which any employee who is found to be violating prevailing rules and work ethics, will receive a warning and / or punishment in accordance with the offense committed.

Remuneration Strategy

In determining the amount of remuneration, the Company always looks at business condition and industry trend. This automatically puts the Company as a company with competitive compensation and benefits. In this regard, the Company also conducts performance review annually.

STP always strives to apply fair compensation. The Company recognizes that a highly skilled, motivated, and interacting workforce is critical to achieving the Company's future objectives.

The Company provides remuneration to its employees based on roles and responsibilities, time of service and performance assessment in terms of basic salaries, benefits, and other facilities. The payroll system is determined by the Company by considering the Company's financial capability and competitive payroll standard in the labor market particularly in related industries.

The Company complies with the regulations of the Indonesian Labor Wage and prioritizes Remuneration Equality by not discriminating the amount of remuneration based on gender,

but on the level of position, length of employment result of and individual performance assessment.

The remuneration structure of the Company's employees is reviewed annually and adjusted based on the situation in the market in order to be able to continuously compete and comply with prevailing regulations. The remuneration structure of the Company always complies with regulations concerning provincial minimum wage (UMP) and regional minimum wage (UMR).

There is a difference in the amount of remuneration that the Company sets for permanent and non-permanent employees. Permanent employees receive remuneration and facilities in the form of basic salaries, overtime, holiday bonus, medical allowance, job allowance, annual leave, maternity leave, miscarriage leave, menstrual permit, religious permit, permit of leaving the work, unpaid leave, pension plans, condolence allowance as well as other facilities according to the work location and job title. Meanwhile non-permanent employees receive all of the remuneration and facilities except permit of leaving the work, unpaid leave and pension plan.

Provisions regarding remuneration and benefits received by the employee are formally stated in the Employee Work Agreement. As for the female employees in particular, the Company provides a total of 3(three)-month maternity leave. The Company also grants paternity leave for male employees due to the birth of a child.

The Company's commitment to protect employees is also done by providing a comprehensive and competitive benefits scheme in order to fulfill the needs of employees and their families. These benefits include:

- Health benefits;
- Pregnancy and maternity leave;
- Pension fund;
- Religious holiday allowance; and
- Other benefits for the employees and their core families.

Permanent employees and contract-based employees are entitled to the following remuneration and benefits:

Employee Remuneration & Benefits Packages	Permanent Employee	Contractual Employee
Wage & Salary	√	√
Condolence Allowance	√	√
Insurance for Disability & Occupational Accident	√	√
Insurance for Deaths in the Workplace	√	√
Insurance for Disability & Accident Outside the Workplace	√	√
Insurance for Deaths Outside the Workplace	√	√
Employee Health Insurance	√	√
Employee's Spouse Health Insurance	√	√
Employee's Children Health Insurance	√	√
Leave Entitlement	√	√
Maternity Leave	√	√
Leave for Miscarriage	√	√
Paternity Leave	√	√
Leave for Spiritual & Religious Purposes	√	√
Permit to Leave Work	√	X
Permit to Leave Work Without Salary	√	X
Support for Religious Big Day Celebration	√	√
Pension Fund	√ Pension Plan Program (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan)	√ Pension Plan Program (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan)
Severance Payment	√	X

With regard to human resources development, the Company consistently implements fair policies and also ensures equal career opportunities for male and female employees by establishing a career-based system based on job qualifications, employee competencies that are linked to performance

assessment system and length of employment. The Company believes that career development is an important aspect that can increase the productivity of every employee, improve work attitude, create job satisfaction in order to achieve company's goals.

EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

The Company is committed to make sure that every employee has equal opportunity within the Company, regardless of gender, background, religion or ethnicity. Every decision on

recruitment, training, promotion and compensation is based solely on objective criteria according to the needs of the employee and the employee's performance.



Announcement of the Winner of STP Culture



Monthly Employee's Birthday Celebration

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION LINE FOR EMPLOYEES

The Company will continue to communicate well with employees, usually through emails, direct socialization or face-to-face meeting with employees and town hall meeting.

In 2017, the Company's business plan and strategy socialization activities were conducted through the following activities:

- **New Fiscal Year Gathering** that aimed to convey the Company's annual targets to all employees.

- **Town hall meeting** that aimed to review the achievements of the Company on its mid-term targets.
- **STP Culture** that ran from June 2016 until July 2017
- **Employee Gathering** that aimed to strengthen the bond between employees.

It is expected that the delivery of information through these activites are effective in helping the Company realizes its vision and mission.

WORK LIFE BALANCE AT COMPANY'S ENVIRONMENT

The Company is very concerned about the employee's flexibility on matters related to work balance and family responsibilities of every employee. The level of flexibility in question includes work hours for permanent employees, work time for part-time employees, and maternity leave for male employees after the wife gives birth.

Respect the Spiritual and Temporal Balance

Efforts to create a balanced work environment between working and personal activity (work and life balance) are manifested in activities that express spiritual aspirations and hobbies. The event is facilitated by the Company by providing

religious facilities such as musholla as well as sports facilities such as gym, Muay Thai, Badminton, Kickboxing, Yoga and Futsal matches.

This series of efforts aims to ensure that all employees have a balanced life as an integral part of work life at STP. The Company believes that the comfort of the work environment also becomes a benchmark of employees satisfaction in carrying out their duties. Therefore, the Company always tries to facilitate the management of the work environment through a balanced work flow to maximize the productivity and performance of every employee.

EMPLOYEE AND / OR MANAGEMENT STOCK OWNERSHIP PROGRAM

Up until 2017, the Company did not implement Employee Stock Ownership Program (ESOP) or Management Stock Ownership Program (MSOP).



GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & RISK MANAGEMENT

06



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk. (STP) recognizes the important role of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) to ensure the sustainability of the Company's business. In other words, GCG implementation at all levels of an organization is more than just a form of compliance with legislation. GCG implementation is fostered throughout the Company whereby the Company is committed to grow the awareness in the working environment and corporate culture.

Corporate Governance Commitment

The Company is committed to make Good Corporate Governance (GCG) principles as a guideline in the management of the Company at all levels of the organization. In practice, STP constantly refers to various laws and regulations generally applicable to public companies.

By implementing GCG consistently, the Company believes it will become more professional, transparent and efficient and able maximize the Company's value to its stakeholders (Stakeholders).

Implementation of Good Corporate Governance

The Company believes the importance of implementing good corporate governance to create long term sustainable value for shareholders and all stakeholders. In carrying out its daily operations, the Company has a strong commitment in implementing Good Corporate Governance (GCG) as a solid foundation for the Company's growth.

The GCG Principles consist of five main principles: transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and fairness, or abbreviated to TARIF.

1. Transparency

STP strives to ensure the openness of information in

the decision making process as well as in disclosing relevant and material information related to the Company's activities. To achieve this, the Company constantly puts its best efforts to provide information in a timely, relevant, accurate and accessible to all stakeholders in order to maintain objectivity in running the business.

2. Accountability

In order for the Company's management system to be more effectively implemented, STP and its subsidiaries operates with a clear and defined organizational structure, function, system as well as roles and responsibilities of the Shareholders, Board of Commissioners and Directors, Committees, Corporate Secretary and all employees.

3. Responsibility

The Company strives to comply with legislation and to take responsibility for society and the environment and to ensure that the Company is managed to become a healthy, law-abiding company that implements prudential principles

4. Independence

STP encourages each department to act accordingly with its respective role professionally and independently without any conflict of interest or excessive influence from other particular parties or vested interests. Such initiatives include effort to minimize conflict of interests in the management and operational functions by ensuring that if any of the members of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors holds various positions in other organization(s), it will not affect their ability to carry out their commitment to the Company.

5. Fairness

The Company seeks to ensure fair treatment in fulfilling the rights of all stakeholders in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. In addition, the Company also provides equal opportunities in employee and career recruitment

regardless of ethnicity, religion, gender and physical condition.

The Company's commitment to implement GCG at all levels of the organization refers to the prevailing regulations, the Company's Internal Audit Charter and the Company's Code of Conduct embodied in:

1. Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors;
2. Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of Audit Committee who is at the same level as Board of Commissioners, and Committees at the same level as Board of Directors;
3. Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Internal Audit and Risk Management Unit;
4. Implementation of Compliance function;
5. Implementation of External Audit election and establishment of Internal Audit Working Unit;
6. Preparation of the Company's Business Plan and Key Strategic Initiatives;
7. Implementation of transparency of Company's financial and non financial report.

Corporate Governance Mechanism

GCG mechanism is a GCG implementation process that is reflected in a strong system. GCG mechanism includes the readiness and completeness of supporting organs (GCG infrastructure) such as GMS, Board of Commissioners, and Board of Directors; as well as GCG policies (soft structure GCG) such as Board Manual and Code of Conduct.

Both elements serve as guidelines for Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in running their business. GCG mechanism in the STP organ also explains the decision-making procedure and the relationship between Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors; and the Company

carries out every regulation as referred to in the STP Internal Audit Charter and the STP Code of Conduct.

Therefore, the Company always includes a review of GCG (soft structure GCG) policy in the discussion of GCG work plan every year. All policies and procedures related to the implementation of GCG are intended to create an effective check-and-balance mechanism.

Corporate Governance Policy (soft structure GCG)

Soft-structure GCG or Corporate Governance policy is one of the mechanisms in implementing GCG. This mechanism includes the procedure and rules of supervision of the performance of decision makers, especially the policy formulation that will be pursued.

Soft-structure STP consists of:

Code of Corporate Governance

This code describes the set of processes used by all levels of Management in managing STP on a daily basis and contains principles of GCG implementation in line with the legislation, vision and mission, and the culture of the Company.

Board Manual

Board manual is a guide to the works of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors. Board manual describes stages of structured and systematic activity. This stage is formulated based on regulations (Laws / Regulations), Articles of Association, and best practices that have been agreed together so that it can become a reference for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in performing their respective duties. The Board Manual also explains in detail the work relationship between Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in performing

its duties, resulting in a professional, transparent and efficient management of the Company.

Code of Conduct

Code of Conduct and business ethics are used by every individual in the Company to carry out all activities related to the scope of its work in the Company.

Audit Committee Charter

Audit Committee Charter is a guideline explaining the position, duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee. Thus, in performing its duties, the Audit Committee refers to the Charter signed by Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

Internal Audit Charter

Charter is a formal document that elaborates the vision, mission, values, code of ethics and norms, scope, duties, authority, responsibilities and standards of audit implementation. The Internal Audit Charter is a testament to the commitment and support of management and commitment of the function of

Internal Supervisory Unit to carry out its functions. The Internal Audit Charter shall be signed by the President Director and one Director.

Whistleblowing System

Whistleblowing system is a regulation on reporting system of violations that harm the Company. This system regulates the violation reporting mechanism from investigation stage up to the decision stage and sanctions that will be given.

Implementation of Corporate Governance

In all of its business activities, the Company ensures the application of GCG principles through the following steps:

- Ensure that Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors perform their duties and responsibilities well;
- Develop comprehensiveness and work units conducting the Company's operational activities;
- Implement risk management, including internal control system;
- Implement information disclosure on Company's financial and non financial condition to the public.

Until 2017, the Company has adjusted the GCG Policy in accordance with prevailing rules and regulations, which have been approved by Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

2011

- **The Company appointed Juliawati Gunawan as Corporate Secretary based on Letter of Appointment no. 015 / DIR-STP / CORSEC / II / 2011 signed by the President Director of the Company on March 2, 2011.**
- **The Company appointed Hugo Feber Parluhutan as Chairman of the Company's Internal Audit through the Written Decree of Board of Commissioners dated August 15, 2011.**
- **The Company approved the establishment of the Internal Audit Charter through the Written Decree of Board of Commissioners dated August 15, 2011 the latest revision was based on the Written Decree of Board of Commissioners of the Company dated September 16, 2016.**

2012

- **The Company agreed to the formation of the Audit Committee Charter passed by the Written Decree of Board of Commissioners dated April 11, 2012 the latest revision was by the Written Decree of Board of Commissioners dated April 15, 2016**
- **The Company established the Nomination & Remuneration Committee based on the Board of Commissioners Decree dated September 21, 2012.**

2013

- The Company established the Audit Committee through the Written Decree of Board of Commissioners dated April 18, 2013 comprising Erry Firmansyah as chairman of the Committee, Muhamad Senang Sembiring as member of the Committee, Jennywati Soewito as member of the Committee, and Dharmawandi Sutanto as a member of the Committee for 1 (one)-year term. The composition of Audit Committee members is re-appointed consecutively through the Written Decree of Board of Commissioners.

2014

- The Company issues Code of Conduct and Ethics guideline consisting of attitude and behavior guidelines for Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Independent Parties and all employees in performing their duties and make decision to consistently act in accordance with applicable regulations, values and Company's vision and mission.
- The Company issues an Anti Corruption Policy that applies to the Company and its subsidiaries.

2016

- The Company appointed Tissa Purnama as Chairman of the Company's Internal Audit through the Written Decree of Board of Commissioners dated May 27 May, 2016, replacing the previous Chairman Hugo Feber Parluhutan who had been serving the Company since 2011.

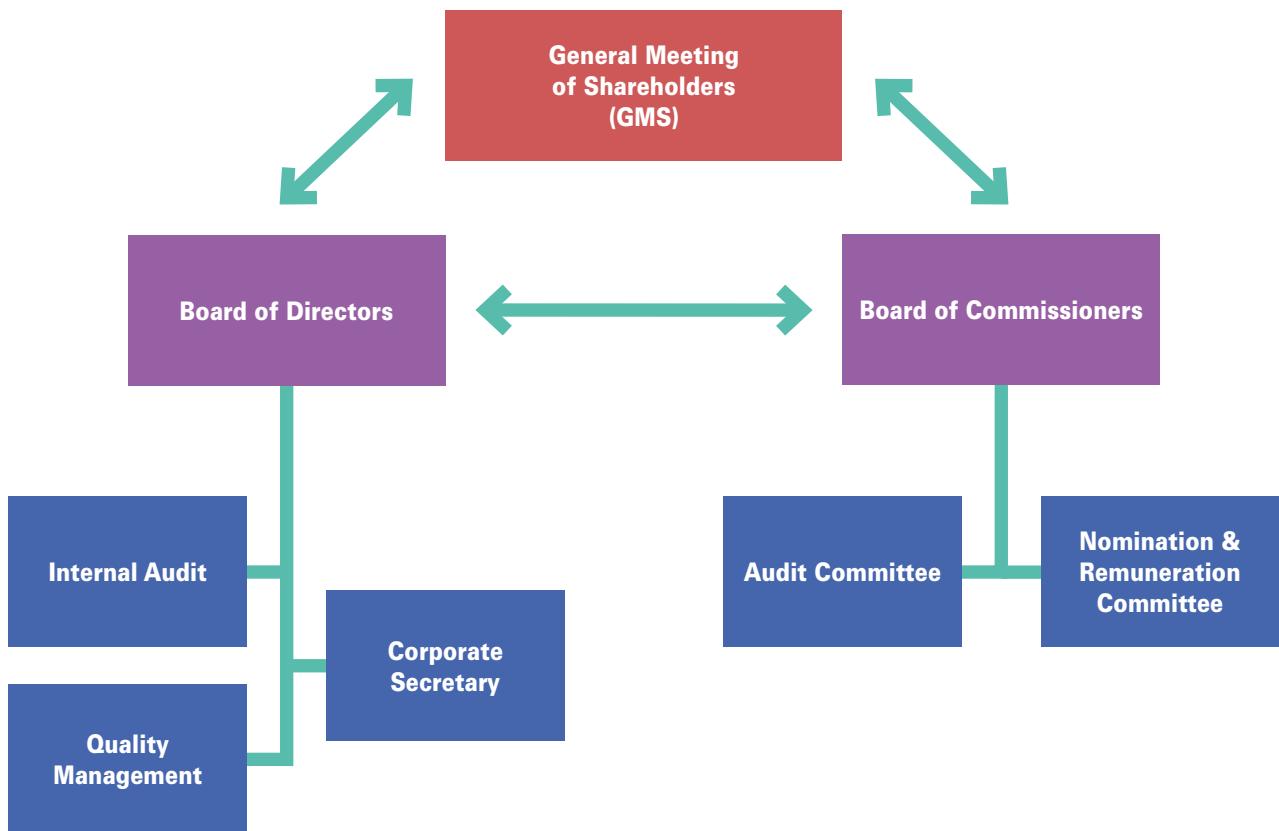
2017

- The Company made changes to the composition of Audit Committee based on the Written Decree of Board of Commissioners dated October 3, 2017 in which the composition consists of Muhamad Senang Sembiring as chairman of the Committee, Sujoko Martin as member of the Committee and Anwar Muljadi Arif as member of the Committee for 3 (three)-year term.
- The Company changed the composition of Nomination & Remuneration Committee based on the Written Decree of Board of Commissioners dated September 4, 2017 in which the composition and structure became Erry Firmansyah as chairman of the Committee, Jonathan Yuwono as member of the Committee and Ludwig Indrawan as member of the Committee.

Corporate Governance Structure

As required by Law no. 40/2007 on Limited Liability Companies and the Company's Articles of Association, the highest corporate organ in the Company is the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS). The management in the Company shall adopt a two-board system, namely Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, which has clear authorities and responsibilities in accordance with their respective functions and in accordance with Articles of Association as well as the laws and regulations.

In conducting the governance relationship, Board of Commissioners performs its supervisory function, assisted by the Audit Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee, while Board of Directors in performing its management function is assisted by Internal Audit, Corporate Secretary and Quality Management.



SHAREHOLDERS

STP Shareholders consists of Controlling Shareholders and the Public Shareholders. The Controlling Shareholders shall at all times comply with the fit and proper requirements. The fit and proper test may be conducted at any time if the Controlling Shareholders are suspected of failing to meet the requirements of the fit and proper test based on the result of analysis, examination result and / or complaints.

Shareholders Composition

Shareholders	As of December 31, 2017			As of December 31, 2016		
	Total Shares	Nominal Value (in Full Rupiah)	%	Total Shares	Nominal Value (in Full Rupiah)	%
Share Capital	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000		2,000,000,000	200,000,000,000	
PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprima	491,384,554	49,138,455,400	43.20	491,384,554	49,138,455,400	43.20
Cahaya Anugerah Nusantara Holdings Ltd	290,228,868	29,022,886,800	25.51	290,228,868	29,022,886,800	25.51
Juliawati Gunawan (Director)	359,596	35,959,600	0.03	359,596	35,959,600	0.03
Eko Abdurrahman Saleh (Director (May 2014 – May 2017))	-	-	-	50,400	5,040,000	0.00
Public (Below 5%)	355,606,680	35,560,668,000	31.26	355,556,280	35,555,628,000	31.26
Issued and Paid-up Capital	1,137,579,698	113,757,969,800	100.00	1,137,579,698	113,757,969,800	100.00

Shareholders Rights

The following are rights owned by STP Shareholders:

- Attend and vote in General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS). Under the term, one share is entitled for one vote;
- Obtain material information in a timely and orderly manner to enable Shareholders to make decisions;
- Receives a share of the profit of the Company in the form of Dividends and other profit sharing forms;
- Hold a GMS in case Board of Directors and / or the Board of Commissioners fail to hold an Annual GMS and / or Extraordinary GMS, after obtaining permission from the Chairman of the local District Court;
- On behalf of the Company, Shareholders who represent at least 1/10 (one tenth) of the total shares with voting rights may file a lawsuit through the District Court against members of Board of Directors and / or Board of Commissioners who due to errors or negligence causing loss to the Company;
- Every Shareholder is entitled to file a lawsuit against the Company to the District Court if he/she is harmed by the Company's actions which are deemed unfair and unreasonable as a result of the decisions of GMS, Board of Directors, and / or Board of Commissioners;

- Make a written request to conduct Board of Commissioners Meeting, Board of Directors meeting and Extraordinary GMS meeting if deemed necessary.

Shareholders Responsibilities

The following are the responsibilities that must be fulfilled by the Shareholders:

Comply with the Articles of Association and the laws and regulations;

- Not conducting supervisory and management activities of the Company that are done by Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors;
- Not exploiting the Company for personal, family, corporate or business group interests in manners contrary to laws and regulations;
- Evaluate the performance of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors through the GMS mechanism.

General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS)

The AGMS of STP consists of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. One important agenda of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is to discuss the ratification of the Annual Report, and Annual General Meeting of Shareholders shall be held no later than 6 (six) months after the closing of related fiscal year.

Extraordinary GMS may be held at any time based on the needs / requests of Shareholders or upon the proposal of Board of Commissioners and / or Board of Directors.

The decisions taken at the GMS are based on the long-term interests of the Company. GMS decision-making should be open, reasonable and transparent.

Authority of General Meeting of Shareholders

General Meeting of Shareholders has the authority to:

- Decide to change the Articles of Association of the Company;
- Decide on the changes of Company's capital and / or the disposal of shares that are still kept for the Company's capital requirement;
- Approve or reject of the transfer of rights for shares of the Company;
- Decide the merger, consolidation, and acquisition and dissolution of the Company;
- Decide to transfer, make collateral, waive rights to all or most of the Company's assets within one fiscal year;
- Approve or reject the Company's Long Term Plan (RJPP);
- Approve or reject the Company's Work Plan and Budget (RKAP);
- To appoint and dismiss Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners;
- Assess the performance of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors;
- Delegate Board of Commissioners on distribution of duties and authorities of each member of Board of Directors;
- Approve the annual report and financial report submitted by Board of Directors;
- Decide the utilization of Company's net income including the determination of the amount of allowance for back-up;
- Appoint an external auditor based on the proposal received

from Board of Commissioners;

- Determine remuneration (salaries and / or allowances) of Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors;
- Other authorities as regulated in legislation.

Procedure for the Implementation of General Meeting of Shareholders

The procedure for the implementation of GMS includes:

1. The Company shall notify the schedule of GMS through newspapers.
2. The Company does not send a separate invitation letter to shareholders, the advertisement is an official invitation for the shareholders of the Company.
3. Shareholders who are entitled to attend or represented in the GMS are:
 - For shares of the Company that are not in Collective Custody: the Shareholder of the Company or representatives of the Company's Shareholders whose names are registered legally in the List of Shareholders of the Company.
 - For shares of the Company that are in the Collective Custody: Shareholders of the Company or representatives of Company's Shareholders whose names are recorded in the account holder or custodian bank at PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia ("KSEI"). KSEI Securities account holder in Collective Custody is obliged to give List of Shareholders of the Company that she/he manages for KSEI in order to get a Written Confirmation For GMS ("KTUR").
4. Shareholders of the Company or their representatives who attend the General Meeting of Shareholders are politely asked to bring and deliver photocopy of Collective Share Lever and photocopy of Identity Card (KTP) or other valid ID to the BAE officer of the Company before entering the General Meeting of Shareholders. For the Shareholders of the Company who are in collective custody they have to bring KTUR Lette which may be obtained through the Exchange Member or Custodian Bank.
5. Shareholders who can not be present at the GMS may be represented by their legal representatives by bringing a Letter of Authority determined by Board of Directors of the Company, one rule is members of Board of Directors, members of Board of Commissioners and employees of the Company may act as representatives of the Company's Shareholders in the GMS, however their votes they cast out are not taken into account in the voting.
 - Letter of Authority may be obtained on every working day at the office of the Exchange Administration Bureau of the Company

- All Letter of Authority must be received by the Board of Directors of the Company at the Exchange Administration Bureau Office no later than 3 (three) working days prior to the date of the General Meeting of Shareholders.
6. Shareholders of the Company who are considered as legal entities such as Limited Liability Company, Cooperative, Foundation or Pension Fund to bring complete copies of the articles of association.
7. GMS related materials are available at the Company's Office from the date of the invitation up to the D-day of General Meeting of Shareholders and copies of such GMS material may be obtained by the Shareholders by a written request to the Company.
8. To facilitate the arrangement of GMS, shareholders or their representatives are kindly requested to attend the meeting 30 (thirty) minutes before the GMS begins.

Decision-making mechanism related to the agenda of the meeting:

- The decision of the meeting is based on deliberation to reach consensus.
- If deliberation to reach consensus is not reached, decisions are made by voting by taking into account the quorum

attendance and quorum of the meeting decision.

- In the event that any Shareholder or representative who is present and has the right to vote at the meeting, the Shareholders or their representatives shall be considered to have the same decision as the majority decision of Shareholders.

Procedure for the Use of Shareholder Rights to Ask a Question and / or Opinion:

- Shareholders or their representatives have the right to issue opinions and / or ask questions in accordance with the subject of the meeting.
- The meeting leader is entitled to set / reject questions that he/she sees as not related to the subject of the meeting being discussed (will not be answered).
- The shareholder or representatives who arrive after the registration is closed and the number of attendance of the Shareholders has been reported by the notary to the chairman of the meeting, the Shareholders or their representatives are allowed to attend the meeting but are not allowed to ask questions and their votes are not counted.

Implementation of General Meeting of Shareholders

In 2017, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM) of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk. was conducted 1 (one) time, on May 23, 2017, as stated in the Deed No. 19 dated May 23, 2017 which decides the following matters:

No.	Agenda	Hasil
1	Approval and ratification of the Company's Annual Report for the 2016 fiscal year, which among others contains the Supervisory Report of Company's Board of Commissioners and the Financial Statement of the Company for the 2016 fiscal year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Accept and approve the Annual Report of the Company for the financial year ending on December 31, 2016 including the Report of Board of Directors and Supervisory Report of Board of Commissioners of the Company during the 2016 fiscal year. b. To approve and ratify the Company's Financial Report for the financial year ended on December 31, 2016 audited by Public Accounting Firm Amir Abadi Jusuf, Aryanto, Mawar & Rekan with fair opinion as evident from the report No. R / 222.AGA / dwd.2 / 2017 dated 27 March 2017 and granted full release and full repayment of responsibility (acquit et de charge) to members of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Company for the management and supervisory actions they have made during the 2016 fiscal year , to the extent that their actions including those relating to business activities that are derivative of the Company's principal business activities are reflected in the Company's Annual Report and Financial Statement for 2016 the fiscal year.

No.	Agenda	Hasil
2	Determination of the Company's Profit / Loss from the year ended on 31 December 2016.	<p>The use of the Company's net profit for the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2016 is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General reserve fund is set aside at Rp22.9 billion (twenty two point nine billion Rupiah). 2. The remaining profit of 2016 (two thousand sixteen) fiscal year was Rp902.7 billion (nine hundred two point seven billion Rupiah) is recorded as retained earnings of the Company. <p>Therefore, the Company did not pay dividend in 2016 (two thousand sixteen).</p>
3	Reappointment of members of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners and the determination of the amount of salaries and other allowances for members of Board of Directors and honorarium and other allowances for members of Board of Commissioners of the Company.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Appointed Tommy Gustavi Utomo as Independent Director of the Company and to replace Eko Abdurrahman Saleh and to reappoint other members of the Board of Directors of the Company for 3 (three)-year term from the 2017 GMS b. Appointed Jonathan Yuwono as the President Commissioner of the Company to replace Jennivine Yuwono and re-appointed another member of the Board of Commissioners for for 3 (three)-year term from the 2017 GMS c. Approved the delegation of authority to Board of Commissioners of the Company to determine the remuneration and other allowances of members of Board of Directors of the Company. d. Approved the granting of power to President Commissioner to determine the amount of honorarium and other allowances for members of Board of Commissioners of the Company.
4	Appointment of a Public Accounting Firm that will audit the Company's books for the financial year ending on December 31, 2016 and the determination of the honorarium amount for the Public Accounting Firm as well as other terms of appointment.	Delegated the authority to Board of Commissioners and / or Board of Directors of the Company to appoint a Registered Public Accounting Firm in the Financial Services Authority who will audit the Company's books for the financial year ending on December 31, 2017 and assigned authority to Board of Directors of the Company to determine the honorarium and other terms of appointment.
5	Approval on Liability Report on Actual Use of Fund of Limited Public Offering II of the Company and Series I Warrant of the Company.	Approved the Accountability Report on the Realization of the Use of Fund of the Company's Limited Public Offering II and the Company's Series I Warrant.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Commissioners is a company's organ which independently has the duty to perform supervisory function on the performance and business activities conducted in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. The Board of Commissioners is also tasked to provide advice and recommendations to the Board of Directors in managing the Company based on GCG principles. In performing its supervisory duties, the Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Audit Committee and the Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

The Board of Commissioners is appointed and dismissed through the GMS for a specified period and may be re-appointed

by the GMS. Each member of the Board of Commissioners shall carry out duties and responsibilities in good faith, prudence, responsibly and independently.

Appointment, Composition and Criteria of Members of Board of Commissioners

All members of the Board of Commissioners are appointed based on the resolution of the AGMS dated May 23, 2017 and have met the requirements as members of the Board of Commissioners in accordance with applicable provisions, including Limited Liability Company Law and Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No.33 / POJK.04 / 2014.

As of December 31, 2017, the composition of the Company's Board of Commissioners is as follows:

No	Name	Position	Date of Appointment
1	Jonathan Yuwono	President Commissioner	May 23, 2017
2	Ludwig Indrawan	Vice President Commissioner	May 23, 2017
3	Thong Thong Sennelius	Commissioner	May 23, 2017
4	Erry Firmansyah	Independent Commissioner	May 23, 2017
5	Muhamad Senang Sembiring	Independent Commissioner	May 23, 2017

Composition and Criteria of Members of the Board of Commissioners and the Organization referred to in the Company's Articles of Association are as follows:

1. In the event that there are no permanent members of the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Commissioners shall immediately propose a replacement to the General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM) which must be held within 30 (thirty) days after the vacancy;
2. At least 1 (one) member of the Board of Commissioners shall be based in Indonesia;
3. The Board of Commissioners shall at least consist of members having capabilities in the fields of macroeconomics, finance, law, accounting and auditing;
4. Each member of the Board of Commissioners shall meet the requirement of having passed the fit and proper test in accordance with the provision of Financial Services Authority (OJK) regarding the fit and proper test;

5. The majority of members of the Board of Commissioners are prohibited from having family relationship up to the second degree with other members of the Board of Commissioners and / or members of the Board of Directors.

Board of Commissioners Duties & Responsibilities

The duties, authorities, obligations and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners are stipulated in the Articles of Association, and implemented according to the Articles of Association of the Company and refer to the prevailing laws and regulations as follows:

1. The Board of Commissioners shall ensure the implementation of GCG in every business activity of the Company at all levels of the organization;

2. The Board of Commissioners shall exercise supervision over the management policy, general management of the Company and the subsidiaries of the Company conducted by the Board of Directors, and provide advice to the Board of Directors;
3. Carry out duties, authorities and responsibilities in accordance with the Articles of Association and resolutions of the GMS and legislation applicable to the interests of the Company, and in accordance with the purposes and objectives of the Company;
4. In conducting supervision, the Board of Commissioners shall direct, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Company's strategic policies. For the performance of these duties and responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners may request data and information required to the Board of Directors;
5. To examine and review the annual report prepared by the Board of Directors and to sign the report;
6. Carry out the interests of the Company by taking into account the interests of shareholders and being accountable to the GMS;
7. Establish other committees, other than the Audit Committee, if deemed necessary by observing the Company's capabilities.

Independent Commissioner

In accordance with Guideline and Code of Conduct of Company's Board of Commissioners, the independency of the Board of Commissioners is regulated as follows:

1. The Board of Commissioners shall carry out its duties and responsibilities independently;
2. Independent Commissioner is a member of the Board of Commissioners who has no financial, management, share ownership and / or family relationship with other members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors and / or Controlling Shareholders or other relationships that may affect his / her ability to act independently;
3. Former members of the Board of Directors or Executive Officers of the Company or parties with relationship to the Company, who may affect their ability to act independently should not become an Independent Commissioner before experiencing the six (6) months cooling off period;
4. However, this provision shall not apply to former Directors or Executive Officers performing supervisory function.

Board of Commissioners Independency

Referring to POJK 33 / POJK.04 / 2014 regarding the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners of Issuer or Public Company that regulate the presence of 1 (one) or more Independent Commissioners, the Company has 2 (two) Independent Commissioners, Erry Firmansyah and Muhammad Pleased Sembiring. In performing its duties, all members of the Board of Commissioners shall act independently and free from intervention of any party, and refer to POJK 33 / POJK.04 / 2014 on the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors of the Issuer or Public Company.

Independent Commissioner Criteria

The criteria for determining the Independent Commissioner of the Company in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and the Financial Services Authority Regulation POJK No.33 / POJK.04.2014 regarding the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners of Issuer or Public Company, is:

- Not a person who is employed or has the authority and responsibility to plan, lead, control or oversee the Company's activities within the last 6 (six) months, except for re-appointment as an Independent Commissioner of the Company in the following period;
- Does not own the Company's shares either directly or indirectly;
- Has no affiliation with the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors and Shareholders of the Company; and
- Has no business relationship with the Company either directly or indirectly.

With that, the two Independent Commissioners of the Company have met the criteria in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. The independence statement of the Independent Commissioner is already in accordance with the POJK No.33 / POJK.04.2014.

Procedures for Appointment of Members of the Board of Commissioners

The appointed members of Board of Commissioners shall follow the following provisions:

- a. Limited Liability Company Law;
- b. Legislation in Capital Market; and
- c. Legislation related to the Company's business activities

Proposed members of the Board of Commissioners may be

submitted through the mechanism of proposing the GMS event with the following regulations:

1. Written proposals submitted to the Board of Directors by 1 (one) shareholder or more representing at least 1/20 (one twentieth) or more of the total number of shareholders with voting rights;
2. The proposed proposal has been received by the Board of Directors no later than 7 (seven) days prior to the call of the GMS;
3. The proposed proposal shall be conducted in good faith, taking into account the interests of the Company, including the reasons and materials for the meeting's agenda and not contradictory to the laws and regulations.

Members of the Board of Commissioners are appointed and dismissed by the GMS. The appointment shall take effect from the date specified in the GMS and expire upon the closing of the third year of GMS after the date of appointment of the members, unless otherwise specified in the GMS.

Meeting of Board of Commissioners in 2017

The Board of Commissioners shall conduct Meeting of the Board

of Commissioners on periodical basis, at least 1 (one) time in 2 (two) months. The Meeting of the Board of Commissioners is valid and entitled to take binding decisions in the presence of the majority of all members of the Board of Commissioners.

The decision of the Board of Commissioners Meeting shall be taken by deliberation to consensus. In the event that a consensus decision is not reached, the decision shall be taken by voting with the result should be more than ½ (half) of the total number of votes issued legally in the Meeting. If the no votes and the yes votes are equal, then the President Commissioner as the Chairman of the Meeting decides.

The Board of Commissioners may also take valid and binding decision without holding a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners given that all members of the Board of Commissioners have been notified in writing of the proposal concerned and all members of the Board of Commissioners shall approve the written proposal and sign it.

Throughout 2017, the Board of Commissioners has six meetings with the attendance of each member is described in the following table:

2017 Board of Commissioners Meetings Attendance Table

No.	Name	Position	Meeting Frequency	Attendance	Attendance Rate
1	Jonathan Yuwono	President Commissioner	6	6	100%
2	Ludwig Indrawan	Vice President Commissioner	6	6	100%
3	Thong Thong Sennelius	Commissioner	6	6	100%
4	Erry Firmansyah	Independent Commissioner	6	6	100%
5	Muhammad Senang Sembiring	Independent Commissioner	6	6	100%

Competence Training and Development Program of Board of Commissioners

Throughout 2017, the Board of Commissioners of the Company did not participate in any training programs, conferences or seminars in Indonesia or overseas. This is because the Board of Commissioners is more focused on monitoring and supervising

the Company's activities in accordance with Good Corporate Governance, in line with the Company's business strategy for 2017 which focuses on renewing organizational structure, aligning the culture of the Company through improvement and internalization of core values of the Company, the development and empowerment of human resources, and the overall improvement of the Company's operational system.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

As the highest executive organ of the Company, the Board of Directors is fully responsible for the overall operations of the Company, in an effort to achieve the target that is determined to realize the vision and mission of the Company. In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors also represents the Company in legal matters both inside and outside the court in accordance with applicable regulations.

As of December 31, 2017, members of the Company's Board of Directors are as follows:

No	Name	Position	Date of Appointment
1	Nobel Tanihaha	President Director	May 23, 2017
2	Juliawati Gunawan	Director	May 23, 2017
3	Tommy Gustavi Utomo	Independent Director	May 23, 2017

In 2017, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated May 23, 2017 agreed to appoint Tommy Gustavi Utomo as Independent Director of the Company to replace Eko Abdurrahman Saleh. No change in the composition of other members of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Composition and Criteria of Members of the Board of Directors that refers to the Company's Board of Directors Guideline and Work Procedure are as follows:

1. Number of the Board of Directors is at least 3 (three) people;
2. All Members of the Board of Directors shall be based in Indonesia;
3. The Board of Directors shall be lead by the President Director;
4. Any proposed replacement and / or appointment of the Board of Directors by the Board of Commissioners shall be submitted through the General Meeting of Shareholders;
5. Board of Directors members are prohibited from serving as Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors or Executive Officer of another company and / or institution, except for the Board of Directors members who are responsible for supervising the participation of a subsidiary company and / or performing functional duty as a member of the Board of Commissioners of a subsidiary;
6. Board of Directors is prohibited to grant the general authority

Appointment, Composition and Criteria of Members of Board of Directors

All members of the Board of Directors of the Company are appointed by the GMS conducted on May 23, 2017 and have met the requirement as members of the Board of Directors in accordance with applicable regulations, including Limited Liability Company Law and Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No.33 / POJK.04 / 2014.

to other parties resulting in transfer of duties and functions of Board of Directors.

Board of Directors Duties and Responsibilities

Based on the Board of Directors Guideline and Procedure, the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors are as follows:

1. Board of Directors is fully responsible for the performance of the management of the Company based on the authority and responsibility as stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association and prevailing laws and regulations by applying GCG principles in all activities at all levels;
2. Following up all audit findings and recommendations of the Internal Audit Unit (SKAI), External Auditor, OJK supervisory results and / or supervisory results from other authorities;
3. In order to implement GCG principles, the Board of Directors shall establish at least one Internal Audit work unit;
4. Ensure the provision of accurate, relevant, and timely data and information to Board of Commissioners;
5. Ensure transparency of material information in relation to the business situation of the Company; 6. Create policies that govern the division of tasks and authority within the

organization;

6. The division of duties and authority of management among members of Board of Directors shall be determined by the resolution of the GMS; but in the event that the GMS does not stipulate, the duties and authority of the members of Board of Directors are determined based on the decision of Board of Directors;
7. Board of Directors shall be responsible for the fulfillment of its responsibilities to Shareholders through the GMS;
8. Board of Directors shall disclose the Company's strategic policy in the field of manpower to all employees;
9. Board of Directors shall perform other duties and responsibilities as specifically regulated in the prevailing laws and regulations;
10. Board of Directors is authorized to:
 - Establish a management policy of the Company.
 - Arrange the transfer of authority of the Board of Directors to a person or several members of Board of Directors to make a decision on behalf of Board of Directors or represent the Company in and out of court.
 - Manage employment.
 - To appoint and dismiss Company's employees.
 - To appoint and dismiss the Corporate Secretary.
 - Conduct all actions and other acts regarding the management and ownership of the Company's assets, as well as the Company's relationships with other parties.
 - In good faith and with full responsibility, each member of the Board of Directors shall perform the duties for the interest and business of the Company by complying with prevailing laws and regulations.

Board of Directors Independence

All members of the Board of Directors do not have financial and familial relationships with other members of Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and / or Controlling Shareholders.

As of December 31, 2017, there was not a single member of Company's Board of Directors who served as a member of Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors or Executive Officer (officer directly responsible to the Board of Directors such as Division Head, Head of Department and Manager) in other companies exceeding the maximum limit permitted by prevailing laws and regulations.

All actions of the Company shall be independently administered by the Board of Directors without interference from other parties or against the prevailing laws and regulations and the Articles of Association of the Company.

Appointment Procedure of Members of Board of Directors

The appointed members of the Board of Directors shall follow the following regulations:

- a. Limited Liability Company Law;
- b. Regulation in Capital Market; and
- c. Legislation related to the Company's business activities

Those who may be appointed as members of the Board of Directors are individuals who meet the requirements at the time of appointment and during their tenure:

1. Have good character, morals and integrity;
2. Have the ability to perform legal acts;
3. Within 5 (five) years before appointment and during the term of office:
 - a. Never declare bankruptcy;
 - b. Never become a member of the Board of Directors and / or a member of the Board of Commissioners who is found guilty of causing a company to file for bankruptcy;
 - c. Never being punished for committing a crime that is detrimental to country's finance and / or relating to the financial sector; and
 - d. Never become a member of the Board of Directors and / or any member of Board of Commissioners who during his/her term of office; (i) at one point didn't hold Annual GMS; (ii) his/her responsibility as a member of the Board of Directors and / or a member of Board of Commissioners is never not accepted by the General Meeting of Shareholders or didn't give accountability as a member of Board of Directors and / or member of Board of Commissioners to the General Meeting of Shareholders; and (iv) Ever caused a company that received its license, approval or registration from the Financial Services Authority not to fulfill its obligation to submit its Annual Report and / or financial report to the Financial Services Authority; (v) has a commitment to comply with laws and regulations; (vi) has knowledge and / or expertise in the field required by the Company

Members of Board of Directors are appointed and dismissed by the GMS. The appointment shall take effect from the date specified in the GMS and expire upon the closing of the third year of GMS after the date of appointment of the members, unless otherwise specified in the GMS.

2017 Board of Directors Meeting

The Board of Directors shall hold a Board of Directors meeting e periodically, at least 1 (one) time in 1 (one) month. The meeting of Board of Directors is valid and entitled to take binding decisions when attended by a majority of all members of the Board of Directors.

The decision of the Board of Directors Meeting shall be taken by deliberation to consensus. In the event that a consensus decision is not reached, the decision shall be taken by voting with the result should be more than ½ (half) of the total number

of votes issued legally in the Meeting. If the no votes and the yes votes are equal, then the President Director as the Chairman of the Meeting decides.

The Board of Directors may also make legitimate and binding decisions without conducting a BOD Meeting given that all members of the Board of Directors have been notified in the related written proposal and all members of Board of Directors give consent to the written proposal in and sign it.

Frequency and Attendance of Board of Directors Meeting

Throughout 2017, the Board of Directors conducted meetings of at least 24 times, with the attendance of each member is described in the following table:

2017 Board of Directors Meetings Attendance Table

No	Name	Position	Meeting Frequency	Attendance	Attendance Rate
1	Nobel Tanihaha	President Director	24	24	100%
2	Juliawati Gunawan	Director	24	24	100%
3	Tommy Gustavi Utomo	Independent Director	24	24	100%

Competence Training and Development Program of Board of Directors

Throughout 2017, members of the Board of Directors did not participate in any training programs, conferences or seminars conducted by internal or external parties as the Company's Board of Directors in performing its duties was more focused in applying the Company's business strategy to run in accordance with Good Corporate Governance. The Company's activities throughout 2017 was focusing more on renewing the organizational structure, aligning the culture of the Company through the improvement and internalization of the Company's core values, human resource development and empowerment, and overall improvement of the Company's operational system.

Therefore, the activities of all members of the Board of Directors of the Company in 2017 were heavily centered on overall internal improvement, and took into consideration of joining internal and external trainings / conferences / seminars in upcoming year.

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Joint Meeting

In 2017, the Company conduct a Joint Meeting between the Board of Commissioner and Board of Directors for 3 times with attendance for each member is described in the following table:

No	Name	Position	Meeting Frequency	Attendance	Attendance Rate
1	Jonathan Yuwono	President Commissioner	3	3	100%
2	Ludwig Indrawan	Vice President Commissioner	3	1	33%
3	Thong Thong Sennelius	Commissioner	3	3	100%
4	Erry Firmansyah	Independent Commissioner	3	3	100%
5	Muhammad Senang Sembiring	Independent Commissioner	3	3	100%
6	Nobel Tanihaha	President Director	3	3	100%
7	Juliwati Gunawan	Director	3	3	100%
8	Tommy Gustavi Utomo	Director	3	3	100%

Assessment of The Performance of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

1. Board of Directors shall review the performance of the management performed by Board of Directors members during the fiscal year and report to the shareholders at least once a year;
2. Board of Directors ensures the fulfillment of the composition and qualifications regarding the effectiveness of the function of Board of Directors and considers the recommendation and input given by Board of Commissioners;
3. The performance evaluation of Board of Directors is reported to shareholders in General Meeting of Shareholders and described in the Annual Report;
4. Board of Commissioners evaluates the performance of the members of the Board of Directors based on the consideration and input of the President Director;
5. Guideline for the determination of remuneration and nomination of Board of Directors shall be determined based on the evaluation and performance of related Board of Directors.

The party conducting the assessment of the performance of Board of Commissioners is the GMS. Meanwhile, the evaluation on the performance of the Board of Directors is done by Board of Commissioners and General Meeting of Shareholders. Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors will then be responsible for the achievement of their performances in 2017, including the implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors in the GMS to be held in 2018.

Evaluation criteria used to assess the performance of the Board of Commissioners and individual Members of Board of Commissioners is the implementation of the Board of Commissioners' functions in supervising and providing advice to the Board of Directors for the interest of the Company and its Shareholders in particular, as well as other interested parties in general.

REMUNERATION POLICY FOR BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The determination of Remuneration of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors shall be conducted in accordance with the Company Law No.40 of 2007 and the Articles of Association of the Company.

The remuneration of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors is determined through the following procedures:

1. The Board of Commissioners requests the Remuneration Committee to draft the proposed remuneration of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors.
2. Remuneration Committee requests independent parties to formulate a framework for the remuneration of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

3. Remuneration Committee proposes the framework to the Board of Commissioners.
4. The Board of Commissioners proposes remuneration for members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors to GMS.
5. GMS delegates authority and power to the Board of Commissioners by obtaining shareholders' approval to determine the remuneration for members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors.

Remuneration Structure

The principles for determining the income of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors are stipulated by

the GMS. While the remuneration structure of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors also refers to the regulations as approved by the GMS, with the component of income consists of:

- Salary / Honorarium;
- Benefits;
- Facilities; and
- Tantiem / Performance Incentives.

Determination of Remuneration of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

In determining the remuneration of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, the Remuneration & Nomination Committee refers to the indicator to make it in line with the objectives of the remuneration policy as follows:

1. Key Performance Indicator (KPI).
2. Company Performance.
3. Business Size.
4. Benchmarking result on remuneration in related industries.
5. Consideration of long-term goals and strategies of the Company.

The Remuneration & Nomination Committee Meeting conducts an analysis and evaluation of all such information and produces

recommendations to the Board of Commissioners for approval and / or submitted to the GMS.

The 2017 GMS conducted on May 23, 2017 decided that the Shareholders authorize the Board of Commissioners to determine the amount of honorarium and other allowances for members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors. In terms of remuneration, referring to the Board of Commissioners' decision dated September 21, 2012, the Board of Commissioners has approved the establishment of the Remuneration Sub-Committee to formulate the remuneration for the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors of the Company.

Remuneration of Board of Commissioners & Board of Directors

For 2017, the total remuneration paid to all members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors amounted to Rp1.4 billion and Rp18.0 billion.

in 2016, the total remuneration paid to all members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors amounted to Rp1.4 billion and Rp20.2 billion.

AFFILIATED RELATIONSHIPS

Parties	Company	Direct Shareholders		Subsidiaries							
		KIE	Cahaya	SIP	Platinum	Gema	BIT	PAP	KHA	BWA	REJA
Jonathan Yuwono	PC	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ludwig Indrawan	VPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thong Thong Sennelius	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muhammad Senang Sembiring	IC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erry Firmansyah	IC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nobel Tanihaha	PD	-	-	D	D	D	D	-	-	C	C
Juliawati Gunawan	D	-	-	C	C	C	C	-	-	-	-
Tommy Gustavi Utomo	ID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Keterangan

PC	: President Commissioner	PD	: President Director
VPC	: Vice President Commissioner	D	: Director
IC	: Independent Commissioner	ID	: Independent Director
C	: Commissioner		

DIVERSITY IN COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In order to implement Good Corporate Governance principles, which in practice must be effectively implemented to maintain the Company's performance, we must ensure that the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors are composed of appropriate and highly qualified personnel with good educational backgrounds and broad experiences such as economics, law, and technology related to our business.

Among other factors, the diversity of skills, background and knowledge, and industry experience, will be taken into

consideration when selecting a new member of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors. The Company recognizes and acknowledges the benefits gained from diverse backgrounds of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors members, and perceives the increased diversity in the composition of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors as an important part of maintaining a competitive advantage.

COMMITTEES

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee was appointed through the Decision of the Board of Commissioners dated October 3, 2017 on the appointment of the Audit Committee of the Company. The term of office of Company's Audit Committee members is from May 2017 to May 2020.

Chairman:
Muhamad Senang Sembiring



Members:
1. Sujoko Martin
2. Anwar Muljadi Arif

Members of Company's Audit Committee as of December 31, 2017 are as follows:

No	Name	Position	Date of Appointment
1	Muhamad Senang Semibiring (Independent Commissioner)	Audit Committee Chairman	October 3, 2017
2	Sujoko Martin (Independent Member)	Audit Committee Member	October 3, 2017
3	Anwar Muljadi Arif (Independent Member)	Audit Committee Member	October 3, 2017

Profile and Educational Qualifications and Work Experience of Audit Committee Members

Muhammad Senang Sembiring Audit Committee Chairman

Age

65 years old

Nationality

Indonesia

Basic Law of Appointment

Decision of Board of Commissioners dated October 3, 2017

Educational Background

- 1996** Bachelor's of Economics from Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen Labora, Jakarta
- 1999** Master's of Management from Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen Labora, Jakarta

Work Experience

- 1974 - 1976** Sailor, Brokerage & Management Co, New York, USA.
- 1976 - 1986** General Manager PT Aqmar Oil Service Co, Aceh Utara
- 1988 - 1990** Marketing Director of PT Indotrim Hung Yuan Securities
- 1990 - 1991** PT Bank Pelita Capital Market Manager
- 1991 - 1995** Marketing Director of PT Arya Prada Sekuritas
- 1995 - 2000** Marketing Director of PT Mitra Investdana Sekurindo
- 2000 - 2002** President Director of PT Mitra Investdana Sekurindo
- 2002 - 2007** Trade Director and Member of Indonesia Stock Exchange
- 2007 - 2009** Trade Director and Development of Indonesia Stock Exchange
- 2009 - present** Executive Director of Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia/ KEHATI
- 2011 - present** Independent Commissioner of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

Sujoko Martin

Audit Committee Member

Age

49 year old

Nationality

Indonesian

Basic Law of Appointment

Decision of Board of Commissioners dated October 3, 2017

Educational Background

Bachelor's of Economics with a major in Accounting from Parahyangan Catholic University

Work Experience

- 1991 - 1992** Cost Accounting staff , then promoted to section head (Supervisor) PT Honda Astra Engine Manufacturing (Federal Motor Group).
- 1992 - 2004** Department Head of Corporate Accounting Department & Head Office Accounting PT Astra International, Tbk. (Head Office)
- 2004 - 2009** Division Head of Accounting & Control PT United Tractors, Tbk.
- 2009 - 2010** Finance Director of PT Bina Pertiwi (wholly owned subsidiary of PT United Tractors, Tbk.).
- 2010 - 2014** Finance and IT Director of PT Bukit Makmur Mandiri Utama
- 2015 - 2017** CFO and Board Risk Committee Samko Timber Limited, Singapore
- Juli 2017- present** CFO PT Artamulia Tatapratama (Coal Mining Contractor)

Anwar Muljadi Arif

Audit Committee Member

Age

58 years old

Nationality

Indonesian

Basic Law of Appointment

Decision of Board of Commissioners dated October 3, 2017

Educational Background

- 1985** Bachelor's of Economics with a major in Accounting from Parahyangan Catholic University
- 2004** PPAk degree from University of Indonesia

Work Experience

- 1985 – 1991** Drs Utomo & Co – SGV & Co - Audit Staff to Audit Manager
- 1991 – 1994** Prasetio, Utomo & Co – Arthur Andersen & Co – Audit AW Manager
- 1994 – 2003** Prasetio, Sarwoko & Sandjaja – Ernst & Young – Senior Manager
- 2003 – 2015** Purwantono, Suherman & Surja – Ernst & Young – Associate Director

Audit Committee Independence

1. The Audit Committee is led by an Independent Commissioner and consists of two (2) professional members as independent parties from outside of the Company: Sujoko Martin and Anwar Muljadi Arif. Members and Chairman of the Audit Committee are independent and have no financial, family or business relation with the Company other than the remuneration received for the performance of their duties as audit committee and board of commissioners.
2. Independent Commissioner is a member of Board of Commissioners who has no financial, management, share ownership and / or family relationship with other members of Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and / or Controlling Shareholders or any other relationships that may affect his/her ability to act independently;
3. Independent Party is a party outside the Company that has no financial relationship, stewardship, share ownership and / or family relationship with Board of Commissioeners, Board of Directors and / or Controlling Shareholders or any other relationship that may affect his/her ability to act independently.

Audit Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of members of the Audit Committee are as follows:

1. Review the financial information to be issued by the Company, such as financial statements, projections and other financial information.
2. Review the Company's compliance with laws and regulations in the Capital Market and laws and regulations for the audit process by external and internal auditor teams.
3. Provide an independent opinion in the event of differences of opinion between management and external auditors on services they provide.
4. Provide recommendations to Board of Commissioners regarding the appointment of external auditors based on the independence, scope of the assignment, and fees.
5. Review the implementation of audit pcoess conducted by internal auditors and overseeing the follow-up by management / Board of Directors on the findings of internal auditors.
6. Report to Board of Commissioners on the various risks faced by the Company and implement risk management to Board of Directors.
7. Review and report to Board of Commissioners for complaints relating to the status of the Company as a public company.

8. Review and advise Board of Commissioners regarding the potential conflict of interest of the Company.
9. Maintain the confidentiality of Company's documents, data and information.

Audit Committee Activities Report for the Fiscal year

The Audit Committee has actively provided recommendations to Board of Commissioners. Throughout the year of 2017, Audit Committee meetings have discussed and made recommendations on the following matters:

1. The Committee shall prepare and approve the work plans and programs of 2017;
2. The Committee shall monitor and evaluate the financial performance of the Company on a regular basis;
3. The Committee shall review the proposed Financial Statements of the Company in 2016 and 2017;
4. The Committee shall discuss the external audit planning for 2017 and provide recommendations for the appointment of an external auditor;
5. The Committee shall monitor and evaluate the implementation and examination by Internal Audit during 2017, monitor the implementation of follow-ups on findings and provide recommendations including ensuring the development of Information Technology;
6. The Committee shall review the Audit Plan for 2018;
7. The Committee shall monitor the application of the Company's compliance with applicable regulations;
8. The Committee shall monitor the actions and handling of internal fraud cases;
9. The Committee shallconduct periodic review on Guidelines and Code of Conduct (Charter);
10. The Committee shall oversee the Company's strategic steps.

Audit Committee Meeting

During 2017, the Audit Committee held three meetings with the Audit Committee members attendance are:

No	Name	Position	Meeting Frequency	Attendance	Attendance Rate
1	Muhammad Senang Sembiring	Audit Committee Chairman	3	3	100%
2	Sujoko Martin	Audit Committee Member	3	3	100%
3	Anwar Muljadi Arif	Audit Committee Member	3	3	100%

Audit Committee Charter

The Audit Committee has Audit Committee Charter as a guideline for the execution of duties of the Audit Committee authorized by the Decision Letter of Board of Commissioners dated April 11, 2012 and as amended with Decision Letter of Board of Commissioners dated April 15, 2016.

The contents of the Audit Committee Charter are as follows:

1. Background and Introduction
2. Objectives of Audit Committee Establishment
3. Duties and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee
4. Authority
5. Composition and Structure of the Audit Committee
6. Requirements of Independent Commissioners
7. Audit Committee Membership Requirements
8. Work Ethics
9. Job Implementation
10. Complaint Procedure
11. Term of Office
12. Anti-Corruption Policy and Operational Guidelines
13. Enforcement

REMUNERATION & NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Company has established a Remuneration & Nomination Committee effective on September 4, 2017, led by Erry Firmansyah and consists of Jonathan Yuwono and Syefi Noverine.

Both will serve for undetermined term of office. The term of office of a member of the Committee shall not be longer than the term of office of Board of Commissioners and may be reappointed for the next period.

The legal basis for the establishment of Remuneration & Nomination Committee is the Decision of Company's Board of Commissioners dated September 4, 2017.

Profile and Educational Qualifications and Work Experience of Remuneration & Nomination Committee Members

Erry Firmansyah Ketua Komite Remunerasi & Nominasi

Age

58 years old

Nationality

Indonesian

Basic Law of Appointment

Decision of Board of Commissioners dated September 4, 2017

Educational Background

1981 Obtained Bachelor of Economics from the University of Indonesia

Work Experience

1982 - 1984 Auditor at Price Waterhouse Coopers Indonesia

1998 - 2002 President Director of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia

2002 - 2007 President Director of Jakarta Stock Exchange

2007 - 2009 President Director of Jakarta Stock Exchange

2009 - 2014 Independent Commissioner of PT Elnusa Tbk.

2009 - 2015 Independent Commissioner of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia, Independent Commissioner of PT Astra International Tbk. and Independent Commissioner of PT Berau Coal Energy Tbk.

2012 - Present Independent Commissioner of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

Jonathan Yuwono**Remuneration Committee Member****Age**

36 years old

Nationality

Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment

GMS May 23, 2017

Educational Background

2004 Bachelor of Arts Economics from University of Michigan Ann Arbor

Work Experience

2008 - Present Director of PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprima
2010 - Present Director of PT Jeje Yutrindo Utama
2010 - Present Director of PT Asia Prima Packaging
2012 - Present Director of PT Freshindo Marketama
2017 - Present President Director of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

Ludwig Indrawan**Remuneration Committee Member****Age**

64 years old

Nationality

Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment

GMS May 22, 2014

EGMS May 29, 2015

GMS May 23, 2017

Educational Background

1976 Business Studies degree from Prahran College of Advance Education (CAE) (currently named as Swinburne University), Melbourne

Work Experience

1978 - 1982	Commenced his career at Challick Pte Limited, Singapore
1992 - 2007	Ran a property development business in New Zealand and Australia under Stags Leap dan Smart Homes Group
2007 - Present	Managing Director of PT Smart Homes Anugrah, Surabaya
2013 - Present	Vice President Commissioner of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee**Independency**

All members of Remuneration & Nomination Committee have fulfilled the following independency criteria:

- Not a member of management.
- Free from business relationship and other relationships that can influence decisions.
- Not a majority shareholder of the Company or an employee directly related to the majority shareholders of the Company.
- Not an employee or has worked as an executive of a Company or a member of an affiliated company, at least 3 (three) years before becoming a member of the Committee.
- Not a professional primary adviser or consultant for the Company or an affiliated companies, or an employee in

direct contact with the service provider, at least 3 (three) years before becoming a member of the Committee.

- Not the principal supplier or customer of the Company or any affiliated companies or employee of / or directly or indirectly connected with the suppliers or major customers.
- Has no contractual relationship with the Company or any other affiliated companies as Board of Directors.

Remuneration and Nomination Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Remuneration & Nomination Committee are to formulate the remuneration of members of Board of Directors and members of Board of Commissioners of the Company whether in cash or otherwise (including but not limited to salaries, allowances, bonuses, incentives and severance pay).

CORPORATE SECRETARY

Profile and Educational Qualifications and Work Experience of Corporate Secretary

Currently the position of Corporate Secretary is held by Juliawati Gunawan who is based in Jakarta and appointed based on Corporate Letter No.016 / DIR / STP / 2001 dated March 2, 2011 on Letter of Appointment of Corporate Secretary.

Juliawati Gunawan

Corporate Secretary

Age

47 year old

Nationality

Indonesian

Basic Law of Appointment

GMS May 22, 2014

Scope of Assignment

Financial Management

Educational Background

1993 Bachelor's of Economics majoring in Accounting from Tarumanegara University

Work Experience

1992 - 2003	Auditor dan Consultant at Prasetio, Utomo & Co (Andersen Worldwide Indonesia) and Ernst & Young Indonesia
2009 - June 2011	Juni 2011 Financial Controller at PT Solusi Tunas Pratama
Juni 2011 - present	Director of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

Corporate Secretary Duties and Responsibilities

Corporate Secretary is directly responsible to the President Director and plays a role in maintaining a smooth relationship between the Company and its shareholders, regulators, the wider community, and other stakeholders. The Corporate Secretary is responsible for assisting Board of Directors in terms of:

1. Managing information relating to the business environment of the Company and establishing good relationship with stakeholders of the capital market industry.
2. Ensuring that the Company carries the principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and complies with applicable laws and regulations.
3. Conducting GMS activities.
4. Conducting communication activities between Board of Directors and management with stakeholders in order to build the image of the Company.
5. Organizing activities and facilitating the Company's relationships with stakeholders.
6. Monitoring the List of Shareholders of the Company.
7. Monitoring the development of applicable legislation.
8. Distributing information to all elements within the organization concerning the Company's programs, including providing information to the public about the condition of the Company.

2017 Corporate Secretary Activities Report

The activities of Corporate Secretary in 2017 include:

1. Held 1 (one) Annual General Meeting of Shareholders;
2. Conducted one (1) public exposure; and
3. Ensured Company's compliance based on prevailing laws and regulations.

Corporate Secretary Competency Development Activities

In 2017, Corporate Secretary took part in the following training and development programs:

- ICSA Workshop: Corporate Secretary Dialogue about POJK 51 / POJK.03 / 2017 on Sustainable Finance organized by ICSA on September 27, 2017
- Seminar on the Conversion Rules and the Revision of Old Regulations to POJK held by the Financial Services Authority on October 5, 2017 3. KSEI User Activity Seminar in 2017 held by Indonesia Stock Exchange on November 20, 2017
- Seminar on Corporate Merger and Acquisition organized by ICSA on March 8, 2017

INTERNAL AUDIT

To improve the implementation of Good Corporate Governance practice within the company, STP implements an internal control system through the implementation of policies and procedures carried out by Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and all employees. The establishment of Internal Audit Unit is a manifestation of the Company's commitment to comply with the rules of the Financial Services Authority of Indonesia / FSA, and in line with the Company's effort to enhance the value of strong internal governance and improve the Company's operation from time to time.

The Company's Internal Audit Unit was established based on the Board of Commissioners' Decision dated August 15 2011. Based on the Decision Letter of the Chairman of the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency No.Kep-496 / BL / 2008 dated November 28, 2008, which was subsequently amended with Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 56 / POJK.04 / 2015 dated December 23, 2015 on the Establishment and Guideline of the Formation of the Internal Audit Unit Charter, the Company through its Board of Commissioners meeting on May 27, 2016 decided to appoint Tissa Purnama as Chairman of the Company's Internal Audit Unit.

Profile and Educational Qualifications and Work Experience of Internal Audit

Tissa Purnama, S.E., an Indonesian citizen born in Jakarta in 1983, he joined the Company in 2016 as Chairman of the Internal Audit Unit. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Economics majoring in Accounting at Institut Bisnis dan Informatika Indonesia (now known as Kwik Kian Gie School of Business), Jakarta.

Prior to joining the Company, he served as Internal Audit Manager at PT Central Cipta Murdaya (2013-2015), Internal Audit Manager at PT Indosat Tbk. (2010-2013), Senior Internal Audit Staff at Internewave Audit Services (IAS) PricewaterhouseCoopers / PwC Indonesia (2010), and Senior Internal Audit Staff at Assurance Services of PricewaterhouseCoopers / PwC Indonesia (2006-2009).

In the course of his career, he has attended various training activities to improve job-related competencies, among others Sarbanas Oxley Section 404 Training held by PT PriceWaterhouseCoopers Indonesia Advisory in June 2011, Introduction to Cellular Network Technology For The Non-Engineers held by Millisecond in August 2011, the Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Training held by SSCX in September 2012, Good Corporate Governance Training organized by IICD in February 2013, Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) & Risk Based Audit (RBA) Implementation Training organized by Center for Policy Studies National in June 2014, as well as several other in-house trainings on topics related to audit activities that were organized by PriceWaterhouseCoopers where Tissa was a participant.

The Chairman of the Internal Audit Unit in carrying out his/her duties is assisted by 2 (two) members:1 Head of Department and 1 (one) Internal Audit Staff. All members of Internal Audit Unit have educational background in accounting and work experience as internal auditors and / or external auditors.

Position of Internal Audit Unit within the Organizational Structure

The Company's Internal Audit Unit is appointed by Board of Directors of the Company and approved by Board of Commissioners through the Board of Commissioners' Decree dated August 15, 2011.

The structure and position of Internal Audit Unit within the Company are as follows:

1. The Internal Audit Unit is headed by Chairman of Internal Audit Unit
2. The Chairman of Internal Audit Unit is appointed and dismissed by the President Director with the approval from Board of Commissioners.
3. President Director may dismiss Chairman of Internal Audit Unit, after getting the approval from Board of Commissioners, if the Chairman of the Internal Audit Unit does not meet the requirement as an auditor of Internal Audit Unit as established in this rule and or is incompetent in performing the duties.

4. The Head of Internal Audit Unit is responsible to President Director.
5. The auditor who sits in the Internal Audit Unit is directly responsible to Chairman of the Internal Audit Unit.
6. Any appointment, replacement or dismissal of Internal Audit Unit Chairman shall be notified to the Financial Services Authority (FSA).

Internal Audit Duties and Responsibilities

Internal Audit is an independent and objective assurance and consultant activities, designed to provide added values and enhance the organization's operational activities. The Internal Audit Unit helps the organization to achieve its goals through systematic and structured approach.

The Internal Audit Unit is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting, compliance with prevailing laws and regulations, risk management, effectiveness and efficiency of operations and to maintain corporate assets at every level of the organization.

The responsibilities if Internal Audit includes:

1. Develop and implement an annual Internal Audit plan;
2. Test and evaluate the implementation of internal control and risk management system in accordance with company's policy;
3. Conduct examination and assessment of efficiency and effectiveness in finance, accounting, operations, human resources, marketing, information technology, and other activities;
4. Provide objective recommendations and improvements on the activities examined at all levels of management;
5. To prepare audit report and submit the report to President Director and Board of Commissioners;
6. Monitor, analyze and report on the implementation of suggested improvements;
7. Work closely with the Audit Committee;
8. Develop a program to evaluate the quality of its internal audit activities; and
9. Conduct special inspection if necessary

Internal Audit Charter

In performing its duties, the Internal Audit Unit refers to the updated Internal Audit Charter under the Financial Services Authority Regulation No.56 / POJK.04 / 2015 dated December 23, 2015, and is determined Decision of Board of Commissioners dated September 16, 2016.

The content structure of Internal Audit Unit Charter is as follows:

1. Background and Introduction
2. Vision
3. Mission
4. Purpose
5. Scope of Activities
6. Structure and Position
7. Duties and Responsibilities
8. Internal Auditor Requirement
9. Authority
10. Code of Conduct
11. Reporting and Monitoring
12. Independence & Objectivity
13. Violations of Independence & Objectivity
14. Professional Standard
15. Mechanism
16. Evaluation of the Internal Audit Charter
17. Enforcement

In conducting the inspection activity, the Internal Audit Unit sets the priority of annual audit objectives in the internal audit plan and focuses on business units or business prospects that have a significant effect on the Company's operational activities and / or consolidated financial statement.

Internal Control System

The Internal Audit Unit is established to evaluate the implementation of internal controls which is one of the underlying principles for the Management to determine improvement that allows Management to perform the Company's operational activities effectively and efficiently.

Evaluation Effectiveness of Internal Control System

The Internal Audit Unit constantly evaluates the effectiveness of internal controls at all levels, in implementing internal policies, procedures, controls and risk management to ensure that the Company is in compliance with existing regulations.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND EXTERNAL AUDITOR

In preparing the audited financial statement for 2017 and in order to improve the independent oversight function on the financial aspects, the Company appointed Public Accounting Firm (KAP) registered at the Financial Services Authority (FSA), Amir, Abadi Jusuf, Aryanto, Mawar & Rekan (Member of RSM International). The appointment of KAP Amir, Abadi Jusuf, Aryanto, Mawar & Rekan is for auditing the Company's financial statement for 2017 fiscal year. The appointment of such KAP is conducted on the basis of the authority of Shareholders through the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) delegating the authority to appoint the KAP to Board of Commissioners, by considering the recommendation of Audit Committee.

The appointment of KAP Amir Abadi Jusuf, Aryanto, Mawar & Rekan ("KAP AAJAM") as the Company's external auditor has been conducted since fiscal year 2011, the period of assignment of KAP AAJAM for services they provide to the Company has been recorded for more than 5 consecutive (five) years.

The Company and the KAP AAJAM do not have familial and financial relationships that can affect the independency of the external auditor in carrying out its duties and responsibilities.

Services granted to the Company during 2017 were auditing of financial statements for the year ended on December 31, 2017. The Company's annual financial statement received 'unqualified' result. The financial reporting service fees for the year ended of December 31, 2017 was Rp744 million.

The appointed Public Accounting Firm has completed its duties independently in accordance with the standard guideline of the public accounting profession, and has been in accordance with the specified work requirement and scope of the audit.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Along with the dynamics of the Company's development from time to time, the Company ensures that the risk management system implemented is able to identify, mitigate and monitor business risks that may affect the Company's performance.

Implementation of intensive and targeted risk management system is expected to provide sustainable benefits such as:

1. Provision of information to management regarding risk exposure faced.
2. Improved method and systematic decision making process.
3. Assessment of the risks attached on any product or business activities of the Company.

Risks Faced by the Company and Risk Management Effort

Some of the key risks that have important effect on our business activities are:

Risk Profile	Risk Mitigation
Operational Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement operational system and procedure on regular maintenance of equipment and owned towers as well as the supporting facilities in order to preserve its functionality. • To seek for insurance coverage on most high value assets in order to minimize potential losses due to natural disaster and casualties.
Legal Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine carefully the agreements including contracts with tenants, land owners and suppliers to anticipate for any lawsuit risks. • To conduct a comprehensive review on relevant rules and regulations governing business licenses and the requirements to obtain business license in order to avoid any misconduct and misunderstanding of current and future rules and regulations.
Financial Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Implement a Prudent financial principles. • To prepare a detailed and consistent financial planning. • To maintain financial ratios in effort to receive fundings accordant to the planned schedules with competitive terms. • To hedge against (i) Rupiah exchange rate fluctuation that arise from the company's USD borrowings, as well as (ii) interest rate risk.

MATERIAL LITIGATION CASE IN 2017

Material Litigation Case Against the Members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

Throughout 2017, none of members of the Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Directors in charge were involved in any criminal or civil lawsuits.

Material Litigation Case Against the Company

As of December 31, 2017, there was no significant issues faced by the Company.

CORPORATE CODE OF ETHICS

Company's Professionalism and Code of Ethics

The Code of Ethics act as a code of conduct and guideliness of behaviors to the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Independent Parties, and all Employees in performing their duties and decision making actions consistently according to prevailing regulations, values and the Company's vision and mission.

Code of Ethics Content

1. Vision, Mission, Corporate Values, Objectives of the Code of Conduct and Scope of the Code;
2. Compliance and Risk Management;
3. Conflict of Interest;
4. Creating a Conducive Work Environment (including Fair Treatment for All Employees, Anti Discrimination and Harassment, Workplace Safety, Use of Company Facilities, Outside Activities, Use of Social Media);
5. Information Management and Security;
6. Relationships with Shareholders, Customers and other Stakeholders (including Customer Relations, Relationship with Partners, Relationship with Regulators, Bribery and Corruption, Gratification and Anti Money Laundering);
7. Enforcement of Code of Ethics (which includes Roles and Responsibilities, Violations Against the Code).

The Company upholds the principles of GCG and continues to optimize its implementation to achieve best practice scheme. The Company continues to improve the quality of GCG implementation by strengthening work ethics and culture that prioritize high integrity, professionalism and regulatory compliance at all levels of management and employees.

Enforcement of Code of Ethics

The Company is committed to continuously make efforts to enforce the Code of Ethic as one of the implementations of good corporate governance, while also developing employees' behavior that are in accordance with the ethical standards. The efforts taken among others are socialization of the Code of Ethics through email blast to all Employees, then the Employees respond with acceptance and implementation of the Code of Ethics in the best way possible. Information related to the Code of Ethics is also communicated to Executive Employees and New Hires during the Induction Program, while socialization of the latest updates are given periodically. The Company gives strict sanctions to any irregularities, misuse, and violations of the Code of Ethics.

Corruption and Gratification Control

To guide the Management and all employees to run a healthy business ethic, the Company has adopted the Anticorruption Policy, which applies to all members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and all employees, without exception. It is stipulated with the Decision of the Board of Directors dated August 27, 2012. The Company also appointed a Compliance Manager to ensure that the Anticorruption Policy is in effect and well run.

Some of the highlights of the Anti-Corruption Policy, amount others are:

1. Strict prohibition against corruption of any kind.
2. Relationship with partners.
3. To set a policy on gifts, entertainment, and travel.
4. Political donation, donations, CSR and sponsorship.
5. Recruitment of former government officials and active government officials.
6. Accurate recording and internal control.
7. Sanctions.
8. Compliance procedure.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST



All employees of the Company are expected to avoid personal activities or financial affairs that are conflicting with their responsibilities to the Company.

WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM

The occurrence of fraud resulted from corruption, collusion, and nepotism can cause harm and will affect the Company's image significantly. It can also decrease productivity and the overall Company's business continuity. Therefore, the Company is committed to provide a reporting system for Employees who wish to report suspected violations related to fraud or known as a Whistleblowing System (WBS). This system can be used by all stakeholders to help the Company improve the quality of its GCG practices.

In order to further encourage employees' participation in reporting, preventing, and handling fraud related violations effectively and efficiently, the Company also increases the flexibility of access through several reporting channels for suspected frauds and emphasizes on confidentiality and also guarantees protection for the whistleblowers at the same time.

Whistleblower Protection

Each whistleblower will be assured protection from the Company whereby the identity of the whistleblower (name, address, telephone number, email and work unit/company) will be kept confidentially. In addition, the whistleblower is permitted not to state his/her identity (anonymous).

Handling and the Complaints Management Party

The Internal Audit Division is a related Work Unit that manages incoming complaints in which the reports received by the Company will be forwarded directly to the President Director, and then followed up by the relevant work unit. When required, the relevant work unit will conduct further necessary investigation.

The Company has also set guidelines and operational procedures for WBS management, with a view to providing work guidance for divisions and other relevant work units so that the activities of handling suspected fraud through the available WBS media can be carried out in accordance with a well structured and well documented process standards. Submission of reports of alleged infringement related to fraud can be done by mail, email, website, SMS, and telephone or hotline channel.

2017 Whistleblowing System Report

Throughout 2017, the Company recorded zero (nil) report of infringement complaints submitted either by telephone, email, facsimile or mail contact.

COMPANY'S COMMITMENT TO CUSTOMER PROTECTION

In an effort to improve customer satisfaction, the Company is committed to protecting consumers. The Company has insured or guaranteed the quality and performance of the products sold to Customers / Clients.

The Company's commitment for consumer protection is reflected in the Company's Ethics Standards as follows:

1. The Company constantly works hard to provide services and products with the highest quality offered at a competitive price;
2. The Company continues to promote a standard professional service to satisfy customers;
3. The Company strives to always attentive to the needs of customers and to continually monitor and improve its

products by improving the operating standards with a systemized approach supported with adequate technology.;

4. In order to maintain the product quality, the Company put a detailed attention to the aspects of safety and innovations at every stage of the development, production and distribution;
5. Mutually respect each party's interests with a clear and fair contractual terms;
6. The Company and consumer also mutually conduct cross evaluation toward improvements and to build a more harmonious and constructive relationship.

The Company's Consumer Care Center is served through email addressed at callcenter@stptower.com or through the 24 Hours Help Desk at 0800 1401 380.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE COMPANY'S DATA AND INFORMATION

In maintaining the Company's accountability and transparency, the Company regularly delivers information, especially related to the Company's customers and other stakeholders. The Company complies with the existing laws in the stock exchange and capital market regarding information disclosure. Periodically, the Company publishes the latest information about the Company to shareholders, capital market authorities, and other stakeholders through various communication channels. Beside reporting directly to the capital market regulators, information is also shared by the Company to shareholders in the form of announcements through the Indonesia Stock Exchange and mass media.

In 2017, the Company disclosed its information and communication channels for stakeholders to receive necessary information through:

Website

In order to facilitate access to information for stakeholders, the Company has built an effective information technology platform to provide integrated, timely and targeted information supply. For the general public interested in seeking information on the latest development, of the Company, they may access the Company's official website at www.stptower.com

Annual Report

Further information about the Company can be obtained through the Company's Annual Report and Financial Statements, which are published in Indonesian and English version.

Customer Service

For those who wish to receive and deliver further information including in submitting a complaint, please use our "Contact Us" facility at www.stptower.com or reach us through phone at + 6221-5794 0688 and by fax at + 6221-5795 0077.

Mass Media

The Company actively publishes each corporate action through print and electronic mass media.

Mailing address:

PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.
Rukan Permata Senayan Blok C01-02
Grogol Utara, Kebayoran Lama
Jakarta 12210, Indonesia
Phone : +6221 5794 0688
Fax : +6221 5795 0077
Email : corporate.secretary@stptower.com
Website : www.stptower.com



Annual Report 2017
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



07



CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Sharing Goodness with the Community

STP believes that achieving business sustainability is not only about financial gain, but what also counts is the contribution to the surrounding communities.

As a leading integrated telecommunications network infrastructure company in Indonesia, STP is committed to giving positive contributions through various activities that benefits to the social progress (people), economic growth (profit), and environmental sustainability (planet).

This objective can be achieved by putting into action the best practices for business such as through an honest and transparent reporting system, by accommodating the stakeholders' needs, while also putting serious concern for humanity and respect for the earth we live in.

Through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program, the Company seeks to create a strong synergy with the stakeholders. The Company also involves its employees in the implementation of CSR program.

The Company continuously makes a persuasive approach and an effective two-way communication in order to foster harmonious relationships with the community.

Just like in the previous years, throughout 2017, the Company conducted a series of social activities and infrastructure development, as part of the Company's efforts to show concern and increase the confidence of the public as one of the Company's stakeholders.

The Company's CSR activities are focused on road and waterways restoration, street lighting installation, donation and environmental concern.

STP highly regards the rights of the local communities wherever the Company operates; and the Company has not received any report on offensive action or violation committed by the Company to the communities surrounding the Company's areas of operations.

Every year, STP keeps striving to increase the quality of its CSR program and activities, in line with the improvement in the community welfare and the surrounding environment, both of which will pave the way for the Company to achieve business sustainable growth in the years to come.

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Annual Report 2017
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT



08



**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK**

Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017, 2016 dan
Laporan Posisi Keuangan Konsolidasian
Tanggal 1 Januari 2016/ 31 Desember 2015

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

*Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017, 2016 and
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As of January 1, 2016/ December 31, 2015*

Daftar Isi	Halaman/ <u>Page</u>	Table of Contents
Surat Pernyataan Direksi		Directors' Statement Letter
Laporan Auditor Independen		Independent Auditors' Report
Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017, 2016 dan Laporan Posisi Keuangan Konsolidasian Tanggal 1 Januari 2016/ 31 Desember 2015		Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and Consolidated Statement of Financial Position As of January 1, 2016/ December 31, 2015
Laporan Posisi Keuangan Konsolidasian	1	<i>Consolidated Statements of Financial Position</i>
Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain Konsolidasian	2	<i>Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</i>
Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas Konsolidasian	3	<i>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity</i>
Laporan Arus Kas Konsolidasian	4	<i>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</i>
Catatan Atas Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian	5	<i>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</i>
Informasi Tambahan-Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri:		Supplementary Information-Separate Financial Statements:
Laporan Posisi Keuangan (Entitas Induk)	Lampiran I/ <i>Appendix I</i>	<i>Statements of Financial Position (Parent Entity)</i>
Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain (Entitas Induk)	Lampiran II/ <i>Appendix II</i>	<i>Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Parent Entity)</i>
Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas (Entitas Induk)	Lampiran III/ <i>Appendix III</i>	<i>Statements of Changes in Equity (Parent Entity)</i>
Laporan Arus Kas (Entitas Induk)	Lampiran IV/ <i>Appendix IV</i>	<i>Statements of Cash Flows (Parent Entity)</i>
Pengungkapan Lainnya	Lampiran V/ <i>Appendix V</i>	<i>Other Disclosures</i>



PT. Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.
Perkantoran Permata Senayan Blok C1
Jl. Tentara Pelajar, Jakarta 12210 Indonesia
T. +6221 5794 0688 | F. +6221 5795 0077

**SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI/
DIRECTORS' STATEMENT LETTER**

**Tentang Tanggung Jawab atas Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian/
Regarding to the Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 December 2017 dan 2016
For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016**

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini/ *We, the undersigned:*

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 Nama/ Name | : | Nobel Tanihaha |
| Alamat Kantor/ Office Address | : | Komplek Rukan Permata Senayan Blok C.01-02
Grogol Utara, Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta Selatan |
| Alamat Domisili sesuai KTP/
<i>Domicile as stated in ID Card</i> | : | Jl. Teuku Nyak Arief No. 10, RT.005/RW.002
Kelurahan Grogol Selatan, Kecamatan Kebayoran Lama,
Jakarta Selatan |
| Nomor Telepon/ Phone Number | : | (021) 5794 0688 |
| Jabatan/ Position | : | Direktur Utama/ President Director |
| 2 Nama/ Name | : | Julia Wati Gunawan Halim |
| Alamat Kantor/ Office Address | : | Komplek Rukan Permata Senayan Blok C.01-02
Grogol Utara, Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta Selatan |
| Alamat Domisili sesuai KTP/
<i>Domicile as stated in ID Card</i> | : | Perum Citra 3 Blok B-12/5, RT.004/RW.013
Kelurahan Pegadungan, Kecamatan Kalideres,
Jakarta Barat |
| Nomor Telepon/ Phone Number | : | (021) 5794 0688 |
| Jabatan/ Position | : | Direktur/ Director |

menyatakan bahwa:

state that:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian dan informasi tambahan; | 1 We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements and supplementary information; |
| 2 Laporan keuangan konsolidasian dan informasi tambahan telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia; | 2 The consolidated financial statements and supplementary information have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards; |
| 3 a) Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian dan informasi tambahan telah dimuat secara lengkap dan benar; | 3 a) All information contained in the consolidated financial statements and supplementary information is complete and correct; |



PT. Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.
Perkantoran Permata Senayan Blok C1
Jl. Tentara Pelajar, Jakarta 12210 Indonesia
T. +6221 5794 0688 | F. +6221 5795 0077

- b) Laporan keuangan konsolidasian dan informasi tambahan tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material.
- 4 Bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian intern dalam Perusahaan dan entitas Anak.
- b) *The consolidated financial statements and supplementary information do not contain misleading material information or facts, and do not omit material information and facts.*
- 4 *We are responsible for the Company and its subsidiaries internal control system.*

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

We certify the accuracy of this statement.

Jakarta, 28 Maret 2018/ March 28, 2018
Atas Nama dan Mewakili Direksi/ On behalf of the Board of Directors

Nobel Tanihaha
Direktur Utama/
President Director

JuliaWati Gunawan Halim
Direktur/
Director



Amir Abadi Jusuf, Aryanto, Mawar & Rekan

Amir Abadi Jusuf, Aryanto, Mawar & Rekan
Registered Public Accountants

Nomor/Number : R/212.AGA/dwd.3/2018

RSM Indonesia
Plaza ASIA, Level 10
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 59
Jakarta 12190 Indonesia

T +62 21 5140 1340
F +62 21 5140 1350

www.rsm.id

Laporan Auditor Independen/ *Independent Auditor's Report*

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi/
The Shareholders, Board of Commissioners, and Directors

PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk dan entitas anaknya terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2017 serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to

Amir Abadi Jusuf, Aryanto, Mawar & Rekan

melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan konsolidasian entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektivitasan pengendalian internal entitas. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian secara keseluruhan.

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan konsolidasian PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk dan entitas anaknya tanggal 31 Desember 2017, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kas konsolidasiannya untuk tahun berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Penekanan suatu hal

Kami membawa perhatian ke Catatan 39 atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian, Perusahaan dan entitas anaknya telah menerapkan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan No. 31 yang berlaku efektif sejak 1 Januari 2017, yang diterapkan secara retrospektif. Oleh karena itu, Perusahaan telah menyajikan kembali laporan keuangan konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016 dan 1 Januari 2016/ 31 Desember 2015 dengan penyesuaian dan reklasifikasi pada akun-akun tertentu atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian terdahulu. Kami telah mengaudit penyesuaian yang dijelaskan pada Catatan 39 tersebut dan opini kami atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian terdahulu tidak dimodifikasi sehubungan dengan hal tersebut.

obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 39 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company and its subsidiaries applied Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards No. 31 that have been effective since January 1, 2017 which have been applied retrospectively. Therefore, the Company and subsidiaries have restated its consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 and January 1, 2016/ December 31, 2015 with adjustments in certain accounts of previous consolidated financial statements. We have audited adjustments in Note 39 and our opinion of the previous consolidated financial statements is not modified in respect of this matter.

Hal Lain

Audit kami atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk dan entitas anaknya pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut terlampir, dilaksanakan dengan tujuan untuk merumuskan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut secara keseluruhan. Informasi keuangan Perusahaan (entitas induk) terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2017, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya (secara kolektif disebut sebagai "Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk") yang disajikan sebagai informasi tambahan terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut di atas, disajikan untuk tujuan analisis tambahan dan bukan merupakan bagian dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut di atas yang diharuskan menurut Standar Akuntasi Keuangan di Indonesia. Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk merupakan tanggung jawab manajemen serta dihasilkan dari dan berkaitan secara langsung dengan catatan akuntansi dan catatan lainnya yang mendasarnya yang digunakan untuk menyusun laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut di atas. Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk telah menjadi objek prosedur audit yang diterapkan dalam audit atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut di atas berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Menurut opini kami, Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk disajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, berkaitan dengan laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut di atas secara keseluruhan.

Other Matter

Our audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017 and for the year then ended, is performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on such consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying financial information of the Company (parent entity), which comprises the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2017, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (collectively referred to as the "Parent Entity Financial Information"), which is presented as a supplementary information to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the accompanying consolidated financial statements under Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. The Parent Entity Financial Information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Parent Entity Financial Information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with auditing standards established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. In our opinion, the Parent Entity Financial Information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the accompanying consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Amir Abadi Jusuf, Aryanto, Mawar & Rekan



Didik Wahyudiyanto

Nomor Izin Akuntan Publik: AP.0502/
Public Accountant License Number: AP.0502

Jakarta, 28 Maret / March 28, 2018

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN**

Tanggal 31 Desember 2017, 2016 dan
1 Januari 2016/ 31 Desember 2015
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
FINANCIAL POSITION**

As of December 31, 2017, 2016 and
January 1, 2016/ December 31, 2015
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

ASET	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	31 Desember/ December 31, 2016 *)	1 Januari 2016/ 31 Desember 2015/ January 1, 2016/ December 31, 2015 *)	ASSETS
		Notes	Rp	Rp	
ASET LANCAR					
Kas dan Bank	3, 30	280,149	184,996	229,325	CURRENT ASSETS
Piutang Usaha - Pihak Ketiga	4, 30	754,948	958,050	279,237	Cash and Cash in Bank
Pendapatan yang Masih Harus Diterima	5, 30	253,897	205,286	222,826	Trade Receivables - Third Parties
Piutang Lain-lain	6, 29, 30	28,291	368,363	23,652	Accrued Income
Persediaan	7, 27.e	37,922	47,852	54,644	Other Receivables
Pajak Dibayar di Muka	27.a	438,350	566,362	730,279	Inventory
Uang Muka dan Beban Dibayar di Muka	8	245,321	235,921	277,609	Prepaid Taxes
Jumlah Aset Lancar		2,038,878	2,566,830	1,817,572	Advances and Prepaid Expenses
					Total Current Assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR					
Beban Dibayar di Muka -					NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Setelah Dikurangi Bagian Lancar	8	785,862	573,551	503,945	Prepaid Expenses -
Aset Tetap	9, 39	9,404,369	10,218,242	10,068,088	Net of Current Portion
Aset Takberwujud	10	114,897	121,495	119,532	Property and Equipment
Aset Keuangan Tidak Lancar Lainnya	11, 30	265,832	539,051	1,229,610	Intangible Assets
Aset Pajak Tangguhan	27.d, 39	229	125	--	Other Non-Current Financial Assets
Jumlah Aset Tidak Lancar		10,571,190	11,452,464	11,921,175	Deferred Tax Assets
JUMLAH ASET		12,610,068	14,019,294	13,738,747	Total Non-Current Assets
					TOTAL ASSETS
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS					
LIABILITAS					
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK					
Utang Usaha	12, 30				CURRENT LIABILITIES
Pihak Berelasi	29	9,578	17,227	293	Trade Payables
Pihak Ketiga		26,116	51,728	31,684	Related Party
Liabilitas Keuangan Jangka Pendek Lainnya	30	427	454	523	Third Parties
Utang Pajak	27.b	9,693	19,489	32,857	Other Current Financial Liabilities
Akrual	13, 30	159,945	172,969	211,919	Taxes Payable
Pendapatan Ditangguhkan	14	615,401	732,401	250,459	Accruals
Utang Sindikasi Jangka Pendek	15, 30	--	100,000	--	Deferred Income
Bagian Lancar atas Utang Jangka Panjang		--	--	304,180	Short-Term Syndicated Loan
Jumlah Liabilitas Jangka Pendek		821,160	1,094,268	831,915	Current Portion of Long-Term Loan
JUMLAH LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG		8,516,658	9,336,231	8,921,727	Total Current Liabilities
					NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG					
Utang Sindikasi Jangka Panjang	15, 30	3,649,029	3,846,124	3,754,404	Long-Term Syndicated Loans
Utang Obligasi	16, 30	4,019,204	3,967,221	4,056,000	Bond Payable
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan	27.d, 39	--	407,829	261,557	Deferred Tax Liabilities
Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja Jangka Panjang	17	27,265	20,789	17,851	Long-Term Employment Benefits Obligation
Jumlah Liabilitas Jangka Panjang		7,695,498	8,241,963	8,089,812	Total Non-Current Liabilities
JUMLAH LIABILITAS		8,516,658	9,336,231	8,921,727	TOTAL LIABILITIES
EKUITAS					
Ekuitas yang Dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk					
Modal Saham - Nilai Nominal Rp100 per Saham					Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent
- Modal Dasar - 2.000.000.000 Saham					Share Capital - Rp100 Par Value per Share
- Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh - 1.137,579,698 Saham tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016	18	113,758	113,758	113,758	- Authorized Capital - 2,000,000,000 Shares - Issued and Paid-Up Capital - 1,137,579,698 Shares as of December 31, 2017 and 2016
Tambahan Modal Disetor - Bersih	19	3,589,771	3,589,771	3,589,495	Additional Paid-in Capital - Net
Penghasilan Komprehensif Lainnya	20, 39	(119,647)	822,112	1,271,381	Other Comprehensive Income
Saldo Laba		509,528	157,422	(157,614)	Retained Earnings
Jumlah Ekuitas yang Dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk		4,093,410	4,683,063	4,817,020	Total Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company
Kepentingan Nonpengendali		--	--	--	Non-controlling Interest
Jumlah Ekuitas		4,093,410	4,683,063	4,817,020	Total Equity
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		12,610,068	14,019,294	13,738,747	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

*) Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 39)

*) Restated (Note 39)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
KONSOLIDASIAN**

Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	2017 Rp	2016 *) Rp	
PENDAPATAN	22	1,908,487	1,821,446	REVENUES
BEBAN POKOK PENDAPATAN	23			COST OF REVENUES
Penyusutan dan Amortisasi	39	313,645	318,455	Depreciation and Amortization
Beban Pokok Pendapatan Lainnya		125,177	130,218	Other Cost of Revenues
Jumlah		438,822	448,673	Total
LABA BRUTO		1,469,665	1,372,773	GROSS PROFIT
Beban Usaha	24			Operating Expenses
Penyusutan dan Amortisasi		(22,765)	(22,486)	Depreciation and Amortization
Beban Usaha Lainnya		(137,257)	(137,546)	Other Operating Expenses
Jumlah		(160,022)	(160,032)	Total
LABA USAHA		1,309,643	1,212,741	OPERATING PROFIT
Penghasilan Bunga		20,057	15,697	Interest Income
Beban Keuangan	25			Financial Charges
Beban Bunga		(452,084)	(424,079)	Interest Expense
Beban Keuangan Lainnya		(550,054)	(580,987)	Other Financial Charges
Penghasilan (Beban) Lain-lain - Bersih	26, 39	(116,427)	297,681	Other Income (Expense) - Net
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK		211,135	521,053	PROFIT BEFORE TAX
Beban Pajak Penghasilan	27.c	119,827	(208,596)	Income Tax Expense
LABA BERSIH TAHUN BERJALAN		330,962	312,457	NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN				OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Pos-pos yang Tidak Akan Direklasifikasi ke Laba Rugi				Items that Will Not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss
Pengukuran Kembali atas Program Imbalan Pasti	17	430	2,837	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan
Pajak Penghasilan atas Pengukuran Kembali atas Program Imbalan Pasti	17, 27.d.	(1,450)	(709)	Income Tax of Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan
Pos-pos yang Akan Direklasifikasi ke Laba Rugi				Items that May be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss
Selisih Kurs dari Penjabaran				Exchange Difference on Translation of Financial Statements in Foreign Currency
Laporan Keuangan dalam Valuta Asing		349	258	Effective Portion of Loss on Hedging Instrument in order for Cash Flow Hedge
Bagian Efektif dari Kerugian Instrumen				Net Decrease of Revaluation of Tower and Supporting Equipment
Lindung Nilai dalam rangka Lindung Nilai Arus Kas	11	(301,730)	(365,943)	Income Tax of Changes in the Decrease of Towers
Penurunan Bersih Atas Revaluasi Menara dan Sarana Penunjang	9	(874,474)	(111,704)	Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Net Off Tax
Pajak Penghasilan atas Penurunan Bersih Revaluasi Menara	39	256,260	28,571	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR
Jumlah Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain Tahun Berjalan Setelah Pajak		(920,615)	(446,690)	
JUMLAH RUGI KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN		(589,653)	(134,233)	
LABA YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:				PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:
Pemilik Entitas Induk		330,962	312,457	Owners of the Company
Kepentingan Nonpengendali		--	--	Non-controlling Interest
JUMLAH LABA TAHUN BERJALAN		330,962	312,457	TOTAL PROFIT FOR THE YEAR
JUMLAH RUGI KOMPREHENSIF YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:				TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO:
Pemilik Entitas Induk		(589,653)	(134,233)	Owners of the Company
Kepentingan Nonpengendali		--	--	Non-controlling Interest
JUMLAH RUGI KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN		(589,653)	(134,233)	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR
LABA PER SAHAM:				EARNINGS PER SHARE:
Laba tahun berjalan yang diatribusikan kepada pemegang saham biasa entitas induk (Rupiah Penuh) Dasar	28, 39	290,94	274,67	Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of common shares of the Company (Full Rupiah) Basic

*) Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 39)

*) Restated (Note 39)

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

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

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS KONSOLIDASIAN
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Catanan/ Notes	Modal Saham/ Share Capital	Tambah Modal Disetor - Bersih/ Additional Paid-in Capital - Net	Penghasilan Komprehensif Lainnya/ <i>Other Comprehensive Income</i>						Saldo Laba/ <i>Retained Earnings</i>			Jumlah Ekuitas/ Total Equity
			Lindung Nilai Arus Kas/ Menara/ Hedge	Kenaikan Bersih Atas Revaluasi Net increase in Revaluation of Tower	Selisih Kurs dari Penjabaran Laporan Keuangan dalam Valuta Asing/ Exchange Difference on Translation of Financial Statements in Foreign Currency	Pengukuran Kembali atas Program Imbalan Pasti/ Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan	Jumlah/ Total	Yang Telah Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Appropriated	Yang Belum Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Unappropriated	Jumlah/ Total		
	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	
SALDO PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2015			113,758	3,589,495	420,281	--	518	2,015	422,814	15,900	672,569	688,469
Dampak Penerapan ISAK 31			--	--	--	848,567	--	--	848,567	--	(846,083)	(846,083)
SALDO PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2015 YANG DISAJIKAN KEMBALI *)			113,758	3,589,495	420,281	848,567	518	2,015	1,271,381	15,900	(173,514)	(157,614)
Perubahan Ekuitas pada Tahun 2016												
Reklasifikasi Surplus Revaluasi												
ke Saldo Laba			--	--	--	(2,579)	--	--	(2,579)	--	2,579	2,579
Cadangan Umum	21		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000	(7,000)	--
Selisih Aset dan Liabilitas												
Pengampunan Pajak	27.e		--	276	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	276
Jumlah Laba Komprehensif Tahun Berjalan			--	--	(365,943)	(83,133)	258	2,128	(446,690)	--	312,457	312,457
SALDO PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2016 *			113,758	3,589,771	54,338	762,855	776	4,143	822,112	22,900	134,522	157,422
Perubahan Ekuitas pada Tahun 2017												
Reklasifikasi Surplus Revaluasi												
ke Saldo Laba			--	--	--	(21,144)	--	(21,144)	--	21,144	21,144	--
Jumlah Laba Komprehensif Tahun Berjalan			--	--	(301,730)	(618,214)	349	(1,020)	(920,615)	--	330,962	330,962
SALDO PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2017			113,758	3,589,771	(247,392)	123,497	1,125	3,123	(119,647)	22,900	486,628	509,528
<i>*) Disajikan Kembali (Catanan 39)</i>												
<i>Movements in Equity in 2016</i>												
<i>Reclassification of Revaluation</i>												
<i>reserve to Retained Earnings</i>												
<i>General Reserves</i>												
<i>Difference from Tax Amnesty</i>												
<i>Assets and Liabilities</i>												
<i>Total Comprehensive Income for the Year</i>												
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016 *												
<i>Movements in Equity in 2017</i>												
<i>Reclassification of Revaluation</i>												
<i>reserve to Retained Earnings</i>												
<i>Total Comprehensive Income for the Year</i>												
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017												
<i>*) Restated (Note 39)</i>												

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

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

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	2017 Rp	2016 *) Rp
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI			
Penerimaan Kas dari Pelanggan		2,225,161	1,622,474
Pembayaran kepada Pemasok dan Lainnya		(63,592)	(110,832)
Pembayaran kepada Manajemen dan Karyawan		(98,680)	(108,625)
Penerimaan Bunga		20,057	15,697
Penerimaan Restitusi Pajak		62,111	29,121
Pembayaran Pajak Penghasilan		(60,384)	(30,153)
Kas Bersih Diperoleh dari Aktivitas Operasi		<u>2,084,673</u>	<u>1,417,682</u>
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI			
Aset Tetap	9, 38		
Pembelian		(315,596)	(386,521)
Penjualan		--	58
Pembayaran Sewa Lahan		(395,687)	(215,769)
Uang Muka Konstruksi		(1,710)	74
Pengembalian Uang Muka Investasi Saham		--	20,000
Akuisisi Entitas Anak - Bersih		--	4,843
Kas Bersih Digunakan untuk Aktivitas Investasi		<u>(712,993)</u>	<u>(577,315)</u>
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			
Transaksi Utang Sindikasi			
Penerimaan		--	4,147,050
Pembayaran		(406,576)	(4,061,068)
Pembayaran Beban Keuangan		(869,813)	(973,885)
Kas Bersih Digunakan untuk Aktivitas Pendanaan		<u>(1,276,389)</u>	<u>(887,903)</u>
KENAIKAN (PENURUNAN) BERSIH KAS DAN BANK			
DAMPAK SELISIH KURS PADA KAS DAN BANK			
		(138)	3,207
KAS DAN BANK AWAL TAHUN		<u>184,996</u>	<u>229,325</u>
KAS DAN BANK AKHIR TAHUN	3	<u>280,149</u>	<u>184,996</u>

*) Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 39)

Informasi transaksi yang tidak mempengaruhi arus kas disajikan dalam Catatan 36.

mempengaruhi arus kas

Information of non-cash transaction is presented in Note 36.

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Cash Received from Customers
Payment to Suppliers and Others
Payments for Management and Employees
Interest Received
Receipts from Tax Refund
Cash Paid For Income Tax
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Property and Equipment
Acquisition
Sale
Payments For Ground Lease
Advances for Construction
Refund of Advance Purchase of Shares
Acquisition of a New Subsidiary - Net
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Syndicated Loan Transactions
Proceeds
Payments
Payment of Financial Charges
Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND BANK
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCE ON CASH AND BANK
CASH AND BANK AT BEGINNING OF YEARS
CASH AND BANK AT END OF YEARS

*) Restated (Note 39)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN**

Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. Umum

1. General

1.a. Pendirian Perusahaan

PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk (selanjutnya disebut "Perusahaan") didirikan berdasarkan Akta Notaris Pendirian No. 5 tanggal 25 Juli 2006 yang dibuat dihadapan Notaris Ridjqi Nurdiani, S.H., Notaris di Bekasi. Akta pendirian ini telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusan No. W8-00259 HT.01.01-TH.2006 tanggal 27 September 2006 serta diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 73 tanggal 11 September 2007 Tambahan No. 9241/2007. Berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 9 tanggal 11 Juni 2015, yang dibuat di hadapan Rini Yulianti, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta, diantaranya Penyesuaian Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) No. 33/POJK.04/2014 tentang Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris, Emiten, Perusahaan Publik dan POJK No. 32/POJK.04/2014 tentang Rencana dan Penyelenggaraan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Perusahaan Terbuka. Pelaporan atas perubahan Anggaran Dasar ini telah diterima Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0941293 tanggal 15 Juni 2015. Perubahan anggaran dasar terakhir, berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 8 tanggal 13 Mei 2016, yang dibuat di hadapan Rini Yulianti, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta, mengenai peningkatan modal ditempatkan Perseroan. Pelaporan atas perubahan Anggaran Dasar ini telah diterima Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0048628 tanggal 16 Mei 2016.

Sesuai dengan anggaran dasar Perusahaan, kegiatan usaha utama Perusahaan yaitu pengelolaan dan penyewaan bangunan menara *Base Transceiver Station* (BTS) atau menara telekomunikasi serta sarana telekomunikasi lainnya. Perusahaan mulai beroperasi secara komersial pada bulan Maret 2008. Saat ini, kegiatan usaha Perusahaan adalah pengelolaan dan penyewaan menara dan sarana penunjang atau menara telekomunikasi serta sarana telekomunikasi lainnya secara langsung maupun melalui entitas anak.

Entitas induk Perusahaan adalah PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprime. Entitas induk terakhir Perusahaan adalah PT Deltamas Abadi Makmur.

1.a. The Company's Establishment

PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk (hereinafter called the "Company") was established based on Notarial Deed No. 5 dated July 25, 2006 made in presence of Ridjqi Nurdiani, S.H., Notary in Bekasi. The Deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decree No. W8-00259 HT.01.01-TH.2006 dated September 27, 2006 and was published in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 73 dated September 11, 2007, Supplement No. 9241/2007. Based on Notarial Deed No. 9 dated June 11, 2015 of Rini Yulianti, S.H., Notary in Jakarta, concerning as the amendment of Company's Articles of Association to conform with Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 33/POJK.04/2014 on Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners, Listed Company, Public Entity and POJK No. 32/POJK.04/2014 on Planning and Conducting of General Meetings Shareholders of Public Company. The amendment notice has been received by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia by letter No. AHUAH. 01.03-0941293 dated June 15, 2015. The latest amended articles of association, based on Notarial Deed No. 8 dated May 13, 2016 of Rini Yulianti, S.H., Notary in Jakarta, regarding the addition of paid in capital. The amendment notice has been received by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia by letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0048628 dated May 16, 2016.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the main business activities of the Company are operating and renting of Base Transceiver Station (BTS) tower building or telecommunications towers and other related telecommunication infrastructure. The Company started its commercial activities in March 2008. Currently, the Company's business activities are operating and renting of towers and supporting equipment or telecommunications towers and other telecommunication infrastructures directly or through subsidiaries.

Parent entity of the Company is PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprime. Ultimate parent entity of the Company is PT Deltamas Abadi Makmur.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Perusahaan berdomisili di Jakarta dengan kantor yang beralamat di Komplek Rukan Permata Senayan, Blok C.01 – 02, Grogol Utara, Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta Selatan.

1.b. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Komite Audit dan Karyawan

Berdasarkan Akta No. 21 tanggal 22 Mei 2017 dan No. 13 tanggal 20 Agustus 2015 yang dibuat di hadapan Rini Yulianti, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta, susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Perusahaan tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2017	2016	
Dewan Komisaris			Boards of Commissioners
Komisaris Utama	Jonathan Yuwono	Jennivine Yuwono	President Commissioner
Wakil Komisaris Utama	Ludwig Indrawan	Ludwig Indrawan	Vice President Commissioner
Komisaris	Thong Thong Sennelius	Thong Thong Sennelius	Commissioner
Komisaris Independen	Muhammad Senang Sembiring	Muhammad Senang Sembiring	Independent Commissioner
Komisaris Independen	Erry Firmansyah	Erry Firmansyah	Independent Commissioner
Dewan Direksi			Boards of Directors
Direktur Utama	Nobel Tanihaha	Nobel Tanihaha	President Director
Direktur	Juliawati Gunawan *)	Juliawati Gunawan *)	Director
Direktur	-	Tommy Gustavi Utomo	Director
Direktur Independen	Tommy Gustavi Utomo	Eko Abdurrahman Saleh	Independent Director
*) Merangkap sebagai Sekretaris Perusahaan			
*) Serves as the Corporate Secretary			

Berdasarkan Keputusan Dewan Komisaris Perusahaan, susunan Komite Audit pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2017	2016	
Komite Audit			Audit Committee
Ketua	Muhammad Senang Sembiring	Erry Firmansyah	Chairman
Anggota	Sujoko Martin	Muhammad Senang Sembiring	Member
Anggota	Anwar Muljadi Arif	Jennywati	Member
Anggota	-	Dharmawandi Sutanto	Member

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, jumlah karyawan Perusahaan dan entitas anak ("Grup") masing-masing sebanyak 332 dan 320 orang.

**1.c. Penawaran Umum Saham Perusahaan
Penawaran Umum Perdana**

Pada tanggal 29 September 2011, Perusahaan memperoleh Surat Pernyataan Efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan (Bapepam-LK) No. S-10636/BL/2011 untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum Saham Perdana 100.000.000 lembar Saham Biasa kepada masyarakat dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (Rupiah penuh) per saham dengan harga penawaran Rp3.400 (Rupiah penuh) per saham.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

The Company is domiciled in Jakarta with office address at Komplek Rukan Permata Senayan, Blok C.01 – 02, Grogol Utara, Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia.

1.b. Board of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee and Employees

Based on deed No.21 dated May 22, 2017 and No. 13 dated August 20, 2015 and made in presence of Rini Yulianti, S.H., Notary in Jakarta, the composition of the Company Boards of Commissioners and Directors of as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

Based on Boards of Commissioners Resolution, the composition of Audit Committee as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company and its subsidiaries ("Group") has 332 and 320 person, respectively.

**1.c. The Company's Public Offering of Shares
Initial Public Offering**

On September 29, 2011, the Company received the effective statement from the Chairman of Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (Bapepam-LK) No. S-10636/BL/2011 to offer 100,000,000 shares to the public with par value of Rp100 (full Rupiah) per share with initial offering price of Rp3,400 (full Rupiah) per share.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Selisih lebih jumlah yang diterima dari penerbitan saham terhadap nilai nominalnya adalah sebesar Rp320.524, dicatat dalam akun "Tambahan Modal Disetor" setelah dikurangi jumlah biaya emisi saham sebesar Rp9.476 (Catatan 19).

Penawaran Umum Terbatas I

Pada tanggal 8 Agustus 2012, Perusahaan memperoleh Surat Pernyataan Efektif dari Ketua Bapepam-LK No.S-9825/BL/2012 sehubungan dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas I dalam rangka penerbitan Hak Memesan Saham Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD) dengan jumlah sebanyak 135.000.000 lembar saham biasa atas nama dengan Rupiah nominal Rp100 (Rupiah penuh) per saham dengan harga penawaran Rp4.800 (Rupiah penuh) per saham dan sebanyak-banyaknya 59.400.000 (Rupiah penuh) waran. Harga pelaksanaan waran sebesar Rp4.800 (Rupiah penuh) dengan masa berlaku pelaksanaan tanggal 6 Maret 2013 sampai dengan 28 Agustus 2015.

Selisih lebih jumlah yang diterima dari penerbitan saham terhadap nilai nominalnya adalah sebesar Rp630.595, dicatat dalam akun "Tambahan Modal Disetor" setelah dikurangi jumlah biaya emisi saham sebesar Rp3.905 (Catatan 19).

Waran mengalami penyesuaian dengan adanya Penawaran Umum Terbatas II menjadi 59.415.534 waran dengan harga pelaksanaan sebesar Rp3.367 (Rupiah penuh).

Sampai dengan berakhirnya masa berlaku pelaksanaan, jumlah waran yang dilaksanakan adalah 59.414.674 waran. Selisih lebih jumlah yang diterima dari waran yang dilaksanakan adalah sebesar Rp279.176 dicatat dalam akun "Tambahan Modal Disetor" (Catatan 19).

Penggunaan dana hasil penawaran umum di atas untuk akuisisi, pembangunan menara dan/atau telecommunication sites dan modal kerja.

Penawaran Umum Terbatas II

Pada tanggal 19 Desember 2014, Perusahaan memperoleh Surat Pernyataan Efektif dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No.S-550/D.04/2014 sehubungan dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II dalam rangka penerbitan Hak Memesan Saham Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

The excess amount received from the issuance of share over its par value amounting to Rp320,524 is recorded in "Additional Paid-in Capital" account, after deducting share issuance cost of Rp9,476 (Note 19).

Limited Public Offering I

On August 8, 2012, the Company received the effective statement from the Chairman of Bapepam-LK No.S-9825/BL/2012 related to Limited Public Offering I in order to issue Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) amounting to 135,000,000 shares with par value of Rp100 (full Rupiah) per share with offering price of Rp4,800 (full Rupiah) per share and maximum 59,400,000 (full Rupiah) warrants. The exercise price of warrant is Rp4,800 (full Rupiah) with exercise period from March 6, 2013 to August 28, 2015.

The excess amount received from the issuance of share over its par value amounting to Rp630,595 is recorded in "Additional Paid-in Capital" account, after deducting share issuance cost of Rp3,905 (Note 19).

Warrant has been adjusted in connection to Limited Public Offering II to be 59,415,534 warrants with excercise price of Rp3,367 (full Rupiah).

Up to end of the exercise period, the number of warrants exercised are 59,414,674 warrants, the excess amount received from warrants exercised of Rp279,176 is recorded in "Additional Paid-In Capital" account (Note 19).

The use of proceeds resulting from above public offering are relating to acquisition, construction of towers and/or telecommunication sites and working capital.

Limited Public Offering II

On December 19, 2014, the Company received the effective statement from Financial Services Authority No.S-550/D.04/2014 related to Limited Public Offering II in order to issue Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) amounting to 343,165,024 ordinary shares with par value of Rp100 (full

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

dengan jumlah sebanyak 343.165.024 lembar saham biasa atas nama dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (Rupiah penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran Rp7.000 (Rupiah penuh) per saham.

Periode pelaksanaan PUT II dilaksanakan pada tanggal 9 sampai 16 Januari 2015.

Selisih lebih jumlah dari penerbitan saham terhadap nilai nominalnya adalah sebesar Rp2.359.200, dicatat dalam akun "Tambah Modal Disetor" setelah dikurangi jumlah biaya emisi saham sebesar Rp8.639 (Catatan 19).

Penggunaan dana hasil penawaran umum di atas setelah perjumpaan antara pinjaman pemegang saham Perusahaan kepada PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprime (KIE) dengan kewajiban KIE untuk penyetoran modal, untuk pembayaran sebagian fasilitas pinjaman dan modal kerja.

Seluruh saham dan waran diatas tercatat pada Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI).

1.d. Entitas Anak

Kepemilikan saham Perusahaan pada entitas anak yang dikonsolidasi, baik secara langsung dan tidak langsung, sebagai berikut:

Entitas Anak/Subsidiaries	Bidang Usaha/ Activity	Domicili/ Domicile	Tanggal Pendirian/ Establishment Date	Dimulainya Kegiatan Operasi/ Commencement of Operation	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	Total Aset Sebelum Eliminasi/ Total Assets Before Elimination	
						2017	2016*)
PT Sarana Inti Persada	Pengelolaan dan penyewaan menara BTS/ <i>Operating and leasing of BTS tower</i>	Bandung	12 Okt/Oct 12, 2004	2005	100%	239,565	246,843
PT Platinum Teknologi	Perdagangan/ <i>Trading</i>	Jakarta	13 Sept/Sep 13, 2011	--	100%	1,185,577	1,256,051
PT Gema Dwimitra Persada	Perdagangan/ <i>Trading</i>	Jakarta	25 Sept/Sep 25, 2008	--	100%	1,163,851	1,222,197
PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara	Penyewaan menara dan jasa jaringan/ <i>Tower leasing and network services</i>	Jakarta	9 Agus/Aug 9, 2004	2009	100%	1,163,838	1,222,196
PT Broadband Wahana Asia	Investasi/ <i>Investment Holding</i>	Jakarta	14 Mar/Mar 14, 2011	--	100%	15,850	27,971
PT Rekajasa Akses	Penyewaan jasa jaringan/ <i>Network services</i>	Jakarta	7 Agus/Aug 7, 2000	2010	75%	15,835	27,955
Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd. Kharisma Agung Pte. Ltd	Investasi/ <i>Investment Holding</i> Perdagangan/ <i>Trading</i>	Singapura/Singapore	14 Mar/Mar 14, 2013 4 Nov/Nov 4, 2014	2015 2015	100% 100%	4,205,360 4,122,423	4,078,387 4,077,070

*) Disajikan Kembali

) Restated

Perusahaan membeli 99,87% saham PT Sarana Inti Persada ("SIP" atau entitas anak) dan 99,99% saham PT Platinum Teknologi ("PT" atau entitas anak) masing-masing pada tanggal 27 Desember 2011 dan 16 Februari 2012. Sehubungan dengan akuisisi tersebut, maka terhitung sejak tanggal 27 Desember 2011 dan 16 Februari 2012 laporan keuangan SIP dan PT dikonsolidasi ke dalam laporan keuangan Perusahaan. PT memiliki PT Gema Dwimitra Persada dan PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara secara langsung dan tidak langsung.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Rupiah) per share and an offering price of Rp7,000 (full Rupiah) per share.

The period of PUT II held on January 9 until January 16, 2015.

The excess amount from the issuance of share over its par value amounting to Rp2,359,200 is recorded in "Additional Paid-in Capital" account, after deducting share issuance cost of Rp8,639 (Note 19).

The use of proceeds resulting from above public offering after net-off between the Company's shareholder loan to PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprime (KIE) with KIE's liability to pay the shares subscribed are relating to payment of a portion of loan facility and for working capital.

All shares and warrants above are listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI).

1.d. Subsidiaries

The Company's ownerships, directly and indirectly, in its consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

Entitas Anak/Subsidiaries	Bidang Usaha/ Activity	Domicili/ Domicile	Tanggal Pendirian/ Establishment Date	Dimulainya Kegiatan Operasi/ Commencement of Operation	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	Total Aset Sebelum Eliminasi/ Total Assets Before Elimination	
						2017	2016*)
PT Sarana Inti Persada	Pengelolaan dan penyewaan menara BTS/ <i>Operating and leasing of BTS tower</i>	Bandung	12 Okt/Oct 12, 2004	2005	100%	239,565	246,843
PT Platinum Teknologi	Perdagangan/ <i>Trading</i>	Jakarta	13 Sept/Sep 13, 2011	--	100%	1,185,577	1,256,051
PT Gema Dwimitra Persada	Perdagangan/ <i>Trading</i>	Jakarta	25 Sept/Sep 25, 2008	--	100%	1,163,851	1,222,197
PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara	Penyewaan menara dan jasa jaringan/ <i>Tower leasing and network services</i>	Jakarta	9 Agus/Aug 9, 2004	2009	100%	1,163,838	1,222,196
PT Broadband Wahana Asia	Investasi/ <i>Investment Holding</i>	Jakarta	14 Mar/Mar 14, 2011	--	100%	15,850	27,971
PT Rekajasa Akses	Penyewaan jasa jaringan/ <i>Network services</i>	Jakarta	7 Agus/Aug 7, 2000	2010	75%	15,835	27,955
Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd. Kharisma Agung Pte. Ltd	Investasi/ <i>Investment Holding</i> Perdagangan/ <i>Trading</i>	Singapura/Singapore	14 Mar/Mar 14, 2013 4 Nov/Nov 4, 2014	2015 2015	100% 100%	4,205,360 4,122,423	4,078,387 4,077,070

The Company acquired 99.87% shares of PT Sarana Inti Persada ("SIP" or the subsidiary) and 99.99% shares of PT Platinum Teknologi ("PT" or the subsidiary) on December 27, 2011 and February 16, 2012, respectively. In connection with the acquisition, starting December 27, 2011 and February 16, 2012, the financial statements of SIP and PT are consolidated in the Company's financial statements. PT has ownership in PT Gema Dwimitra Persada and PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara directly and indirectly.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Pada tahun 2013 entitas anak membeli seluruh saham kepentingan nonpengendali atas SIP dan PT di atas.

Perusahaan dan PT membeli 100% saham PT Broadband Wahana Asia ("BWA" atau entitas anak) pada tanggal 24 Juni 2016 yang berlaku efektif sejak 1 Januari 2016. Sehubungan dengan akuisisi tersebut, maka terhitung sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2016 laporan keuangan BWA dikonsolidasi ke dalam laporan keuangan Perusahaan.

BWA memiliki 75% saham PT Rekajasa Akses. Berdasarkan perjanjian antara pemegang saham, disepakati untuk melakukan pengalihan hak dan kepentingan meliputi diantaranya hak untuk mencatat dalam pembukuan bahwa BWA memiliki 100% kepentingan atas seluruh kekayaan dan pendapatan PT Rekajasa Akses untuk periode 5 (lima) tahun pertama sejak pengalihan (Catatan 33).

2. Kebijakan Akuntansi Signifikan

2.a. Kepatuhan terhadap Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (SAK)

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia yang meliputi Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (ISAK) yang diterbitkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan – Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK – IAI), serta peraturan Pasar Modal yang berlaku antara lain Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan (OJK/Bapepam-LK) No. VIII.G.7 tentang pedoman penyajian laporan keuangan, keputusan Ketua Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 tentang penyajian dan pengungkapan laporan keuangan emiten atau perusahaan publik.

2.b. Dasar Pengukuran dan Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun dan disajikan berdasarkan asumsi kelangsungan usaha serta atas dasar akrual, kecuali laporan arus kas konsolidasian. Dasar pengukuran dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini adalah konsep biaya

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

In 2013, the subsidiaries purchased all the non-controlling shares of SIP and PT above.

The Company and PT acquired 100% shares of PT Broadband Wahana Asia ("BWA" or the subsidiary) on June 24, 2016 which become effective on January 1, 2016. As a result of the acquisition, starting January 1, 2016, the financial statement of BWA is consolidated in to the Company's financial statements.

BWA has 75% ownership in PT Rekajasa Akses. Based on agreement between the shareholders, it is agreed to transfer rights and interest including the rights of BWA to record and consolidate 100% of all PT Rekajasa Akses assets and revenue for the period of 5 (five) years since the date of acquisition (Notes 33).

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.a. Compliance with Financial Accounting Standards (SAK)

The consolidated financial statements were prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards which include the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) and Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) issued by the Financial Accounting Standard Board – Indonesian Institute of Accountant (DSAK – IAI), and regulations in the Capital Market include Regulations of Financial Services Authority/ Capital Market and Supervisory Board and Financial Institution (OJK/Bapepam-LK) No. VIII.G.7 regarding guidance for the presentation of financial statements, decree of Chairman of Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 regarding presentation and disclosure of financial statements of the issuer or public company.

2.b. Basis of Measurement and Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented based on going concern assumption and accrual basis of accounting, except for the consolidated statements of cash flows. Basis of measurement in preparation of these consolidated financial

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

perolehan, kecuali beberapa akun tertentu yang didasarkan pengukuran lain sebagaimana dijelaskan dalam kebijakan akuntansi masing-masing akun tersebut. Biaya perolehan umumnya didasarkan pada nilai wajar imbalan yang diserahkan dalam pemerolehan aset.

Laporan arus kas konsolidasian disajikan dengan metode langsung (*direct method*) dengan mengelompokkan arus kas dalam aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan.

Mata uang penyajian yang digunakan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini adalah Rupiah yang merupakan mata uang fungsional Grup. Setiap entitas di dalam Grup menetapkan mata uang fungsional sendiri dan unsur-unsur dalam laporan keuangan dari setiap entitas diukur berdasarkan mata uang fungsional tersebut.

2.c. Pernyataan dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Baru dan Revisi yang Berlaku Efektif pada Tahun Berjalan

Berikut adalah revisi, amandemen dan penyesuaian atas standar akuntansi keuangan (SAK) serta interpretasi atas SAK berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2017, yaitu:

- PSAK 1: "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan"
- PSAK 3: "Laporan Keuangan Interim"
- PSAK 24: "Imbalan Kerja"
- PSAK 58: "Aset Tidak Lancar yang Dimiliki Untuk Dijual dan Operasi yang Dihentikan"
- PSAK 60: "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengungkapan"
- ISAK 31: "Interpretasi atas Ruang Lingkup PSAK 13 "Properti Investasi"
- ISAK 32: "Definisi dan Hierarki Standar Akuntansi Keuangan"

Penerapan ISAK 31 berdampak signifikan terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan entitas anak. ISAK ini memberikan interpretasi atas karakteristik bangunan yang digunakan sebagai bagian dari definisi Properti Investasi dalam PSAK 13: Properti Investasi yang mengacu pada struktur yang memiliki karakteristik fisik yang umumnya diasosiasikan dengan suatu bangunan yaitu adanya dinding, lantai dan atap yang melekat pada aset yang dimaksud. Dampak dari penerapan ISAK 31 ini disajikan pada Catatan 39.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

statements is the historical costs concept, except for certain accounts which have been prepared on the basis of other measurements as described in their respective policies. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

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

The presentation currency used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is Indonesian Rupiah which is the functional currency of the Group. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and elements included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

2.c. New and Revised Statements and Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards Effective in the Current Year

The following are revision, amendments and adjustments of standards and interpretation of standard issued by DSAK - IAI and effectively applied for the year starting on or after January 1, 2017, are as follows:

- PSAK 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements"
- PSAK 3: "Interim Financial Reporting"
- PSAK 24: "Employee Benefits"
- PSAK 58: "Non-Current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations"
- PSAK 60: "Financial Instrument: Disclosure"
- ISAK 31: "Scope of Interpretation of PSAK 13 "Investment Property"
- ISAK 32 "Definition and Hierarchy of Financial Accounting Standards"

Adoption of ISAK 31 have significant impact to the consolidated financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries. This ISAK provides an interpretation of the characteristics of the building used as part of the definition of Investment Property in PSAK 13: Investment Property which refers to structures that have physical characteristics generally associated as a building with the walls, floors and roofs attached to the assets. Impact of the adoption of ISAK 31 is in Note 39.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Penerapan standar-standar lainnya di luar ISAK 31 tidak berdampak signifikan pada laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

2.d. Prinsip-prinsip Konsolidasi

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian mencakup laporan keuangan Perusahaan dan entitas-entitas yang dikendalikan seperti disebutkan pada Catatan 1.d.

Entitas anak adalah entitas yang dikendalikan oleh Grup, yakni Grup terekspos, atau memiliki hak, atas imbal hasil variabel dari keterlibatannya dengan entitas dan memiliki kemampuan untuk mempengaruhi imbal hasil tersebut melalui kemampuan kini untuk mengarahkan aktivitas relevan dari entitas (kekuasaan atas *investee*).

Keberadaan dan dampak dari hak suara potensial dimana Grup memiliki kemampuan praktis untuk melaksanakan (yakni hak substantif) dipertimbangkan saat menilai apakah Grup mengendalikan entitas lain.

Laporan keuangan Grup mencakup hasil usaha, arus kas, aset dan liabilitas dari Perusahaan dan seluruh entitas anak yang, secara langsung dan tidak langsung, dikendalikan oleh Perusahaan. Entitas anak dikonsolidasikan sejak tanggal efektif akuisisi, yaitu tanggal dimana Grup secara efektif memperoleh pengendalian atas bisnis yang diakuisisi, sampai tanggal pengendalian berakhir.

Entitas induk menyusun laporan keuangan konsolidasian dengan menggunakan kebijakan akuntansi yang sama untuk transaksi dan peristiwa lain dalam keadaan yang serupa. Seluruh transaksi, saldo, laba, beban, dan arus kas dalam intra kelompok usaha terkait dengan transaksi antar entitas dalam grup dieliminasi secara penuh.

Grup mengatribusikan laba rugi dan setiap komponen dari penghasilan komprehensif lain kepada pemilik entitas induk dan kepentingan nonpengendali meskipun hal tersebut mengakibatkan kepentingan nonpengendali memiliki saldo defisit. Grup menyajikan kepentingan nonpengendali di ekuitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, terpisah dari ekuitas pemilik entitas induk.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)*

Adoption of other standards except for ISAK 31 had no significant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

2.d. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and controlled entities as described in Note 1.d.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group, i.e. where the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its current ability to direct the entity's relevant activities (power over the investee).

The existence and effect of potential voting rights that the Group has the practical ability to exercise (ie substantive rights) are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

The Group's financial statements comprise the results, cash flows, assets and liabilities of the Company and all of its directly and indirectly controlled subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are consolidated since the effective date of acquisition, which is the date on which the Group effectively obtains control over the acquired business, until such control ceases.

Parent entity prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for transactions and other events in similar circumstances. All intragroup transactions, balances, income, expenses and cash flows are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The Group attributed the profit and loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and non-controlling interest even though this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. The Group presents non-controlling interest in equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from the equity owners of the Company.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Perubahan dalam bagian kepemilikan entitas induk pada entitas anak yang tidak mengakibatkan hilangnya pengendalian adalah transaksi ekuitas (yaitu transaksi dengan pemilik dalam kapasitasnya sebagai pemilik). Ketika proporsi ekuitas yang dimiliki oleh kepentingan nonpengendali berubah, Grup menyesuaikan jumlah tercatat kepentingan pengendali dan kepentingan nonpengendali untuk mencerminkan perubahan kepemilikan relatifnya dalam entitas anak. Selisih antara jumlah dimana kepentingan nonpengendali disesuaikan dan nilai wajar dari jumlah yang diterima atau dibayarkan diakui langsung dalam ekuitas dan diatribusikan pada pemilik dari entitas induk.

Jika Grup kehilangan pengendalian atas entitas anak, maka Grup:

- (a) Menghentikan pengakuan aset (termasuk *goodwill*) dan liabilitas entitas anak pada jumlah tercatatnya ketika pengendalian hilang;
- (b) Menghentikan pengakuan jumlah tercatat setiap kepentingan nonpengendali pada entitas anak terdahulu ketika pengendalian hilang (termasuk setiap komponen penghasilan komprehensif lain yang diatribusikan pada kepentingan nonpengendali);
- (c) Mengakui nilai wajar pembayaran yang diterima (jika ada) dari transaksi, peristiwa, atau keadaan yang mengakibatkan hilangnya pengendalian;
- (d) Mengakui sisa investasi pada entitas anak terdahulu pada nilai wajarnya pada tanggal hilangnya pengendalian;
- (e) Mereklasifikasi ke laba rugi, atau mengalihkan secara langsung ke saldo laba jika disyaratkan oleh SAK lain, jumlah yang diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dalam kaitan dengan entitas anak;
- (f) Mengakui perbedaan apapun yang dihasilkan sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian dalam laba rugi yang diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk.

2.e. Instrumen Keuangan

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran Awal

Grup mengakui aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, jika dan hanya jika, Grup menjadi salah satu pihak dalam ketentuan pada kontrak instrumen tersebut. Pada saat pengakuan awal aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan, Grup mengukur pada nilai wajarnya. Dalam hal aset

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Changes in the parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in cessation of control are equity transactions (i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners). When the proportion of equity held by non-controlling interest change, the Group adjusted the carrying amounts of the controlling interest and non-controlling interest to reflect the changes in their relative interest in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount of which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Parent .

If the Group loses control over the subsidiary, the Group:

- (a) Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is ceases;*
- (b) Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests in the former subsidiary at the date when the control is ceases (including any components of other comprehensive income attributable to them);*
- (c) Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received, if any, from the transaction, event or circumstances that resulted in the cessation of control;*
- (d) Recognizes any investment retained in the former subsidiary at fair value at the date when the control is ceased;*
- (e) Reclassify to profit or loss, or directly transfer to retained earnings if required by other SAKs, the amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary;*
- (f) Recognizes any resulting difference as a gain or loss attributable to the owners of the parent*

2.e. Financial Instrument

Initial Recognition and Measurement

The Group recognize a financial assets or a financial liability in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Group measure all financial assets and financial liabilities at its fair value. In the case of a

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, nilai wajar tersebut ditambah atau dikurangi dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dengan perolehan atau penerbitan aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan tersebut. Biaya transaksi yang dikeluarkan sehubungan dengan perolehan aset keuangan dan penerbitan liabilitas keuangan yang diklasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dibebankan segera.

Pengukuran Selanjutnya Aset Keuangan

Pengukuran selanjutnya aset keuangan tergantung pada klasifikasinya pada saat pengakuan awal. Grup mengklasifikasikan aset keuangan dalam salah satu dari empat kategori berikut:

- (i) Aset Keuangan yang Diukur pada Nilai Wajar Melalui Laba Rugi (FVTPL)
Aset keuangan yang diukur pada FVTPL adalah aset keuangan yang dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan atau yang pada saat pengakuan awal telah ditetapkan untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi. Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan jika diperoleh atau dimiliki terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat, atau bagian dari portfolio instrumen keuangan tertentu yang dikelola bersama dan terdapat bukti mengenai pola ambil untung dalam jangka pendek aktual saat ini, atau merupakan derivatif, kecuali derivatif yang ditetapkan dan efektif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai.

Setelah pengakuan awal, aset keuangan yang diukur pada FVTPL diukur pada nilai wajarnya. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan diakui dalam laba rugi.

- (ii) Pinjaman yang Diberikan dan Piutang
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang adalah aset keuangan nonderivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan tidak mempunyai kuotasi di pasar aktif, kecuali:
(a) pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang yang dimaksudkan untuk dijual segera dalam waktu dekat dan yang pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan sebagai aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi;

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)*

financial asset or financial liability is not measured at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value is added or deducted with the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs incurred on acquisition of a financial asset and issue of a financial liability classified as fair value through profit or loss are immediately expensed.

Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on its classification on initial recognition. The Group classifies financial assets into one of the following four categories:

- (i) *Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)*
Financial assets at FVTPL are financial assets held for trading or upon initial recognition it is designated as fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling and repurchasing within near term, or it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument.

After initial recognition, financial assets at FVTPL are measured at its fair value. Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of financial assets are recognized in profit or loss.

- (ii) *Loans and Receivables*
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:
(a) *those that are determined to sell immediately or in the near term and upon initial recognition designated as fair value through profit or loss;*

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- (b) pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang yang pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual; atau
- (c) pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang dalam hal pemilik mungkin tidak akan memperoleh kembali investasi awal secara substansial kecuali yang disebabkan oleh penurunan kualitas pinjaman.

Setelah pengakuan awal, pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

(iii) Investasi yang Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo (HTM)

Investasi HTM adalah aset keuangan nonderivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan jatuh temponya telah ditetapkan, serta Grup mempunyai intensi positif dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan tersebut hingga jatuh tempo.

Setelah pengakuan awal, investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

(iv) Aset Keuangan Tersedia untuk Dijual (AFS)
Aset keuangan AFS adalah aset keuangan nonderivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual atau yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai (a) pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang, (b) investasi yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, atau (c) aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Setelah pengakuan awal, aset keuangan AFS diukur pada nilai wajarnya. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain, kecuali untuk kerugian penurunan nilai dan keuntungan atau kerugian akibat perubahan kurs, sampai aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya. Pada saat itu, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain direklasifikasi dari ekuitas ke laba rugi sebagai penyesuaian reklasifikasi.

- (b) those that upon initial recognition designated as available for sale; or

- (c) those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

After initial recognition, loans and receivable are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Held-to-Maturity (HTM) Investments

HTM investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Group has positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

After initial recognition, HTM investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(iv) Available-for-Sale Financial Assets (AFS)

AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale on initial recognition or are not classified as (a) loans and receivable, (b) held-to-maturity investment, or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, AFS financial assets are measured at its fair value. Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains or losses, until the financial assets is derecognized. At that time, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Investasi dalam instrumen ekuitas yang tidak memiliki harga kuotasi di pasar aktif dan nilai wajarnya tidak dapat diukur secara andal diukur pada biaya perolehan.

Pengukuran Selanjutnya Liabilitas Keuangan

Pengukuran selanjutnya liabilitas keuangan tergantung pada klasifikasinya pada saat pengakuan awal. Grup mengklasifikasikan liabilitas keuangan dalam salah satu dari kategori berikut:

- (i) Liabilitas Keuangan yang Diukur pada Nilai Wajar Melalui Laba Rugi (FVTPL)

Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada FVTPL adalah liabilitas keuangan yang dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan atau yang pada saat pengakuan awal telah ditetapkan untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi. Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan jika diperoleh atau dimiliki terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat, atau bagian dari portfolio instrumen keuangan tertentu yang dikelola bersama dan terdapat bukti mengenai pola ambil untung dalam jangka pendek aktual saat ini, atau merupakan derivatif, kecuali derivatif yang ditetapkan dan efektif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai.

Setelah pengakuan awal, liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada FVTPL diukur pada nilai wajarnya. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar diakui dalam laba rugi.

- (ii) Liabilitas Keuangan Lainnya

Liabilitas keuangan yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada FVTPL dikelompokan dalam kategori ini dan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Penghentian Pengakuan Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Grup menghentikan pengakuan aset keuangan, jika dan hanya jika hak kontraktual atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan berakhir atau Grup mengalihkan hak kontraktual untuk menerima kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan atau tetap memiliki hak kontraktual untuk menerima kas tetapi juga menanggung kewajiban kontraktual untuk membayar arus kas yang diterima tersebut kepada satu atau lebih

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Investment in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

Subsequent Measurement of Financial Liabilities

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification on initial recognition. The Group classifies financial liabilities into one of the following categories:

- (i) *Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)*

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are financial liabilities held for trading or upon initial recognition are designated as fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling and repurchasing in the near term, or it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is designated and effective hedging instrument.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at its fair value. Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

- (ii) *Other Financial Liabilities*

Financial liabilities that are not classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL are grouped in this category and are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Group derecognize a financial asset when, and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the Group transfer the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement. If the Group transfers

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

pihak penerima melalui suatu kesepakatan. Jika Grup secara substansial mengalihkan seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan aset keuangan, maka Grup menghentikan pengakuan aset keuangan dan mengakui secara terpisah sebagai aset atau liabilitas untuk setiap hak dan kewajiban yang timbul atau yang masih dimiliki dalam pengalihan tersebut. Jika Grup secara substansial tidak mengalihkan dan tidak memiliki seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan aset keuangan tersebut dan masih memiliki pengendalian, maka Grup mengakui aset keuangan sebesar keterlibatan berkelanjutan dengan aset keuangan tersebut. Jika Grup secara substansial masih memiliki seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan aset keuangan, maka Grup tetap mengakui aset keuangan tersebut.

Grup menghentikan pengakuan liabilitas keuangan, jika dan hanya jika, liabilitas keuangan tersebut berakhir, yaitu ketika kewajiban yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak dilepaskan atau dibatalkan atau kedaluwarsa.

Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan

Pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan, Grup mengevaluasi apakah terdapat bukti objektif bahwa aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai. Aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan diturunkan nilainya dan kerugian penurunan nilai telah terjadi, jika dan hanya jika, terdapat bukti objektif mengenai penurunan nilai tersebut sebagai akibat dari satu atau lebih peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan awal aset tersebut (peristiwa yang merugikan), dan peristiwa yang merugikan tersebut berdampak pada estimasi arus kas masa depan dari aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan yang dapat diestimasi secara andal.

Berikut adalah bukti objektif bahwa aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai:

- (a) Kesulitan keuangan signifikan yang dialami penerbit atau pihak peminjam;
- (b) Pelanggaran kontrak, seperti terjadinya gagal bayar atau tunggakan pembayaran pokok atau bunga;
- (c) Terdapat kemungkinan bahwa pihak peminjam akan dinyatakan pailit atau melakukan reorganisasi keuangan lainnya;
- (d) Terdapat data yang dapat diobservasi yang mengindikasikan adanya penurunan yang dapat diukur atas estimasi arus kas masa

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Group derecognizes the financial asset and recognizes separately as asset or liabilities any rights and obligation occurred or retained in the transfer. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and has retained control, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset.

The Group recognizes a financial liability from its statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, ie when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Impairment of Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred, if and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (loss event), and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The following are objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired:

- (a) *Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;*
- (b) *A breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;*
- (c) *It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;*
- (d) *Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial*

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

depan dari kelompok aset keuangan sejak pengakuan awal aset, seperti memburuknya status pembayaran pihak peminjam atau kondisi ekonomi yang berkorelasi dengan gagal bayar.

Untuk investasi pada instrumen ekuitas, penurunan yang signifikan atau penurunan jangka panjang dalam nilai wajar instrumen ekuitas di bawah biaya perolehannya merupakan bukti objektif terjadinya penurunan nilai.

Jika terdapat bukti objektif bahwa kerugian penurunan nilai telah terjadi atas pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang atau investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, maka jumlah kerugian tersebut diukur sebagai selisih antara jumlah tercatat aset dan nilai kini estimasi arus kas masa depan yang didiskonto menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal dari aset tersebut dan diakui pada laba rugi.

Jika penurunan dalam nilai wajar atas aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual telah diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dan terdapat bukti objektif bahwa aset tersebut mengalami penurunan nilai, maka kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain direklasifikasi dari ekuitas ke laba rugi sebagai penyesuaian reklasifikasi meskipun aset keuangan tersebut belum dihentikan pengakuannya. Jumlah kerugian kumulatif yang direklasifikasi adalah selisih antara biaya perolehan (setelah dikurangi pelunasan pokok dan amortisasi) dan nilai wajar kini, dikurangi kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan yang sebelumnya telah diakui dalam laba rugi.

Metode Suku Bunga Efektif

Metode suku bunga efektif adalah metode yang digunakan untuk menghitung biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset atau liabilitas keuangan (atau kelompok aset atau liabilitas keuangan) dan metode untuk mengalokasikan pendapatan bunga atau beban bunga selama periode yang relevan. Suku bunga efektif adalah suku bunga yang secara tepat mendiskontokan estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan kas masa depan selama perkiraan umur dari instrumen keuangan, atau jika lebih tepat, digunakan periode yang lebih singkat untuk memperoleh jumlah tercatat neto dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan. Pada saat menghitung suku

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)*

assets since the initial recognition, such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or economic condition that correlate with defaults.

For investment in equity instrument, a significant and prolonged decline in the fair value of the equity instrument below its cost is an objective evidence of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has incurred on loans and receivable or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortized cost, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate and recognized in profit or loss.

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 shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial assets has not been derecognized. The amount of the cumulative loss that is reclassified are the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss.

The Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discount estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

bunga efektif, Grup mengestimasi arus kas dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh persyaratan kontraktual dalam instrumen keuangan tersebut, seperti pelunasan dipercepat, opsi beli dan opsi serupa lain, tetapi tidak mempertimbangkan kerugian kredit masa depan. Perhitungan ini mencakup seluruh komisi dan bentuk lain yang dibayarkan atau diterima oleh pihak-pihak dalam kontrak yang merupakan bagian tak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif, biaya transaksi, dan seluruh premium atau diskonto lain.

Reklasifikasi

Grup tidak mereklasifikasi instrumen derivatif dari diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi selama derivatif tersebut dimiliki atau diterbitkan dan tidak mereklasifikasi setiap instrumen keuangan dari diukur melalui laba rugi jika pada pengakuan awal instrumen keuangan tersebut ditetapkan oleh Grup sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi. Grup dapat mereklasifikasi aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, jika aset keuangan tidak lagi dimiliki untuk tujuan penjualan atau pembelian kembali aset keuangan tersebut dalam waktu dekat. Grup tidak mereklasifikasi setiap instrumen keuangan menjadi diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi setelah pengakuan awal.

Jika, karena perubahan intensi atau kemampuan Grup, instrumen tersebut tidak tepat lagi diklasifikasikan sebagai investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, maka investasi tersebut direklasifikasi menjadi tersedia untuk dijual dan diukur kembali pada nilai wajar. Jika terjadi penjualan atau reklasifikasi atas investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dalam jumlah yang lebih dari jumlah yang tidak signifikan, maka sisa investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo direklasifikasi menjadi tersedia untuk dijual, kecuali penjualan atau reklasifikasi tersebut dilakukan ketika aset keuangan sudah mendekati jatuh tempo atau tanggal pembelian kembali, terjadi setelah seluruh jumlah pokok telah diperoleh secara substansial sesuai jadwal pembayaran atau telah diperoleh pelunasan dipercepat; atau terkait dengan kejadian tertentu yang berada di luar kendali, tidak berulang, dan tidak dapat diantisipasi secara wajar.

Saling Hapus Aset Keuangan dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan disalinghapuskan, jika dan hanya jika, Grup saat

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

the financial instrument, for example, prepayment, call and similar option, but shall not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all commission and other fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Reclassification

The Group shall not reclassify a derivative instrument out of the fair value through profit or loss category while it is held or issued and not reclassify any financial instrument out of the fair value through profit or loss category if upon initial recognition it was designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss. The Group may reclassify that financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category if it is no longer held for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. The Group shall not reclassify any financial instrument into the fair value through profit or loss category after initial recognition.

If, as a result of a change in Group's intention or ability, it is no longer appropriate to classify an investment as held to maturity, it shall be reclassified as available for sale and remeasured at fair value. Whenever sales or reclassification of more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments, any remaining held-to-maturity investments shall be reclassified as available for sale, other than sales or reclassification near to maturity or the financial asset's call date, occur after all the financial asset's original principal has been collected substantially through scheduled payments or prepayments, or are attributable to an isolated event that is beyond control, non-recurring, and could not have been reasonably anticipated.

Offsetting a Financial Asset and a Financial Liability

A financial asset and financial liability shall be offset when and only when, the Group currently

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

ini memiliki hak yang dapat dipaksakan secara hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus atas jumlah yang telah diakui tersebut; dan berintensi untuk menyelesaikan secara neto atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitasnya secara simultan.

Pengukuran Nilai Wajar

Nilai wajar adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual suatu aset atau harga yang akan dibayar untuk mengalihkan suatu liabilitas dalam transaksi teratur antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran.

Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan diestimasi untuk keperluan pengakuan dan pengukuran atau untuk keperluan pengungkapan.

Nilai wajar dikategorikan dalam level yang berbeda dalam suatu hierarki nilai wajar berdasarkan pada apakah input suatu pengukuran dapat diobservasi dan signifikansi input terhadap keseluruhan pengukuran nilai wajar:

- (i) Harga kuotasi (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik yang dapat diakses pada tanggal pengukuran (Level 1).
- (ii) Input selain harga kuotasi yang termasuk dalam Level 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset atau liabilitas, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung (Level 2).
- (iii) Input yang tidak dapat diobservasi untuk aset atau liabilitas (Level 3).

Dalam mengukur nilai wajar aset atau liabilitas, Grup se bisa mungkin menggunakan data pasar yang dapat diobservasi. Apabila nilai wajar aset atau liabilitas tidak dapat diobservasi secara langsung, Grup menggunakan teknik penilaian yang sesuai dengan keadaannya dan memaksimalkan penggunaan input yang dapat diobservasi yang relevan dan meminimalkan penggunaan input yang tidak dapat diobservasi.

Perpindahan antara level hierarki nilai wajar diakui oleh Grup pada akhir periode pelaporan dimana perpindahan terjadi.

Lindung Nilai

Grup menggunakan instrumen keuangan derivatif swap dan opsi atas kurs dan tingkat bunga untuk lindung nilai terhadap eksposur variabilitas arus kas pada risiko perubahan

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes.

Fair values are categorized into different level in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the entire fair value measurement:

- (i) *Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can be accessed at the measurement date (Level 1).*
- (ii) *Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly (Level 2).*
- (iii) *Unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities (Level 3).*

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market observable data to the extent possible. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, the Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs.

Transfers between level of the fair value hierarchy are recognized by the Group at the end of the reporting period which the change occurred.

Hedging

The Group uses derivative financial instruments of cross currency and interest rate swap and option to hedge the exposure of variability in cash flows that is attributable to fluctuation of

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

selisih kurs dan tingkat bunga mengambang. Dalam bisnis normal Grup terekspos dengan risiko nilai tukar dan tingkat bunga. Untuk melindungi dari risiko-risiko ini sesuai dengan kebijakan treasuri tertulis dari manajemen, Perusahaan menggunakan derivatif dan instrumen lindung nilai lainnya. PSAK 55 memperbolehkan tiga jenis hubungan lindung nilai:

- Lindung nilai atas nilai wajar;
- Lindung nilai atas arus kas;
- Lindung nilai atas investasi neto pada kegiatan usaha luar negeri.

Grup menggunakan akuntansi lindung nilai hanya jika seluruh kondisi berikut ini terpenuhi pada saat dimulainya lindung nilai:

- Instrumen lindung nilai dan item yang dilindungi nilai diidentifikasi dengan jelas;
- Terdapat penetapan dan pendokumentasian formal atas hubungan lindung nilai. Dokumentasi lindung nilai mencakup strategi lindung nilai dan metode yang digunakan untuk menilai efektivitas lindung nilai; dan
- Efektivitas hubungan lindung nilai diperkirakan sangat tinggi di sepanjang masa dari lindung nilai.

Dokumentasi di atas selanjutnya dimutakhirkan pada setiap periode pelaporan untuk menilai apakah lindung nilai tetap diperkirakan akan sangat efektif di sepanjang sisa masa lindung nilai.

Lindung nilai atas arus kas

Bagian dari keuntungan atau kerugian atas instrumen lindung nilai yang ditetapkan sebagai lindung nilai yang efektif diakui (setelah pajak) dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dan diakumulasi dalam cadangan lindung nilai, dan bagian yang tidak efektif atas keuntungan atau kerugian dari instrumen lindung nilai tersebut diakui dalam laba rugi.

Tidak dilakukan penyesuaian atas item yang dilindungi nilai.

Jika suatu lindung nilai atas prakiraan transaksi yang kemudian menimbulkan pengakuan suatu aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan, maka keuntungan atau kerugian terkait yang sebelumnya diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain direklasifikasi dari ekuitas ke laba rugi sebagai penyesuaian reklasifikasi pada periode yang sama pada saat lindung nilai atas

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

exchange rate and floating interest rate risks. The normal course of the Group's business exposes it to currency and interest rate risks. In order to hedge these risks in accordance with the management's written treasury policies, the Company uses derivatives and other hedging instruments. PSAK 55 allows 3 types of hedging relationships:

- *Fair value hedge;*
- *Cash flow hedge;*
- *Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation.*

The Group uses hedge accounting only when the following conditions at the inception of the hedge are satisfied:

- *The hedging instrument and the hedged item are clearly identified;*
- *Formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship is in place. Such hedge documentation includes the hedge strategy and the method used to assess the hedge's effectiveness; and*
- *The hedge relationship is expected to be highly effective throughout the life of the hedge.*

The above documentation is subsequently updated at each reporting date in order to assess whether the hedge is still expected to be highly effective over its remaining life.

Cash flow hedge

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised (net of tax) in other comprehensive income and accumulated under hedging reserve, and the ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in profit or loss.

No adjustment is made to the hedged item.

If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability, the associated gains or losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecast cash flows affects

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

prakiraan arus kas mempengaruhi laba rugi. Jika suatu lindung nilai atas prakiraan transaksi yang kemudian menimbulkan pengakuan aset nonkeuangan atau liabilitas nonkeuangan, atau jika suatu lindung nilai atas prakiraan transaksi atas aset nonkeuangan atau liabilitas nonkeuangan menjadi komitmen pasti dimana akuntansi lindung nilai atas nilai wajar diterapkan, maka Grup mereklasifikasi keuntungan dan kerugian yang sebelumnya diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain ke laba rugi sebagai penyesuaian reklassifikasi.

Derivatif

Seluruh derivatif awalnya diakui dan selanjutnya dinyatakan pada nilai wajar. Kebijakan Grup menggunakan derivatif hanya untuk tujuan lindung nilai. Akuntansi untuk derivatif dalam hubungan lindung nilai diuraikan dalam bagian di atas.

Jika, Grup melibatkan derivatif untuk melindungi nilai beberapa transaksi tetapi kriteria lindung nilai yang ketat sesuai PSAK 55 tidak dipenuhi. Dalam hal ini, meskipun transaksi memiliki alasan ekonomi dan bisnis, akuntansi lindung nilai tidak dapat diterapkan. Akibatnya, perubahan dalam nilai wajar derivatif tersebut diakui dalam laba rugi dan akuntansi untuk item yang dilindungi nilai mengikuti kebijakan Grup untuk item tersebut.

Derivatif melekat

Derivatif melekat dalam kontrak utama nonderivatif diperlakukan sebagai derivatif terpisah jika karakteristik ekonomi dan risiko dari derivatif melekat tidak berkaitan erat dengan karakteristik dan risiko dari kontrak utama dan kontrak utama tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

2.f. Kas dan Bank

Kas dan Bank termasuk kas dan kas di bank (rekening giro), yang tidak digunakan sebagai jaminan atau tidak dibatasi penggunaannya.

2.g. Persediaan

Persediaan dinyatakan berdasarkan jumlah terendah antara biaya perolehan dan nilai realisasi neto. Biaya persediaan terdiri dari seluruh biaya pembelian, biaya konversi, dan biaya lain yang timbul sampai persediaan berada dalam kondisi dan lokasi saat ini. Biaya perolehan ditentukan dengan metode biaya masuk pertama keluar pertama. Nilai realisasi

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

profit or loss.

If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, or a forecast transaction for a non-financial asset or non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied, then the Group reclassifies the associated gains and losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Derivatives

All derivatives are initially recognized and subsequently carried at fair value. The Group policy is to use derivatives only for hedging purposes. Accounting for derivatives engaged in hedging relationship is described in the above section.

If, the Group enters into certain derivatives in order to hedge some transactions but the strictly hedging criteria prescribed by PSAK 55 are not met, even though the transaction has its economic and business rationale, hedge accounting cannot be applied. As a result, changes in the fair value of those derivatives are recognized in profit or loss and accounting for the hedged item follows the Group's policies for that item.

Embedded derivatives

Embedded derivatives in non-derivative host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and economic characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value to profit or loss.

2.f. Cash and Bank

Cash and Bank are cash on hand and cash in banks (demand deposits) that are not used as collateral or are not restricted in use.

2.g. Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

neto merupakan taksiran harga jual dalam kegiatan usaha biasa dikurangi estimasi biaya penyelesaian dan estimasi biaya yang diperlukan untuk membuat penjualan.

Setiap penurunan nilai persediaan di bawah biaya perolehan menjadi nilai realisasi neto dan seluruh kerugian persediaan diakui sebagai beban pada periode terjadinya penurunan atau kerugian tersebut. Setiap pemulihan kembali penurunan nilai persediaan karena peningkatan kembali nilai realisasi neto, diakui sebagai pengurangan terhadap jumlah beban persediaan pada periode terjadinya pemulihan tersebut.

2.h. Beban Dibayar di Muka

Beban dibayar di muka diamortisasi selama masa manfaatnya dan dikelompokkan sebagai aset lancar dan tidak lancar, mana yang lebih tepat.

2.i. Properti Investasi

Properti investasi adalah properti (tanah atau bangunan atau bagian dari suatu bangunan atau kedua-duanya) yang dikuasai oleh pemilik atau penyewa melalui sewa pembiayaan untuk menghasilkan sewa atau untuk kenaikan nilai atau kedua-duanya, dan tidak untuk digunakan dalam produksi atau penyediaan barang atau jasa atau untuk tujuan administratif; atau dijual dalam kegiatan usaha sehari-hari.

Properti investasi diakui sebagai aset jika dan hanya jika besar kemungkinan manfaat ekonomik masa depan yang terkait dengan properti investasi akan mengalir ke entitas; dan biaya perolehan properti investasi dapat diukur dengan andal.

Properti investasi pada awalnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan, meliputi harga pembelian dan setiap pengeluaran yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung (biaya jasa hukum, pajak pengalihan properti, dan biaya transaksi lain). Biaya transaksi termasuk dalam pengukuran awal tersebut.

2.j. Aset Tetap

Aset tetap pada awalnya diakui sebesar biaya perolehan yang meliputi harga perolehannya dan setiap biaya yang dapat diatribusikan langsung untuk membawa aset ke kondisi dan lokasi yang diinginkan agar aset siap digunakan sesuai intensi manajemen.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories shall be recognized as an expense in the period of the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, is recognized as a reduction in against cost of inventories recognized in the period in which the reversal occurs.

2.h. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized over the period benefited, and are classified as current or non-current assets, whichever is more appropriate.

2.i. Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties (land or a building or part of a building or both) held by the owner or the lessee under a finance lease to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or sale in the daily business activities.

Investment property is recognized as an asset when, and only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity; and the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

An investment property shall be measured initially at its cost, comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure (professional fees for legal services, property transfer taxes and other transaction costs). Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

2.j. Property and Equipment

Property and Equipment are initially recognized at cost, which comprises its purchase price and any cost directly attributable in bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Apabila relevan, biaya perolehan juga dapat mencakup estimasi awal biaya pembongkaran dan pemindahan aset tetap dan restorasi lokasi aset tetap, kewajiban tersebut timbul ketika aset tetap diperoleh atau sebagai konsekuensi penggunaan aset tetap selama periode tertentu untuk tujuan selain untuk memproduksi persediaan selama periode tersebut.

Aset tetap, kecuali menara dan sarana penunjang, dicatat dengan menggunakan model biaya yaitu biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan akumulasi penurunan nilai aset.

Setelah pengakuan awal, menara dan sarana penunjang dicatat dengan menggunakan model revaluasi, yaitu nilai wajar pada tanggal revaluasi dikurangi dengan akumulasi penyusutan dan akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai setelah tanggal revaluasi.

Jika aset tetap direvaluasi, maka akumulasi penyusutan pada tanggal revaluasi dieliminasi terhadap jumlah tercatat bruto aset dan jumlah tercatat neto setelah eliminasi disajikan kembali sebesar jumlah revaluasianya dari aset tersebut.

Jumlah penyesuaian yang timbul dari penyajian kembali atau eliminasi akumulasi penyusutan tersebut membentuk bagian kenaikan atau penurunan dalam jumlah tercatat yang jumlah tercatat yang ditentukan sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam kebijakan berikut ini.

Jika jumlah tercatat aset meningkat akibat revaluasi, maka kenaikan tersebut diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dan terakumulasi dalam ekuitas pada bagian surplus revaluasi. Akan tetapi, kenaikan tersebut diakui dalam laba rugi hingga sebesar jumlah penurunan nilai aset yang sama akibat revaluasi yang pernah diakui sebelumnya dalam laba rugi.

Jika jumlah tercatat aset turun akibat revaluasi, maka penurunan tersebut diakui dalam laba rugi. Akan tetapi, penurunan nilai tersebut diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain sepanjang tidak melebihi saldo surplus revaluasi untuk aset tersebut. Penurunan nilai yang diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain tersebut mengurangi jumlah akumulasi dalam ekuitas pada bagian surplus revaluasi.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

When applicable, the cost may also comprises the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Property and equipment, except Property and Supporting Equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated of asset impairment value.

After initial recognition towers and supporting equipment are accounted for using the revaluation model, which is the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

When an item of fixed assets is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

The amount of the adjustment arising on the restatement or elimination of accumulated depreciation forms part of the increase or decrease in carrying amount that is accounted for in accordance with the following policy.

If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

If an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease is recognised in profit or loss. However, the decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. The decrease recognised in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Revaluasi dilakukan dengan keteraturan yang cukup reguler untuk memastikan bahwa jumlah tercatat tidak berbeda secara material dari jumlah yang ditentukan dengan menggunakan nilai wajar pada akhir periode pelaporan.

Surplus revaluasi aset tetap yang dipindahkan secara berkala setiap periode ke saldo laba adalah sebesar perbedaan antara jumlah penyusutan berdasarkan nilai revaluasi aset dengan jumlah penyusutan berdasarkan biaya perolehan aset tersebut. Pada saat penghentian aset, surplus revaluasi untuk aset tetap yang dijual dipindahkan ke saldo laba.

Penyusutan terhadap aset tetap dihitung dengan metode garis lurus (*straight-line method*), berdasarkan taksiran manfaat ekonomis aset tetap, sebagai berikut:

Tahun/Years	
Menara dan Sarana Penunjang	30
Bangunan	20
Menara Bergerak	8
Jaringan Serat Optik dan Infrastruktur	4 – 20
Peralatan dan Perabot Kantor	4 – 8
Kendaraan	4
Antena Indoor	8

Perbaikan dan perawatan diperhitungkan ke dalam laporan laba rugi selama tahun di mana perbaikan dan perawatan terjadi. Biaya renovasi dan restorasi utama digabungkan ke dalam nilai tercatat aset jika biaya tersebut memiliki kemungkinan untuk memberikan manfaat di masa depan yang jumlahnya melebihi standar kinerja pada penilaian awal aset yang ada yang akan mengalir ke dalam Perusahaan dan entitas anak, dan disusutkan sebesar sisa umur manfaat aset tersebut.

Nilai residu, masa manfaat, dan metode depresiasi, dikaji pada tiap akhir tahun buku, dan disesuaikan secara prospektif, sesuai dengan keadaan.

Ketika terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai, nilai tercatat aset dinilai dan segera dicatat berdasarkan jumlah terpulihkan.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

A periodic transfer from the asset revaluation surplus of fixed asset to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the original cost of the assets. Upon disposal, any revaluation surplus relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation of property and equipment has been computed on a straight-line method, based on the estimated useful lives of the related assets, as follows:

Menara dan Sarana Penunjang	30	<i>Towers and Supporting Equipment</i>
Bangunan	20	<i>Buildings</i>
Menara Bergerak	8	<i>Transportable Towers</i>
Jaringan Serat Optik dan Infrastruktur	4 – 20	<i>Fiber Optic Networks and Infrastructures</i>
Peralatan dan Perabot Kantor	4 – 8	<i>Office Equipment and Furnitures</i>
Kendaraan	4	<i>Vehicles</i>
Antena Indoor	8	<i>Indoor Antenna</i>

Repair and maintenance expenses are taken to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations and restorations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company and subsidiaries, and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed every year ended, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the asset is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Keuntungan atau kerugian pelepasan aset tetap ditentukan dengan membandingkan penerimaan dengan nilai tercatat dan dicatat ke dalam laba rugi dari operasi.

Aset dalam penyelesaian dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan dan disajikan sebagai bagian dari aset tetap. Akumulasi biaya perolehan akan dipindahkan ke masing-masing akun aset tetap yang bersangkutan pada saat aset tersebut selesai dikerjakan dan siap digunakan.

2.k. Penurunan Nilai Aset

Pada setiap akhir tahun, Grup menilai apakah terdapat indikasi aset mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat indikasi tersebut, Grup mengestimasi jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut. Jumlah terpulihkan ditentukan atas suatu aset individual, dan jika tidak memungkinkan, Grup menentukan jumlah terpulihkan dari unit penghasil kas dari aset tersebut.

Jumlah terpulihkan adalah jumlah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar dikurangi biaya pelepasan dengan nilai pakainya. Nilai pakai adalah nilai kini dari arus kas yang diharapkan akan diterima dari aset atau unit penghasil kas. Nilai kini dihitung dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto sebelum pajak yang mencerminkan nilai waktu uang dan risiko spesifik atas aset atau unit yang penurunan nilainya diukur.

Jika, dan hanya jika, jumlah terpulihkan aset lebih kecil dari jumlah tercatatnya, maka jumlah tercatat aset diturunkan menjadi sebesar jumlah terpulihkan. Penurunan tersebut adalah rugi penurunan nilai dan segera diakui dalam laba rugi.

Rugi penurunan nilai yang telah diakui dalam periode sebelumnya untuk aset selain *goodwill* dibalik jika, dan hanya jika, terdapat perubahan estimasi yang digunakan untuk menentukan jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut sejak rugi penurunan nilai terakhir diakui. Jika demikian, jumlah tercatat aset dinaikkan ke jumlah terpulihkannya. Kenaikan ini merupakan suatu pembalikan rugi penurunan nilai.

Penurunan Nilai *Goodwill*

Terlepas apakah terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai, *goodwill* diuji penurunan nilainya secara tahunan.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Gains or losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in profit or loss from operations.

Assets in progress are stated at cost and presented as part of the property and equipments. The accumulated cost will be reclassified to the appropriate property and equipments account when the installation is substantially completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

2.k. Impairment of Assets

In the end of the year, the Group assess whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, if it is not possible, the Group determines the recoverable amount of the asset's cash-generating unit.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the asset or cash generating unit. Present values are computed using pre-tax discount rates that reflect the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or unit whose impairment is being measured.

If, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is an impairment loss and is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

An impairment loss recognized in prior period for an asset other than goodwill is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset shall be increased to its recoverable amount. That increase is a reversal of an impairment loss.

Impairment of Goodwill

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, goodwill is tested for impairment annually.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Untuk tujuan uji penurunan nilai, *goodwill* dialokasikan pada setiap unit penghasil kas, atau kelompok unit penghasil kas yang diperkirakan memberikan manfaat dari sinergi kombinasi bisnis, terlepas apakah aset atau liabilitas lain dari pihak yang diakuisisi ditempatkan dalam unit atau kelompok unit tersebut. Setiap unit atau kelompok unit yang memperoleh *goodwill* merepresentasikan level terendah dalam entitas yang *goodwill*-nya dipantau untuk tujuan manajemen internal dan tidak lebih besar dari segmen operasi.

2.I. Kombinasi Bisnis

Kombinasi bisnis adalah suatu transaksi atau peristiwa lain di mana pihak pengakuisisi memperoleh pengendalian atas satu atau lebih bisnis. Kombinasi bisnis dicatat dengan menggunakan metode akuisisi. Imbalan yang dialihkan dalam suatu kombinasi bisnis diukur pada nilai wajar, yang dihitung sebagai hasil penjumlahan dari nilai wajar tanggal akuisisi atas seluruh aset yang dialihkan oleh Grup, liabilitas yang diakui oleh Grup kepada pemilik sebelumnya dari pihak yang diakuisisi dan kepentingan ekuitas yang diterbitkan oleh Grup dalam pertukaran pengendalian dari pihak yang diakuisisi. Biaya-biaya terkait akuisisi diakui sebagai beban pada periode saat biaya tersebut terjadi dan jasa diterima.

Pada tanggal akuisisi, aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih diakui pada nilai wajar kecuali untuk aset dan liabilitas tertentu yang diukur sesuai dengan SAK yang relevan.

Komponen kepentingan nonpengendali pada pihak diakuisisi diukur baik pada nilai wajar ataupun pada bagian proporsional instrumen kepemilikan yang ada dalam jumlah yang diakui atas aset neto teridentifikasi dari pihak diakuisisi.

Bila suatu kombinasi bisnis dilakukan secara bertahap, kepemilikan terdahulu Grup atas pihak terakuisisi diukur kembali ke nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi dan keuntungan atau kerugiannya, jika ada, diakui dalam laba rugi. Apabila dalam periode sebelumnya, perubahan nilai wajar yang berasal dari kepentingan ekuitasnya sebelum tanggal akuisisi telah diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain, jumlah tersebut diakui dengan dasar yang sama sebagaimana dipersyaratkan jika Grup telah melepas secara langsung kepentingan ekuitas yang dimiliki sebelumnya.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each cash-generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree were assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represent the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and is not larger than an operating segment.

2.I. Business Combination

Business combination is a transaction or other event in which an acquirer obtains control of one or more businesses. Business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities recognized by the Group to former owners of the acquiree, and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognized as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured in accordance with the relevant SAK's.

Component of non-controlling interests of the acquiree are measured either at fair value or at the present ownership instruments' proportionate share in the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in profit or loss. When in prior periods, a changes in the value of its equity interest in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date had been recognized in other comprehensive income, that amount shall be recognized with the same basis as would be required if the Group had disposed directly of the previously held equity interest.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Jika akuntansi awal untuk kombinasi bisnis belum selesai pada akhir periode pelaporan saat kombinasi terjadi, Grup melaporkan jumlah sementara untuk pos-pos yang proses akuntansinya belum selesai dalam laporan keuangannya. Selama periode pengukuran, pihak pengakuisisi menyesuaikan, aset atau liabilitas tambahan yang diakui, untuk mencerminkan informasi baru yang diperoleh tentang fakta dan keadaan yang ada pada tanggal akuisisi dan, jika diketahui, akan berakibat terhadap pengakuan aset dan liabilitas dimaksud pada tanggal tersebut.

Pada tanggal akuisisi, *goodwill* yang diukur pada harga perolehan yang merupakan selisih lebih antara:

- (a) nilai gabungan dari imbalan yang dialihkan dan jumlah setiap kepentingan nonpengendali, atas
- (b) jumlah neto teridentifikasi dari aset yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih.

Setelah pengakuan awal, *goodwill* diukur pada jumlah tercatat dikurangi akumulasi kerugian penurunan nilai. Untuk tujuan pengujian penurunan nilai, *goodwill* yang diperoleh dari suatu kombinasi bisnis, sejak tanggal akuisisi dialokasikan kepada setiap Unit Penghasil Kas dari Grup yang diperkirakan akan memberikan manfaat dari sinergi kombinasi bisnis tersebut, terlepas dari apakah aset atau liabilitas lain dari pihak yang diakuisisi ditempatkan dalam Unit Penghasil Kas tersebut.

Jika *goodwill* telah dialokasikan pada suatu Unit Penghasil Kas dan operasi tertentu atas Unit Penghasil Kas tersebut dilepaskan, maka *goodwill* yang terkait dengan operasi yang dilepaskan tersebut termasuk dalam jumlah tercatat operasi tersebut ketika menentukan keuntungan atau kerugian dari pelepasan. *Goodwill* yang dilepaskan tersebut diukur berdasarkan nilai relatif operasi yang dihentikan dan porsi Unit Penghasil Kas yang ditahan.

Jika imbalan tersebut kurang dari nilai wajar aset bersih entitas anak yang diakuisisi, selisih tersebut diakui sebagai keuntungan dari pembelian dengan diskon pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian. Sebelum mengakui keuntungan dari pembelian dengan diskon, Perusahaan menilai kembali apakah telah mengidentifikasi dengan tepat seluruh aset yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil-alih serta mengakui setiap

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as of that date.

At acquisition date, goodwill which is measured at its cost being the excess of:

- (a) the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount of a non-controlling interest, over*
- (b) the net of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.*

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination, from the acquisition date, is allocated to each of the Group's Cash Generating Units that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, regardless of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those Cash Generating Units.

If goodwill has been allocated to Cash Generating Units and certain operations on the Cash Generating units is disposed, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Disposed goodwill is measured on the basis of relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the Cash Generating Units retained.

If the consideration is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized as a gain from a bargain purchase in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Prior to recognizing the gain from the bargain purchase, the Company reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and liabilities taken over and recognizes any

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

aset atau liabilitas tambahan yang dapat diidentifikasi dalam pengkajian kembali tersebut. Perusahaan selanjutnya mengkaji kembali prosedur yang digunakan untuk mengukur jumlah yang dipersyaratkan untuk diakui pada tanggal akuisisi untuk seluruh hal-hal berikut ini:

- (a) aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil-alih;
- (b) kepentingan non-pengendali pada pihak yang diakuisisi, jika ada;
- (c) untuk kombinasi bisnis yang dilakukan secara bertahap, kepentingan ekuitas pihak pengakuisisi yang dimiliki sebelumnya pada pihak yang diakuisisi; dan
- (d) imbalan yang dialihkan.

Tujuan dari kajian kembali ini untuk menyakinkan bahwa pengukuran tersebut telah mencerminkan dengan tepat semua informasi yang tersedia pada tanggal akuisisi.

- 2.m. Transaksi dan Saldo dengan Pihak Berelasi**
Pihak berelasi adalah orang atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas pelapor:
- (a) Orang atau anggota keluarga dekatnya mempunyai relasi dengan entitas pelapor jika orang tersebut:
 - (i) Memiliki pengendalian atau pengendalian bersama atas entitas pelapor;
 - (ii) Memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas pelapor; atau
 - (iii) Merupakan personil manajemen kunci entitas pelapor atau entitas induk entitas dari pelapor.
 - (b) Suatu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi salah satu hal berikut:
 - (i) Entitas dan entitas pelapor adalah anggota dari kelompok usaha yang sama (artinya entitas induk, entitas anak, dan entitas anak berikutnya terkait dengan entitas lain);
 - (ii) Satu entitas adalah entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama dari entitas lain (atau entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama yang merupakan anggota suatu kelompok usaha, yang mana entitas lain tersebut adalah anggotanya);
 - (iii) Kedua entitas tersebut adalah ventura bersama dari pihak ketiga yang sama;
 - (iv) Satu entitas adalah ventura bersama dari entitas ketiga dan entitas yang lain adalah entitas asosiasi dari entitas ketiga;

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

additional assets or liabilities that may be identified in the reassessment. The Company further reviews the procedures used to measure the amount required to be recognized at the acquisition date for all of the following:

- (a) *identifiable assets acquired and liabilities taken over;*
- (b) *non-controlling interests of the acquired party, if any;*
- (c) *for business combinations achieved in stages, the acquirer's previously held equity interests in the acquired party, and*
- (d) *consideration transferred.*

The purpose of the review is to ensure that the remeasurement accurately reflects all the information available at the acquisition date.

- 2.m. Related Parties Transactions and Balances**
A related party is a person or an entity that is related to the reporting entity:
- (a) *A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:*
 - (i) *Has control or joint control over the reporting entity;*
 - (ii) *Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or*
 - (iii) *Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.*
 - (b) *An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:*
 - (i) *The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same business group (i.e. parent entity, subsidiary and the fellow subsidiary is related to the others);*
 - (ii) *One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a business group of which the other entity is members);*
 - (iii) *Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;*
 - (iv) *One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;*

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- (v) Entitas tersebut adalah suatu program imbalan pascakerja untuk imbalan kerja dari salah satu entitas pelapor atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas pelapor. Jika entitas pelapor adalah entitas yang menyelenggarakan program tersebut, maka entitas sponsor juga berelasi dengan entitas pelapor;
- (vi) Entitas yang dikendalikan atau dikendalikan bersama oleh orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf (a); atau
- (vii) Orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf (a)(i) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas atau personil manajemen kunci entitas (atau entitas induk dari entitas).
- (viii) Entitas, atau anggota dari kelompok yang mana entitas merupakan bagian dari kelompok tersebut, menyediakan jasa personil manajemen kunci kepada entitas pelapor atau kepada entitas induk dari entitas pelapor.

Seluruh transaksi dan saldo yang signifikan dengan pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam Catatan yang relevan.

2.n. Imbalan Kerja

Imbalan Kerja Jangka Pendek

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek diakui ketika pekerja telah memberikan jasanya dalam suatu periode akuntansi, sebesar jumlah tidak terdiskonto dari imbalan kerja jangka pendek yang diharapkan akan dibayar sebagai imbalan atas jasa tersebut.

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek termasuk upah, gaji, bonus dan insentif.

Imbalan Pascakerja

Imbalan pascakerja seperti pensiun, uang pisah dan uang penghargaan masa kerja dihitung berdasarkan Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan No.13/2003 ("UU 13/2003").

Grup mengakui jumlah liabilitas imbalan pasti neto sebesar nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti pada akhir periode pelaporan dikurangi nilai wajar aset program yang dihitung oleh aktuaris independen dengan menggunakan metode *Projected Unit Credit*. Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti ditentukan dengan mendiskontokan imbalan tersebut.

- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employee benefit of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity;
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); or
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (viii) The entity, or any member of the group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

All significant transactions and balances with related parties are disclosed in the relevant Notes.

2.n. Employees Benefits

Short-term Employment Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognized when an employee has rendered service during the accounting period, at the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Short term employee benefits include as among wages, salaries, bonus and incentive.

Post-employment Benefits

Post-employment benefits such as retirement, severance pay and service payments are calculated based on Labor Law No. 13/2003 ("Law 13/2003").

The Group recognizes the amount of the net defined benefit liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets which calculated by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit method. Present value benefit obligation determine by discounting the benefit.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Grup mencatat tidak hanya kewajiban hukum berdasarkan persyaratan formal program imbalan pasti, tetapi juga kewajiban konstruktif yang timbul dari praktik informal entitas.

Biaya jasa kini, biaya jasa lalu dan keuntungan atau kerugian atas penyelesaian, serta bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto diakui dalam laba rugi.

Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto yang terdiri dari keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial, imbal hasil atas aset program dan setiap perubahan dampak batas atas aset diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Pesangon

Grup mengakui pesangon sebagai liabilitas dan beban pada tanggal yang lebih awal di antara:

- (a) Ketika Grup tidak dapat lagi menarik tawaran atas imbalan tersebut; dan
- (b) Ketika Grup mengakui biaya untuk restrukturisasi yang berada dalam ruang lingkup PSAK 57 dan melibatkan pembayaran pesangon.

Grup mengukur pesangon pada saat pengakuan awal, dan mengukur dan mengakui perubahan selanjutnya, sesuai dengan sifat imbalan kerja.

2.o. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban

Pendapatan diakui bila besar kemungkinan manfaat ekonomi akan diperoleh oleh Grup dan jumlahnya dapat diukur secara handal. Pendapatan diukur pada nilai wajar pembayaran yang diterima, tidak termasuk diskon, rabat dan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN).

Kriteria spesifik berikut juga harus dipenuhi sebelum pendapatan diakui:

Pendapatan sewa dari sewa operasi diakui sebagai pendapatan pada saat diperoleh. Uang muka sewa yang diterima di muka disajikan sebagai "Pendapatan Ditangguhkan" dan diakui sebagai pendapatan atas dasar garis lurus sesuai masa sewanya. Pendapatan sewa properti investasi yang belum ditagih disajikan sebagai piutang yang belum difakturkan dan dicatat di akun Pendapatan yang Masih Harus Diterima.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

The Group accounts not only for its legal obligation under the formal terms of a defined benefit plan, but also for any constructive obligation that arises from the entity's informal practices.

Current service cost, past service cost and gain or loss on settlement, and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized in profit and loss.

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (assets) comprises actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets, and any change in effect of the asset ceiling are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Termination Benefits

The Group recognizes a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

- (a) When the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and*
- (b) When the Group recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of PSAK 57 and involves payment of termination benefits.*

The Group measures termination benefits on initial recognition, and measures and recognizes subsequent changes, in accordance with the nature of the employee benefits.

2.o. Revenue and Expenses Recognition

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and Value Added Tax (VAT).

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Rental income from operating lease is recognized as revenue when earned. The rental received in advance are presented as "Deferred Income" and recognized as income on straight-line basis over the lease term. Tower rental revenue that has not been billed yet is presented as accrued income and recorded in Accrued Income.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Beban diakui pada saat terjadinya dengan dasar akrual.

2.p. Pajak Penghasilan

Beban pajak adalah jumlah gabungan pajak kini dan pajak tangguhan yang diperhitungkan dalam menentukan laba rugi pada suatu periode. Pajak kini dan pajak tangguhan diakui dalam laba rugi, kecuali pajak penghasilan yang timbul dari transaksi atau peristiwa yang diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain atau secara langsung di ekuitas. Dalam hal ini, pajak tersebut masing-masing diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain atau ekuitas.

Jumlah pajak kini untuk periode berjalan dan periode sebelumnya yang belum dibayar diakui sebagai liabilitas. Jika jumlah pajak yang telah dibayar untuk periode berjalan dan periode sebelumnya melebihi jumlah pajak yang terutang untuk periode tersebut, maka kelebihannya diakui sebagai aset. Liabilitas (aset) pajak kini untuk periode berjalan dan periode sebelumnya diukur sebesar jumlah yang diperkirakan akan dibayar kepada (direstitusi dari) otoritas perpajakan, yang dihitung menggunakan tarif pajak (dan undang-undang pajak) yang telah berlaku atau secara substantif telah berlaku pada akhir periode pelaporan.

Manfaat terkait dengan rugi pajak yang dapat ditarik untuk memulihkan pajak kini dari periode sebelumnya diakui sebagai aset. Aset pajak tangguhan diakui untuk akumulasi rugi pajak belum dikompensasi dan kredit pajak belum dimanfaatkan sepanjang kemungkinan besar laba kena pajak masa depan akan tersedia untuk dimanfaatkan dengan rugi pajak belum dikompensasi dan kredit pajak belum dimanfaatkan.

Seluruh perbedaan temporer kena pajak diakui sebagai liabilitas pajak tangguhan, kecuali perbedaan temporer kena pajak yang berasal dari:

- pengakuan awal *goodwill*; atau
- pengakuan pengakuan awal aset atau liabilitas dari transaksi yang bukan kombinasi bisnis dan pada saat transaksi tidak mempengaruhi laba akuntansi atau laba kena pajak (rugi pajak).

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui untuk seluruh perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan sepanjang kemungkinan besar laba kena pajak akan tersedia sehingga perbedaan temporer

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Expenses are recognized as incurred on accrual basis.

2.p. Income Tax

Tax expense is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except for income tax arising from transactions or events that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Current tax for current and prior periods shall, to the extent unpaid, be recognized as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess shall be recognized as an asset. Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods shall be measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Tax benefits relating to tax loss that can be carried back to recover current tax of a previous periods is recognized as an asset. Deferred tax asset is recognized for the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credit to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized.

A deferred tax liability shall be recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

- the initial recognition of goodwill; or*
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).*

A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

dapat dimanfaatkan untuk mengurangi laba dimaksud, kecuali jika aset pajak tangguhan timbul dari pengakuan awal aset atau pengakuan awal liabilitas dalam transaksi yang bukan kombinasi bisnis dan pada saat transaksi tidak mempengaruhi laba akuntansi atau laba kena pajak (rugi pajak).

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diukur dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang diharapkan berlaku ketika aset dipulihkan atau liabilitas diselesaikan, berdasarkan tarif pajak (dan peraturan pajak) yang telah berlaku atau secara substantif telah berlaku pada akhir periode pelaporan. Pengukuran aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan mencerminkan konsekuensi pajak yang sesuai dengan cara Grup memperkirakan, pada akhir periode pelaporan, untuk memulihkan atau menyelesaikan jumlah tercatat aset dan liabilitasnya.

Jumlah tercatat aset pajak tangguhan ditelaah ulang pada akhir periode pelaporan. Grup mengurangi jumlah tercatat aset pajak tangguhan jika kemungkinan besar laba kena pajak tidak lagi tersedia dalam jumlah yang memadai untuk mengkompensasikan sebagian atau seluruh aset pajak tangguhan tersebut. Setiap pengurangan tersebut dilakukan pembalikan atas aset pajak tangguhan hingga kemungkinan besar laba kena pajak yang tersedia jumlahnya memadai.

Grup melakukan saling hapus aset pajak tangguhan dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan jika dan hanya jika:

- a) Grup memiliki hak yang dapat dipaksakan secara hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus aset pajak kini terhadap liabilitas pajak kini; dan
- b) aset pajak tangguhan dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan terkait dengan pajak penghasilan yang dikenakan oleh otoritas perpajakan yang sama atas:
 - i. entitas kena pajak yang sama; atau
 - ii. entitas kena pajak yang berbeda yang bermaksud untuk memulihkan aset dan liabilitas pajak kini dengan dasar neto, atau merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara bersamaan, pada setiap periode masa depan dimana jumlah signifikan atas aset atau liabilitas pajak tangguhan diperkirakan untuk diselesaikan atau dipulihkan.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

difference can be utilized, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets shall reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Group shall reduce the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

The Group are offset deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if, and only if:

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

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Grup melakukan saling hapus atas aset pajak kini dan liabilitas pajak kini jika dan hanya jika, Grup:

- a) memiliki hak yang dapat dipaksakan secara hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus atas jumlah yang diakui; dan
- b) bermaksud untuk menyelesaikan dengan dasar neto atau merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara bersamaan.

2.q. Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak

Aset Pengampunan Pajak dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak diakui pada saat Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak (SKPP) diterbitkan oleh Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia, dan tidak diakui secara neto (saling hapus). Selisih antara Aset Pengampunan Pajak dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak diakui sebagai Tambahan Modal Disetor.

Aset Pengampunan Pajak pada awalnya diakui sebesar nilai yang disetujui dalam SKPP.

Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak pada awalnya diakui sebesar nilai kas dan setara kas yang masih harus dibayarkan oleh Grup sesuai kewajiban kontraktual atas perolehan Aset Pengampunan Pajak.

Uang tebusan yang dibayarkan oleh Grup untuk memperoleh pengampunan pajak diakui sebagai beban pada periode dimana SKPP diterima oleh Grup.

Setelah pengakuan awal, Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak diukur sesuai dengan SAK yang relevan sesuai dengan klasifikasi masing-masing Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak.

Sehubungan dengan Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak yang diakui, Grup telah mengungkapkan dalam laporan keuangannya:

- i. Tanggal SKPP
- ii. Jumlah yang diakui sebagai Aset Pengampunan Pajak sesuai SKPP
- iii. Jumlah yang diakui sebagai Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak.

2.r. Laba Per Saham

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

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

The Group offset current tax assets and current tax liabilities if, and only if, the Group:

- a) *has legally enforceable rights to offset the recognized amounts; and*
- b) *intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle liabilities simultaneously.*

2.q. Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities

Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities are recognized upon the issuance of Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak (SKPP) by the Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia, and they are not recognized as net amount (offset). The difference between Tax Amnesty Assets and Tax Amnesty Liabilities are recognized as Additional Paid in Capital.

Tax Amnesty Assets are initially recognized at the value stated in SKPP.

Tax Amnesty Liabilities are initially measured at the amount of cash or cash equivalents to be settled by the Group according to the contractual obligation with respect to the acquisition of respective Tax Amnesty Assets.

The redemption money paid by the Group to obtain the tax amnesty is recognized as expense in the period in which the Group receives SKPP.

After initial recognition, Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities are measured in accordance with respective relevant SAKs according to the classification of each Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities.

With respect to Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities recognized, the Group has disclosed the following in its financial statements:

- i. *The date of SKPP*
- ii. *Amount recognized as Tax Amnesty Assets in accordance with SKPP*
- iii. *Amount recognized as Tax Amnesty Liabilities.*

2.r. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity with the weighted average ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Untuk tujuan penghitungan laba per saham dilusian, Grup menyesuaikan laba atau rugi yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemegang saham biasa entitas induk dan jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang beredar, atas dampak dari seluruh instrument berpotensi saham biasa yang bersifat dilutif.

2.s. Transaksi dan Saldo Dalam Mata Uang Asing

Dalam menyiapkan laporan keuangan, setiap entitas di dalam Grup mencatat dengan menggunakan mata uang dari lingkungan ekonomi utama di mana entitas beroperasi ("mata uang fungsional"). Mata uang fungsional Perusahaan dan sebagian besar entitas anak adalah Rupiah.

Mata uang fungsional Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd. dan Kharisma Agung Pte. Ltd., entitas anak adalah Dolar Amerika Serikat (USD). Untuk tujuan penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, aset dan liabilitas Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd. dan Kharisma Agung Pte. Ltd. pada tanggal laporan dijabarkan menggunakan kurs penutup yang berlaku pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, sedangkan pendapatan dan beban dijabarkan dengan menggunakan kurs pada saat transaksi. Selisih kurs yang dihasilkan diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dalam akun "Selisih Kurs dari Penjabaran Laporan Keuangan dalam Valuta Asing".

Transaksi-transaksi selama tahun berjalan dalam mata uang asing dicatat dalam Rupiah dengan kurs spot antara Rupiah dan valuta asing pada tanggal transaksi. Pada akhir periode pelaporan, pos moneter dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan ke dalam Rupiah menggunakan kurs penutup, yaitu kurs tengah Bank Indonesia pada 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 yaitu masing-masing sebesar Rp13.548 (Rupiah Penuh) per 1 USD, Rp10.134 (Rupiah Penuh) per 1 SGD dan Rp13.436 (Rupiah penuh) per 1 USD, Rp9.299 (Rupiah penuh) per 1 SGD.

Selisih kurs yang timbul dari penyelesaian pos moneter dan dari penjabaran pos moneter dalam mata uang asing diakui dalam laba rugi.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the Group shall adjust profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity, and the weighted average number of shares outstanding, for the impact of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.s. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

In preparing the financial statements, each of the entities within the Group keep record by using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The functional currency of the Company and most of the subsidiaries is Rupiah.

The functional currency of Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd. and Kharisma Agung Pte. Ltd., subsidiaries, is United States Dollar (USD). For presentation purposes of consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities of Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd. and Kharisma Agung Pte. Ltd. at reporting date are translated at the closing rate at statement of financial position date, while revenues and expenses are translated using transaction rate for the period. All resulting exchange differences shall be recognized in other comprehensive income income in "Exchange Difference on Translation of Financial Statements in Foreign Currency" account.

Transactions during the year in foreign currencies are recorded in Rupiah by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between Rupiah and the foreign currency at the date of transactions. At the end of reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated to Rupiah using the closing rate, i.e. middle rate of Bank of Indonesia at December 31, 2017 and 2016 is Rp13,548 (full Rupiah) per 1 USD, Rp10,134 (full Rupiah) per 1 SGD and Rp13,436 (full Rupiah) per 1 USD, Rp9,299 (full Rupiah) per 1 SGD, respectively.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2.t. Aset Takberwujud

Aset takberwujud diukur sebesar nilai perolehan pada pengakuan awal. Setelah pengakuan awal, aset takberwujud dicatat pada biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi dan akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai. Umur manfaat aset takberwujud dinilai apakah terbatas atau tidak terbatas.

Aset Takberwujud dengan Umur Manfaat Terbatas

Aset takberwujud dengan umur manfaat terbatas diamortisasi selama umur manfaat ekonomi dengan metode garis lurus (atau metode lainnya sepanjang mencerminkan pola manfaat ekonomik masa depan yang diperkirakan dikonsumsi oleh entitas).

Amortisasi dihitung sebagai penghapusan biaya perolehan aset, dikurangi nilai residunya, atas umur ekonomisnya selama 5-11 tahun.

Periode amortisasi dan metode amortisasi untuk aset takberwujud dengan umur manfaat terbatas ditelaah setidaknya setiap akhir tahun buku.

Aset takberwujud dihentikan pengakuannya jika, dilepas atau ketika tidak terdapat lagi manfaat ekonomi masa depan yang diharapkan dari penggunaan atau pelepasannya.

Keuntungan atau kerugian muncul dari penghentian pengakuan aset takberwujud merupakan perbedaan antara nilai neto pelepasan (jika ada) dan jumlah tercatat aset. Keuntungan atau kerugian diakui dalam laba rugi ketika aset dihentikan pengakuannya. Keuntungan tidak diakui sebagai pendapatan.

Goodwill

Goodwill yang berasal dari suatu kombinasi bisnis awalnya diukur pada biaya perolehan, yang merupakan selisih lebih antara nilai gabungan dari imbalan yang dialihkan, jumlah setiap kepentingan nonpengendali, dan nilai wajar kepentingan ekuitas yang telah dimiliki pengakuisisi dalam pihak yang diakuisisi atas jumlah neto teridentifikasi dari aset yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih.

Setelah pengakuan awal, goodwill yang diperoleh dalam suatu kombinasi bisnis diukur pada harga perolehan dikurangi akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai. Goodwill tidak diamortisasi.

2.t. *Intangible Assets*

Intangible asset is measured on initial recognition at cost. After initial recognition, intangible asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. The useful life of intangible asset is assessed to be either definite or indefinite.

Intangible Asset with Definite Useful Life

Intangible asset with definite life is amortized over the economic useful life by using a straight-line method (or other method as it reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity).

Amortization is calculated so as to write-off the cost of the asset less its estimated residual value, over its useful economic life of 5-11 years.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a definite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

An intangible asset derecognised if, disposed or when there was no longer economic benefits future expected from its use or disposal.

Gain or loss arises from derecognition of intangible asset is the difference between the value of net disposed (if any) and the number of registered assets. Gain or losses recognized in profit or loss when the asset was retired. Gain is not recognized as revenue.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising in a business combination is initially measured at its cost, being the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

After initial recognition, goodwill acquired in a business combination is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortised.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2.u. Segmen Operasi

Grup menyajikan segmen operasi berdasarkan informasi keuangan yang digunakan oleh pengambil keputusan operasional dalam menilai kinerja segmen dan menentukan alokasi sumber daya yang dimilikinya. Segmentasi berdasarkan aktivitas dari setiap kegiatan operasi entitas legal didalam Grup.

Segmen operasi adalah suatu komponen dari entitas:

- Dalam aktivitas bisnis yang memperoleh pendapatan dan menimbulkan beban (termasuk pendapatan dan beban yang terkait dengan transaksi dengan komponen lain dari entitas yang sama);
- hasil operasinya dikaji ulang secara berkala oleh kepala operasional untuk pembuatan keputusan tentang sumber daya yang dialokasikan pada segmen tersebut dan menilai kinerjanya; dan
- tersedia informasi keuangan yang dapat dipisahkan.

2.v. Sewa

Penentuan apakah suatu perjanjian sewa atau suatu perjanjian yang mengandung sewa merupakan sewa pembiayaan atau sewa operasi didasarkan pada substansi transaksi dan bukan pada bentuk kontraknya pada tanggal awal sewa.

Suatu sewa diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa pembiayaan jika sewa tersebut mengalihkan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset. Suatu sewa diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa operasi jika sewa tersebut tidak mengalihkan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset.

Grup sebagai Lessee

Pada awal masa sewa, Grup mengakui sewa pembiayaan sebagai aset dan liabilitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan sebesar nilai wajar aset sewaan atau sebesar nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa minimum, jika nilai kini lebih rendah dari nilai wajar. Penilaian ditentukan pada awal masa sewa. Tingkat diskonto yang digunakan dalam perhitungan nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa minimum adalah tingkat suku bunga implisit dalam sewa, jika dapat ditentukan dengan praktis, jika tidak, digunakan tingkat suku bunga pinjaman inkremental lessee. Biaya langsung awal yang dikeluarkan lessee ditambahkan ke dalam jumlah yang diakui sebagai aset.

2.u. Operating Segments

Group presented operating segments based on the financial information used by the operational decision maker in assessing the performance of segments and in the allocation of resources. The segments are based on the activities of each of the operating legal entities within the Group.

An operating segment is a component of the entity:

- *that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to the transactions with other components of the same entity);*
- *whose operating results are regularly reviewed by operational decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assesses its performance; and*
- *for which separate financial information is available.*

2.v. Leases

The determination of whether a lease agreement or an agreement containing with a lease is a finance lease or an operating lease depends on the substance of transaction rather than the form of the contract at the inception date of lease.

A lease is classified as finance leases if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Group as Lessee

At the commencement of the lease term, Group recognizes finance leases as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if the present value is lower than fair value. Assessment is determined at the inception of the lease. The discount rate to be used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease, if this is practicable to determine, if not, the lessee's incremental borrowing is used. Any initial direct costs of the lessee are added to the amount recognized

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Kebijakan penyusutan aset sewaan adalah konsisten dengan aset tetap yang dimiliki sendiri.

Dalam sewa operasi, Grup mengakui pembayaran sewa sebagai beban dengan dasar garis lurus selama masa sewa.

Grup sebagai Lessor

Grup mengakui aset berupa piutang sewa pembiayaan di laporan posisi keuangan sebesar jumlah yang sama dengan investasi sewa neto. Penerimaan piutang sewa diperlakukan sebagai pembayaran pokok dan pendapatan keuangan. Pengakuan pendapatan keuangan didasarkan pada suatu pola yang mencerminkan suatu tingkat pengembalian periodik yang konstan atas investasi neto Grup sebagai lessor dalam sewa pembiayaan.

Grup menyajikan aset untuk sewa operasi di laporan posisi keuangan sesuai sifat aset tersebut. Biaya langsung awal sehubungan proses negosiasi dan pengaturan sewa operasi ditambahkan dalam jumlah tercatat dari aset sewaan dan diakui sebagai beban selama masa sewa dengan dasar yang sama dengan pendapatan sewa. Sewa kontinjen, apabila ada, diakui sebagai pendapatan pada periode terjadinya. Pendapatan sewa operasi diakui sebagai pendapatan atas dasar garis lurus selama masa sewa.

2.w. Sumber Ketidakpastian Estimasi dan Pertimbangan Akuntansi yang Penting

Penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian Grup mengharuskan manajemen untuk membuat pertimbangan, estimasi dan asumsi yang mempengaruhi jumlah yang dilaporkan dari pendapatan, beban, aset dan liabilitas, dan pengungkapan atas liabilitas kontinjen, pada akhir periode pelaporan. Ketidakpastian mengenai asumsi dan estimasi tersebut dapat mengakibatkan penyesuaian material terhadap nilai tercatat pada aset dan liabilitas dalam periode pelaporan berikutnya.

Asumsi utama masa depan dan sumber utama ketidakpastian estimasi lain pada tanggal pelaporan yang memiliki risiko signifikan bagi penyesuaian yang material terhadap nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas untuk tahun berikutnya diungkapkan di bawah ini. Grup mendasarkan asumsi dan estimasi pada parameter yang tersedia pada saat laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun. Asumsi dan situasi mengenai perkembangan masa depan mungkin berubah akibat perubahan pasar atau

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

as an asset. The depreciation policy for depreciable leased assets is consistent with the property and equipment that are owned.

Under an operating lease, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as Lessors

The Group recognizes assets under a finance lease as a receivable in the statement of financial position at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Collection of lease receivable is treated as principal payments and finance income. The recognition of finance income is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment in the finance lease as lessor.

The Group presents assets subject to operating leases in the statement of financial position according to the nature of the asset. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. Contingent rents, if any, be recognized as income in the period incurred. Lease income from operating leases is recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.w. Source of Estimation Uncertainty and Critical Accounting Judgments

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset and liability affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

situasi di luar kendali Grup. Perubahan tersebut dicerminkan dalam asumsi terkait pada saat terjadinya.

i. Estimasi dan Asumsi Akuntansi yang Penting

Pajak Penghasilan

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

Nilai Wajar Aset Tetap

Nilai wajar aset tetap bergantung pada pemilihan asumsi yang digunakan oleh penilai independen dalam menghitung jumlah-jumlah tersebut. Asumsi tersebut termasuk antara lain: tingkat diskonto, tingkat inflasi dan tingkat kenaikan pendapatan dan biaya Grup. Grup berkeyakinan bahwa asumsi tersebut adalah wajar dan sesuai, perbedaan signifikan dalam asumsi yang ditetapkan Grup dapat mempengaruhi secara material nilai wajar dari properti investasi. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 9.

Penurunan Nilai Goodwill

Terlepas apakah terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai, *goodwill* diuji penurunan nilainya secara tahunan.

Untuk tujuan uji penurunan nilai, *goodwill* dialokasikan pada setiap unit penghasilan, atau kelompok unit penghasil kas yang diperkirakan memberikan manfaat dari sinergi kombinasi bisnis, terlepas apakah aset atau liabilitas lain dari pihak yang diakuisisi ditempatkan dalam unit atau kelompok unit tersebut. Setiap unit atau kelompok unit yang memperoleh *goodwill* merepresentasikan level terendah dalam entitas yang *goodwill*-nya dipantau untuk tujuan manajemen internal dan tidak lebih besar dari segmen operasi.

Estimasi Umur Manfaat Aset Tetap

Grup melakukan penelaahan berkala atas masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap berdasarkan faktor-faktor seperti kondisi

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Income tax

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

Fair Value of Property and Equipment

The Group's fair value of property and equipment depends on its selection of certain assumptions used by the independent appraisal in calculation of such amounts. Those assumptions include among others, discount rate, inflation rate and revenue and cost increase rate. The Group believe that its assumptions are reasonable and appropriate and significant differences in the Group's assumptions may materially affect the valuation of its investment property. Further details are disclosed in Note 9.

Impairment of Goodwill

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, goodwill is tested for impairment annually.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each cash-generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree were assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represent the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and is not larger than an operating segment.

Estimated Useful Life of Property and Equipment

The Group reviews periodically the estimated useful life of property and equipment based on factors such as

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

teknis dan perkembangan teknologi di masa depan. Hasil operasi di masa depan akan dipengaruhi secara material atas perubahan estimasi ini yang diakibatkan oleh perubahan faktor yang telah disebutkan di atas (Catatan 2.j). Nilai tercatat aset tetap disajikan di Catatan 9.

Imbalan Pascakerja

Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan pascakerja tergantung pada beberapa faktor yang ditentukan dengan dasar aktuarial berdasarkan beberapa asumsi. Asumsi yang digunakan untuk menentukan biaya (penghasilan) tersebut mencakup tingkat diskonto dan tingkat kenaikan gaji. Perubahan asumsi ini akan mempengaruhi jumlah tercatat imbalan pascakerja.

Grup menentukan tingkat diskonto yang sesuai pada akhir tahun pelaporan, yakni tingkat suku bunga yang digunakan untuk menentukan nilai kini arus kas keluar masa depan estimasi yang diharapkan untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban ini. Dalam menentukan tingkat suku bunga yang sesuai, Grup mempertimbangkan tingkat suku bunga obligasi pemerintah yang didenominasikan dalam mata uang Rupiah dan memiliki jangka waktu yang serupa dengan jangka waktu kewajiban yang terkait. Asumsi kunci lainnya sebagian ditentukan berdasarkan kondisi pasar saat ini, selama periode dimana liabilitas imbalan pascakerja terselesaikan. Perubahan asumsi imbalan kerja ini akan berdampak pada pengakuan keuntungan atau kerugian aktuarial pada akhir tahun pelaporan. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 17.

Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai

Grup mengevaluasi akun tertentu yang diketahui bahwa para pelanggannya tidak dapat memenuhi kewajiban keuangannya. Dalam hal tersebut, Grup mempertimbangkan, berdasarkan fakta dan situasi yang tersedia, termasuk namun tidak terbatas pada, jangka waktu hubungan dengan pelanggan dan status kredit dari pelanggan berdasarkan catatan kredit pihak ketiga yang tersedia dan faktor pasar yang telah diketahui, untuk mencatat provisi spesifik atas pelanggan terhadap jumlah terutang guna mengurangi jumlah piutang yang diharapkan dapat diterima oleh Grup.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

technical specification and future technological developments. Future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates due to changes in the mentioned factors above (Note 2.j). Carrying value of property and equipment is disclosed in Note 9.

Post-Employment Benefits

The present value of post-employment benefits liability depends on several factors that are determined by actuarial basis based on several assumptions. Assumptions used to determine the cost (income) include the discount rate. Changes in these assumptions will affect the carrying amount of post-employment benefits.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at end of reporting year by the interest rate used to determine the present value of future cash outflows expected to settle this obligation. In determining the appropriate level of interest rates, the Group considers the interest rate of government bonds denominated in Rupiah that has a similar year to the corresponding year of obligation. Other key assumption is partly determined by current market conditions, during the year in which the post-employment benefits liability is resolved. Changes in the employee benefits assumption will impact on recognition of actuarial gains or losses at the end of the year. Further details are disclosed in Note 17.

Allowance for Impairment Loss

The Group evaluates specific accounts where it has information that certain customers are unable to meet their financial obligations. In these cases, the Group use judgment, based on available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, the length of its relationship with the customer and the customer's current credit status based on any available third party credit reports and known market factors, to record specific provisions for customers against amounts due to reduce its receivable amounts that the Group expected to collect.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Provisi spesifik ini dievaluasi kembali dan disesuaikan jika tambahan informasi yang diterima mempengaruhi jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang. Penjelasan lebih lanjut diungkapkan dalam Catatan 4, 6 dan 11.

Sehubungan dengan provisi spesifik, Perusahaan memiliki tagihan PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk (BTEL) yang telah direkstrukturasi (Catatan 11), oleh karena menurut evaluasi manajemen terdapat ketidakpastian dalam penyelesaiannya, sehingga seluruh piutang Grup dari BTEL telah dicatat cadangan kerugian penurunan nilainya sebesar nilai tercatat piutang kepada BTEL.

Nilai Wajar atas Instrumen Keuangan

Bila nilai wajar aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang tercatat pada laporan posisi keuangan tidak tersedia di pasar aktif, ditentukan dengan menggunakan berbagai teknik penilaian termasuk penggunaan model matematika. Masukan (input) untuk model ini berasal dari data pasar yang bisa diamati sepanjang data tersebut tersedia. Bila data pasar yang bisa diamati tersebut tidak tersedia, pertimbangan Manajemen diperlukan untuk menentukan nilai wajar. Pertimbangan tersebut mencakup pertimbangan likuiditas dan masukan model seperti volatilitas untuk transaksi derivatif yang berjangka waktu panjang dan tingkat diskonto, tingkat pelunasan dipercepat, dan asumsi tingkat gagal bayar.

ii. Pertimbangan penting dalam penentuan kebijakan akuntansi

Pertimbangan berikut ini dibuat oleh manajemen dalam rangka penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Grup yang memiliki pengaruh paling signifikan atas jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Klasifikasi Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Grup menetapkan klasifikasi atas aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan bila definisi yang ditetapkan PSAK 55 (Revisi 2014) dipenuhi. Dengan demikian, aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diakui sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi Grup seperti diungkapkan pada Catatan 2.e.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

These specific provisions are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information received affects the amounts of allowance for impairment loss of accounts receivable. Further details are disclosed in Notes 4, 6 and 11.

In relation to specific provision, the Company has receivables from PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk (BTEL) which were restructured (Note 11), due to based on the management's assesment that the uncertainty of the receivables repayment, all the Group's receivables from BTEL have been provided by provision for impairment loss at the carrying value of BTEL's receivables.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, Management's judgment is required to determine fair values. The judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility for long term derivatives and discount rate, accelerated repayment rate, and default rate assumptions.

ii. Critical judgments in applying the accounting policies

The following judgments are made by management in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Group determines the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in PSAK 55 (Revised 2014). Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Group's accounting policies disclosed in Note 2.e.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. Kas dan Bank

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Kas	149	190	Cash on Hand
Bank - Pihak Ketiga			Cash in Banks - Third Parties
Rupiah			Rupiah
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	93,692	98,190	PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
Standard Chartered Bank	31,215	6,938	Standard Chartered Bank
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	23,020	632	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
Citibank N.A., Indonesia	22,960	8	Citibank N.A., Indonesia
PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia	21,706	43	PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia
PT Bank Resona Perdania	9,313	234	PT Bank Resona Perdania
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd	489	449	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd
PT Bank DBS Indonesia	111	242	PT Bank DBS Indonesia
PT Bank Mayapada International Tbk	78	2,881	PT Bank Mayapada International Tbk
PT Bank Permata Tbk	7	1,062	PT Bank Permata Tbk
Lain-lain	13	15	Others
Subjumlah	202,604	110,694	Subtotal
US Dollar			US Dollar
Standard Chartered Bank			Standard Chartered Bank
(2017: USD5,589,319; 2016: USD5,502,564)	75,724	73,932	(2017: USD5,589,319; 2016: USD5,502,564)
PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia			PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia
(2017: USD90,000; 2016: Nihil)	1,219	--	(2017: USD90,000; 2016: Nil)
Lain-lain (2017: 29,739; 2016: USD11,931)			Others (2017: USD29,739; 2016: USD11,931)
(masing-masing dibawah USD15,000)	403	161	(each below USD15,000)
Subjumlah	77,346	74,093	Subtotal
SG Dolar			SG Dollar
Standard Chartered Bank			Standard Chartered Bank
(2017: SGD4,906; 2016: SGD2,058)	50	19	(2017: SGD4,906; 2016: SGD2,058)
Subjumlah	50	19	Subtotal
Jumlah Bank	280,000	184,806	Total Cash in Banks
Jumlah Kas dan Bank	280,149	184,996	Total Cash and Bank

4. Piutang Usaha - Pihak Ketiga

4. Trade Receivables - Third Parties

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
PT XL Axiata Tbk	490,809	576,260	PT XL Axiata Tbk
PT Internux	229,774	321,462	PT Internux
PT Telekomunikasi Selular	19,929	23,866	PT Telekomunikasi Selular
PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk	913	4,304	PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk
PT Indosat Tbk	896	5,611	PT Indosat Tbk
PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia	--	13,961	PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah Rp2.000)	12,627	12,586	Others (below Rp2,000 each)
Jumlah Piutang Usaha - Pihak Ketiga	754,948	958,050	Total Trade Receivables - Third Parties

Berdasarkan penelaahan manajemen atas saldo piutang usaha secara individu pada akhir periode pelaporan, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa piutang tersebut di atas dapat tertagih seluruhnya, sehingga tidak dibentuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang usaha pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016.

Seluruh saldo piutang usaha dalam mata uang Rupiah.

Based on review of management on the status of individual receivable at end of reporting period, management believes that all receivables can be collected, therefore, there is no allowance for impairment of trade receivables provided as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

All trade receivables are denominated in Rupiah.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Analisis piutang usaha berdasarkan jatuh temponya disajikan pada Catatan 30.

Piutang usaha dijaminkan atas utang sindikasi jangka panjang (Catatan 15).

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Analysis of trade receivables by maturity is presented in Note 30.

Trade receivables we used as collateral for long-term syndicated loans (Note 15).

5. Pendapatan yang Masih Harus Diterima

Berikut merupakan rincian pendapatan yang masih harus diterima berdasarkan pelanggan:

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
PT Telekomunikasi Selular	161,315	117,283	PT Telekomunikasi Selular
PT XL Axiata Tbk	75,785	36,667	PT XL Axiata Tbk
PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk	9,237	32,853	PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk
PT Indosat Tbk	1,530	1,093	PT Indosat Tbk
PT Internux	667	2,494	PT Internux
PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia	465	10,553	PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia
Lain-lain (masing-masing dibawah Rp300)	4,898	4,343	Others (below Rp300 each)
Jumlah	253,897	205,286	Total

Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima merupakan pendapatan sewa menara yang belum ditagih karena kelengkapan dokumen penagihan sedang dalam proses verifikasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016.

Accrued income represents unbilled rental income of towers due to the completeness of billing documents were in the verification process at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

6. Piutang Lain-lain

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 29)			Related Party (Notes 29)
PT Sekawan Abadi Prima	28	--	PT Sekawan Abadi Prima
Pihak ketiga			Third Parties
Penalty Telkom (Catatan 32.a.3)	--	300,000	Penalty Telkom (Catatan 32.a.3)
Lain-lain	28,263	68,363	Others
Jumlah-Pihak Ketiga	28,263	368,363	Total-Other Receivables
Jumlah Piutang Lain-lain	28,291	368,363	Total Piutang Lain-lain

Pada tahun 2017, PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia telah menyelesaikan pembayaran sebagai penalti atas Pengakhiran Perjanjian Pengadaan Pekerjaan Jasa (Sewa) Sarana Pendukung CME Nasional.

On 2017, PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia has been paid the penalty of Termination Agreement Procurement Service (Rent) Supporting CME National.

7. Persediaan

Akun ini terdiri dari persediaan atas material konstruksi menara dan sarana penunjang, peralatan telekomunikasi dan suku cadang.

This account consists of the supply of construction materials, telecommunication equipments and spare parts of towers and supporting equipment.

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Persediaan Grup telah diasuransikan terhadap risiko kebakaran, gempa bumi, pencurian, kerusakan dan lain-lain kepada PT Asuransi FPG Indonesia, pihak ketiga, dengan nilai pertanggungan Rp40.140 dan Rp25.140 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016.

Inventory of the Group has been insured against fire, earthquake, thieves, damages and other risks to PT Asuransi FPG Indonesia, third parties, with a sum insured amounted to Rp40,140 and Rp25,140 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

8. Uang Muka dan Beban Dibayar di Muka

8. Advances and Prepaid Expenses

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Sewa Lahan	927,872	692,827	
Uang Muka Operasional	68,322	85,014	
Perizinan dan Lain-lain	34,989	31,631	
Jumlah	1,031,183	809,472	Total
Beban Dibayar di Muka - Bagian Jangka Panjang			Prepaid Expenses - Non-Current Portion
Sewa Lahan	766,094	556,566	Ground Lease
Perizinan dan Lain-lain	19,768	16,985	Permits and Others
Jumlah Beban Dibayar di Muka -			Total Prepaid Expenses -
Bagian Jangka Panjang	785,862	573,551	Non-Current Portion
Jumlah - Bagian Jangka Pendek	245,321	235,921	Total - Current Portion

Grup memiliki perjanjian sewa lahan dengan pihak ketiga yang antara lain berlokasi di daerah Jawa, Kalimantan, Sumatera, Sulawesi dan Papua.

The Group entered ground lease agreements with third parties for locations, among others, in Java, Kalimantan, Sumatera, Sulawesi and Papua.

Perizinan dan lain-lain terutama merupakan biaya perolehan Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB) yang diamortisasi sesuai masa berlakunya.

Permits and others is mainly represented by Building Permits (IMB) acquisition costs which amortized over the IMB validity period.

9. Aset Tetap

9. Property and Equipment

	2017							
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Addition	Pengurangan/ Disposal	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Akumulasi Penyusutan dan Penyesuaian Nilai Wajar/ Accumulated Depreciation and Fair Value Adjustment	Surplus/ Revaluation Surplus	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	
	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Revaluation Mod
Model Revaluasi								
Menara dan Sarana Penunjang	9,664,702	185,484	(59,570)	27,486	(956,119)	--	8,861,984	Towers and Supporting Equipment
Akumulasi Penyusutan								
Menara dan Sarana Penunjang	--	354,111	(1,819)	--	(331,149)	(21,144)	--	Accumulated Depreciation Towers and Supporting Equipment
Model Biaya								
Biaya Perolehan								
Pemilikan Langsung								
Bangunan	10,969	--	--	--	--	--	10,969	Cost Metho Acquisition Cos Direct Ownership
Menara Bergerak	34,173	1,680	--	(11,375)	--	--	24,478	Building Transportable Towers
Jaringan Serat Optik dan Infrastruktur	603,202	36,841	--	6,584	--	--	646,627	Fiber Optic Networks and Infrastructures
Peralatan dan Perabot								
Kantor	46,700	5,451	(405)	--	--	--	51,746	Office Equipment and Furniture
Kendaraan	2,648	160	(77)	--	--	--	2,731	Vehicles
Antena Indoor	30,472	1,819	--	--	--	--	32,291	Indoor Antenna
Subjumlalh	10,392,866	(122,677)	(58,233)	22,695	(624,970)	21,144	9,630,826	Subtotal
Aset Dalam Penyelesaian								
Jaringan Serat Optik dan Infrastruktur	27,190	28,739	--	(10,287)	--	--	45,642	Construction in Progress Fiber Optic Networks and Infrastructure
Menara dan Sarana Penunjang	3,270	400	--	(2,285)	--	--	1,385	Towers and Support Equipment
Subjumlalh	30,460	29,139	--	(12,572)	--	--	47,027	Subtotal
Jumlah	10,423,326.00	(93,538)	(58,233)	10,123	(624,970)	21,144	9,677,853	Total
Akumulasi Penyusutan								
Pemilikan Langsung								
Bangunan	2,336	548	--	--	--	--	2,884	Building
Menara Bergerak	6,961	4,027	--	(3,177)	--	--	7,811	Transportable Towers
Jaringan Serat Optik dan Infrastruktur	154,553	55,260	--	--	--	--	209,813	Fiber Optic Networks and Infrastructures
Peralatan dan Perabot								
Kantor	31,026	8,025	(405)	--	--	--	38,646	Office Equipment and Furniture
Kendaraan	1,940	201	(36)	--	--	--	2,105	Vehicles
Antena Indoor	8,268	3,957	--	--	--	--	12,225	Indoor Antenna
Jumlah	205,084	72,019	(441)	(3,177)	--	--	273,484	Total
Nilai Tercatat	10,218,242						9,404,369	Carrying Amour

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2016 *)								
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan dari Akuisisi Entitas Anak/ Addition from Acquisition of Subsidiary	Penambahan/ Addition	Pengurangan/ Disposal	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Akumulasi Penyusutan dan Penyesuaian Nilai Wajar/ Accumulated Depreciation and Fair Value Adjustment	Surplus Revaluasi/ Revaluation Surplus	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	
Model Revaluasi									Revaluation Model
Menara dan Sarana Penunjang	9,538,789	--	311,968	(7,194)	24,012	(202,872)	--	9,664,702	Towers and Supporting Equipment
Akumulasi Penyusutan									Accumulated Depreciation
Menara dan Sarana Penunjang	--	--	90,205	(413)	--	(87,213)	(2,579)	--	Towers and Supporting Equipment
Model Biaya									Cost Method
Biaya Perolehan									Acquisition Cost
Pemilikan Langsung									Direct Ownership
Bangunan	10,969	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,969	Building
Menara Bergerak	34,173	--	--	--	--	--	--	34,173	Transportable Towers
Jaringan Serat Optik dan Infrastruktur	516,946	20,359	58,931	--	6,966	--	--	603,202	Fiber Optic Networks and Infrastructures
Peralatan dan Perabot									Office Equipment
Kantor	37,292	2,593	7,714	(899)	--	--	--	46,700	Furniture
Kendaraaan	2,360	208	80	--	--	--	--	2,648	Vehicles
Antena Indoor	33,964	--	3,586	(7,078)	--	--	--	30,472	Indoor Antenna
Subjumliah	10,174,493	23,160	292,074	(14,758)	30,978	-	115,660	2,579	10,392,866
Aset Dalam Penyelesaian									Construction in Progress
Jaringan Serat Optik dan Sarana Penunjang	11,151	--	23,005	--	(6,966)	--	--	27,190	Fiber Optic Networks and Infrastructure
Menara dan Sarana Penunjang	3,463	--	1,593	--	(1,786)	--	--	3,270	Towers and Support Equipment
Subjumliah	14,614,00	--	24,598,00	--	(8,752)	--	--	30,460,00	Subtotal
Jumlah	10,189,107,00	23,160,00	316,672,00	(14,758)	22,226,00	(115,660)	2,579	10,423,326,00	Total
Akumulasi Penyusutan									Accumulated Depreciation
Pemilikan Langsung									Direct Ownership
Bangunan	1,788	--	548	--	--	--	--	2,336	Building
Menara Bergerak	2,684	--	4,277	--	--	--	--	6,961	Transportable Towers
Jaringan Serat Optik dan Infrastruktur	86,438	16,744	51,371	--	--	--	--	154,553	Fiber Optic Networks and Infrastructures
Peralatan dan Perabot									Office Equipment
Kantor	21,549	685	9,673	(881)	--	--	--	31,026	Furniture
Kendaraaan	1,436	145	359	--	--	--	--	1,940	Vehicles
Antena Indoor	7,124	--	4,435	(3,291)	--	--	--	8,268	Indoor Antenna
Jumlah	121,019	17,574	70,663	(4,172)	--	--	--	205,084	Total
Nilai Tercatat	10,068,088							10,218,242	Carrying Amount

*) Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 39)

* Restated (Note 39)

Beban penyusutan untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir pada 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 dicatat pada beban pokok pendapatan dan beban usaha (Catatan 23 dan 24).

Biaya perolehan aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp77.109 dan Rp31.123.

Aset tetap Grup telah diasuransikan terhadap risiko kebakaran, pencurian, kerusakan dan lain-lain kepada PT Asuransi FPG Indonesia dan PT Asuransi Asoka Mas seluruhnya pihak ketiga, dengan nilai pertanggungan masing-masing sebesar Rp2.303.749 dan Rp2.258.773 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016.

Kerugian atas pelepasan aset tetap pada tahun 2017 dan 2016 masing-masing sebesar Rp67.409 dan Rp11.930.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, aset dalam penyelesaian merupakan pekerjaan terkait jaringan serat optik dan infrastrukturnya dengan persentase tingkat penyelesaian terhadap nilai kontrak sebesar lebih dari 50% dan diperkirakan akan selesai pada tahun 2018.

Depreciation expenses for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are recorded to cost of revenues and operating expenses (Notes 23 and 24).

Acquisition cost of property and equipment which were fully depreciated and still used by the Group as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to Rp77,109 and Rp31,123, respectively.

Property and equipment of the Group has been insured against fire, thieves, damages and other risks to PT Asuransi FPG Indonesia and PT Asuransi Asoka Mas, all third parties, with a sum insured amounted to Rp2,303,749 and Rp2,258,773 of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Loss on disposal of property and equipment for 2017 and 2016 amounted to Rp67,409 and Rp11,930, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017, construction in progress is fiber optic construction work with percentage of completion to contract value of more than 50% and estimated to be completed in 2018.

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Nilai wajar menara dan sarana penunjang khusus untuk pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 diestimasi berdasarkan penilaian yang dilakukan oleh KJPP Martokoesoemo, Prasetyo & Rekan, penilai independen. Nilai wajar menara BTS dihitung menggunakan metode Diskonto Arus Kas untuk pendekatan pendapatan dan pendekatan biaya dan nilai wajar tanah dengan menggunakan metode Pendekatan Perbandingan Data Pasar. Penilaian estimasi nilai wajar menggunakan input selain harga kuotasian dari pasar aktif yang dapat diobservasi. Berikut ini asumsi-asumsi signifikan yang dipakai oleh penilai dalam menghitung nilai wajar atas properti investasi:

	2017	2016	<i>Discount Rate (Per Annum) using Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)</i>
Tingkat Diskonto (Per Tahun) dengan Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	11.54%	11.41%	<i>Inflation Rate (Per Annum)</i>
Tingkat Inflasi (Per Tahun)	3.61%	4.00%	
Umur Manfaat Menara BTS	30 Tahun/ Years	30 Tahun/ Years	<i>Useful Life of BTS Tower</i>

Menara dan sarana penunjang dijaminkan untuk utang sindikasi jangka panjang yang diperoleh (Catatan 16).

Pengurangan pada 2017 dan 2016 merupakan pembongkaran menara dan sarana penunjang dan dicatat sebagai bagian dari penghasilan (beban) lain-lain - bersih (Catatan 26).

Pada 2017 dan 2016, uang muka yang direklasifikasi ke aset tetap adalah sebesar Rp12,803 dan Rp22.226.

Pendapatan sewa dan beban pokok pendapatan dari aset tetap pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir pada 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2017	2016	<i>Rental Revenue</i>
	Rp	Rp	<i>Cost of Revenue Arises from</i>
Pendapatan Sewa	1,908,487	1,821,446	
Beban Pokok Pendapatan	438,823	448,673	

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak ada indikasi perubahan keadaan yang menyebabkan nilai aset mengalami penurunan nilai.

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

The fair value of tower and supporting equipment specially for December 31, 2017 and 2016 are estimated based on appraisal conducted by KJPP Martokoesoemo, Prasetyo & Rekan, independent appraiser. Fair value of the BTS tower was calculated using Discounted Cash Flows method on income approach and cost approach, and fair value of land calculated using Market Data Approach method. Estimated fair value using inputs other than quoted prices in active market that are observable. Significant assumptions used by the appraiser to determine the fair value of investment property are as follows:

Towers and Supporting Equipment is pledged as security for long-term syndicated loans (Note 16).

Disposal of investment property in 2017 and 2016 were dismantling of towers and supporting equipment and recorded as part of income (expense) others – net (Note 26).

In 2017 and 2016, advances which have been reclassified into investment property amounted to Rp12,803 and Rp22,226, respectively.

Rental revenue earned and cost of revenue incurred from property and equipment in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017	2016	<i>Rental Revenue</i>
	Rp	Rp	<i>Cost of Revenue Arises from</i>
Pendapatan Sewa	1,908,487	1,821,446	
Beban Pokok Pendapatan	438,823	448,673	

As of December 31, 2017, the Management believes that there are no indications of changes in condition that might cause an impairment of property and equipment.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

10. Aset Takberwujud

10. Intangible Assets

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Goodwill	89,029	89,029	Goodwill
Aset Takberwujud Lainnya	25,868	32,466	Other Intangible Assets
Jumlah Aset Takberwujud	114,897	121,495	Total Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill dan aset takberwujud lainnya berasal dari akuisisi entitas anak (Catatan 1.d).

Goodwill

Goodwill and other intangible assets occurred from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 1.d).

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Saldo Awal Tahun	89,029	89,029	Balance at Beginning of Year
Penambahan dari Akuisisi Entitas Anak	--	--	Addition from Acquisition of Subsidiary
Saldo Akhir Tahun	89,029	89,029	Balance at End of Year

Aset Takberwujud Lainnya

Other Intangible Assets

	2016 Rp	Penambahan/ Addition Rp	2017 Rp	
Biaya Perolehan	58,436	--	58,436	Cost
Akumulasi Amortisasi	(25,970)	(6,598)	(32,568)	Accumulated Amortization
Nilai Tercatat	32,466		25,868	Carrying Value

	2015 Rp	Penambahan/ Addition Rp	2016 Rp	
Biaya Perolehan	49,875	8,561	58,436	Cost
Akumulasi Amortisasi	(19,372)	(6,598)	(25,970)	Accumulated Amortization
Nilai Tercatat	30,503		32,466	Carrying Value

11. Aset Keuangan Tidak Lancar Lainnya

11. Other Non-Current Financial Assets

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Piutang Usaha yang Direstrukturisasi			Restructured Trade Receivables
PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk (BTEL) (Catatan 32.a.1)	123,797	123,797	PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk (BTEL) (Note 32.a.1)
Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai			Allowance for Impairment Loss
atas Piutang Usaha yang Direstrukturisasi	(123,797)	(123,797)	of Restructured Trade Receivables
Subjumlah	--	--	Subtotal
Surat Berharga - Tersedia untuk dijual			Securities - Available for sale
Obligasi Wajib Konversi (Catatan 32.a.1)	--	--	Mandatory Convertible Bonds (Note 32.a.1)
Subjumlah	--	--	Subtotal
Piutang Derivatif	262,917	538,627	Derivative Receivables
Lain-lain	2,915	424	Others
Subjumlah	265,832	539,051	Subtotal
Aset Keuangan Tidak Lancar Lainnya	265,832	539,051	Other Non-Current Financial Assets

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Piutang Derivatif

Pada berbagai tanggal di bulan Januari 2015, Perusahaan menandatangi perjanjian swap dan opsi tingkat bunga dan selisih kurs dengan JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., sebagaimana direstrukturasi tanggal 10 April 2015, dan berbagai tanggal di bulan September 2016, dengan nilai kontrak sebesar USD440,000,000 dan USD361,353,125. Instrumen derivatif ini ditempatkan dalam rangka mengurangi risiko selisih kurs dari pinjaman sindikasi dan utang obligasi (Catatan 15 dan 16).

Ketentuan transaksi lindung nilai ini adalah sebagai berikut:

- Tanggal perdagangan adalah berbagai tanggal di bulan Januari 2015.
- Tanggal efektif adalah 22 Desember 2014 dan 22 September 2016.
- Tanggal pengakhiran adalah 8 Desember 2019 dan 21 Februari 2020.

- Perusahaan adalah sebagai pembayar tingkat bunga tetap per tahun.
- JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. adalah sebagai pembayar tingkat bunga mengambang berdasarkan LIBOR.

Pada tanggal 13 Februari 2015, Perusahaan menandatangi perjanjian swap dan opsi tingkat bunga dan selisih kurs dengan PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia, sebagaimana direstrukturasi tanggal 10 April 2015 dan 26 September 2016, dengan nilai kontrak masing-masing sebesar USD100,000,000 dan USD88,647,875. Instrumen derivatif ini ditempatkan dalam rangka mengurangi risiko selisih kurs dari pinjaman sindikasi dan utang obligasi (Catatan 15 dan 16).

Ketentuan transaksi lindung nilai ini adalah sebagai berikut:

- Tanggal perdagangan adalah 13 Februari 2015.
- Tanggal efektif adalah 22 Desember 2014 dan 24 Februari 2015.
- Tanggal pengakhiran adalah 8 Desember 2019 dan 24 Februari 2020.
- Perusahaan adalah sebagai pembayar tingkat bunga tetap per tahun.
- BNP Paribas adalah sebagai pembayar tingkat bunga mengambang berdasarkan LIBOR.

Pada tanggal 16 Februari 2015, Perusahaan menandatangi perjanjian swap tingkat bunga dan selisih kurs dengan Standard Chartered Bank dengan nilai kontrak sebesar USD75,000,000. Instrumen derivatif ini ditempatkan dalam rangka mengurangi risiko fluktuasi suku bunga dan selisih kurs dari utang obligasi (Catatan 16).

Derivative Receivables

On several dates in January 2015, the Company entered interest rate and foreign exchange swap and option agreement with JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., as restructured on April 10, 2015 and several dates in September 2016, with contracts value amounting to USD440,000,000 and USD361,353,125. This derivative instrument is used to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange fluctuation of syndicated loan and bond payable (Notes 15 and 16).

The terms of this hedging transaction are as follows:

- *Trading date is a number of dates in January 2015.*
- *Effective date is December 22, 2014 and September 22, 2016*
- *Closing date is December 8, 2019 and February 21, 2020.*

- *The Company is the payer of fixed interest rate per annum.*
- *JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. is the payer of floating interest rate based on LIBOR.*

On February 13, 2015, the Company entered into an interest rate and foreign exchange swap and option agreements with PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia, as restructured on April 10, 2015 and September 26, 2016, with contracts value amounted to USD100,000,000 and USD88,646,875, respectively. This derivative instrument is used to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange fluctuation of syndicated loan and bond payable (Notes 15 and 16).

The terms of this hedging transaction are as follows:

- *Trading date is February 13, 2015.*
- *Effective dates are December 22, 2014 and February 24, 2015.*
- *Closing dates are December 8, 2019 and February 24, 2020.*
- *The Company is the payer of fixed interest rate per annum.*
- *BNP Paribas is the payer of floating interest rate based on LIBOR.*

On February 16, 2015, the Company entered an interest rate and foreign exchange swap agreement with Standard Chartered Bank with a contract value amounting to USD75,000,000. This derivative instrument is used to mitigate the risk of interest rate and foreign exchange fluctuation of bond payable (Note 16).

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Ketentuan transaksi lindung nilai ini adalah sebagai berikut:

- Tanggal perdagangan adalah 16 Februari 2015.
- Tanggal efektif adalah 24 Februari 2015.
- Tanggal pengakhiran adalah 21 Februari 2020.
- Perusahaan adalah sebagai pembayar tingkat bunga tetap per tahun.
- Standard Chartered Bank adalah sebagai pembayar tingkat bunga mengambang berdasarkan LIBOR.

Instrumen derivatif ini diklasifikasikan sebagai lindung nilai arus kas dan memenuhi syarat kriteria akuntansi lindung nilai. Oleh karena itu, nilai wajar instrumen derivatif diakui dan dicatat pada aset keuangan tidak lancar lainnya masing-masing sebesar Rp262.917 dan Rp538.627 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016. Perubahan nilai wajar dicatat sebagai bagian efektif dari kerugian instrumen lindung nilai dalam rangka lindung nilai arus kas dan diakui pada penghasilan komprehensif lain.

12. Utang Usaha

Akun ini merupakan liabilitas untuk membayar barang atau jasa yang telah diterima atau dipasok dan telah ditagih melalui faktur.

Seluruh saldo utang usaha dalam mata uang Rupiah.

13. Akrual

Akun ini merupakan liabilitas pihak ketiga untuk membayar barang atau jasa yang telah diterima namun belum ditagih melalui faktur atau secara formal disepakati.

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Beban Bunga (2017: USD6,734,307; 2016: termasuk USD6,712,276)	92,165	91,352	<i>Interest Expense</i> (2017: USD6,734,307; 2016: including USD6,712,276)
Beban Sewa	21,460	14,950	<i>Rental Expenses</i>
Beban Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan	11,467	10,241	<i>Repairs and Maintenance Expenses</i>
Beban Keuangan Lainnya	10,659	11,106	<i>Other Financial Charges</i>
Estimasi Biaya Penyelesaian Pembangunan Aset	10,658	36,684	<i>Estimated Completion Cost of Assets</i>
Lain-lain	13,536	8,636	<i>Others</i>
Jumlah Akrual	159,945	172,969	Total Accruals

Beban bunga dan beban keuangan lainnya terkait fasilitas pinjaman sindikasi dan utang obligasi yang diperoleh Perusahaan (Catatan 15 dan 16).

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

The terms of this hedging transaction are as follows:

- *Trading date is February 16, 2015.*
- *Effective date is February 24, 2015.*
- *Closing date is February 21, 2020.*
- *The Company is the payer of fixed interest rate per annum.*
- *Standard Chartered Bank is the payer of floating interest rate of LIBOR.*

These derivative instrument is classified as cash flow hedge and qualified for the criteria of hedge accounting. Therefore, the fair value of derivative is recognized and recorded under other non-current financial assets amounted to Rp262.917 and Rp538,627 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The changes in fair value is recorded as effective portion of loss on hedging instrument in order of cash flow hedge and is recognized in other comprehensive income.

12. Trade Payables

This account represents liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been billed through invoice.

All trade payables are denominated in Rupiah.

13. Accruals

This account represents third parties liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received however are not yet billed through invoice or formally agreed.

Interest expense and other financial charges are related to syndicated loan facilities and bond payable obtained by the Company (Notes 15 and 16).

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

14. Pendapatan Ditangguhkan

Akun ini merupakan pendapatan ditangguhkan atas sewa menara dan lain-lain kepada pihak ketiga sebagai berikut:

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
PT XL Axiata Tbk	570,557	595,610	PT XL Axiata Tbk
PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia	30,872	35,390	PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia
PT Telekomunikasi Selular	6,184	4,628	PT Telekomunikasi Selular
PT Internux	1,581	89,639	PT Internux
PT Sampoerna Telekomunikasi Indonesia	1,011	--	PT Sampoerna Telekomunikasi Indonesia
PT Indosat Tbk	409	1,275	PT Indosat Tbk
Lain-lain	4,787	5,859	Others
Jumlah Pendapatan Ditangguhkan	615,401	732,401	Total Deferred Income

15. Utang Sindikasi

a. Utang Jangka Pendek

	2016 Rp		IDR Revolving Loan Facility
Fasilitas IDR Revolving Loan			
PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia	40,086		PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Cabang Jakarta	40,086		The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Jakarta Branch
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)	11,207		PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	8,621		PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
Jumlah	100,000		Total

b. Utang Jangka Panjang

Rincian pinjaman sindikasi berdasarkan bank pemberi pinjaman adalah sebagai berikut:

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
ING Bank N.V., Cabang Singapura	626,219	671,800	ING Bank N.V., Singapore Branch
Citibank, N.A., Jakarta Branch	468,112	503,080	Citibank, N.A., Jakarta Branch
Siemens Financial Services, Inc.	325,634	349,336	Siemens Financial Services, Inc.
PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance	323,333	350,000	PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance
PT Bank CTBC Indonesia	250,487	268,720	PT Bank CTBC Indonesia
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	250,487	268,720	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.
PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia	244,810	265,000	PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia
Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	212,915	228,412	Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	184,762	200,000	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
Aozora Asia Pacific Finance Lte, Hongkong	155,651	--	Aozora Asia Pacific Finance Lte, Hongkong
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	125,244	67,180	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
E. Sun Commercial Bank, Ltd., Taiwan	125,244	--	E. Sun Commercial Bank, Ltd., Taiwan
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)	124,714	135,000	PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)
TA Chong Bank Ltd.	106,457	114,206	TA Chong Bank Ltd.
BDO Unibank, Inc., Cabang Hong Kong	106,457	114,206	BDO Unibank, Inc., Hong Kong Branch
Eastspring Investments SICAV-FIS Asia Pacific	94,836	--	Eastspring Investments SICAV-FIS Asia Pacific
Standard Chartered Bank, Cabang Singapura	62,622	134,360	Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore Branch
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Cabang Singapura	--	403,080	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Singapore Branch
Jumlah Pinjaman Sindikasi	3,787,984	4,073,100	Total Syndicated Loan
Biaya Transaksi yang Belum Diamortisasi	(138,955)	(226,976)	Unamortized Transaction Costs
Dikurangi: Bagian Lancar	--	--	Less: Current Portion
Bagian Jangka Panjang	3,649,029	3,846,124	Non-Current Portion

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Pinjaman Sindikasi 2016

Pada tanggal 19 September 2016, Perusahaan menandatangani perjanjian fasilitas Pinjaman yang diatur oleh Standard Chartered Bank, Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte. Ltd, PT Bank CTBC Indonesia, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., dan ING Bank N.V. (*Arrangers*) berupa fasilitas Term Loan USD sebesar USD225,000,000 dan PT Bank BNP Paribas, The Hongkong And Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance, PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur dan PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (*Arrangers*) berupa fasilitas Term Loan IDR dan Revolving IDR masing-masing sebesar IDR1.050.000 and IDR580.000.

Pinjaman ini memiliki jatuh tempo pada bulan Desember 2019. Tujuan pinjaman ini, antara lain, untuk membayar (*refinancing*) pinjaman sindikasi 2015.

Term Loan USD dikenakan margin bunga di atas LIBOR sebesar 2,30%-2,50% per tahun berdasarkan jenis pihak pemberi pinjaman dan Term Loan IDR dikenakan margin bunga di atas JIBOR sebesar 2,50%-2,90% per tahun berdasarkan rasio *net debt to running EBITDA*.

Pinjaman ini dijamin antara lain oleh:

- Pengalihan hak bersyarat atas *Master Lease Agreement* dan *Land Lease Agreement*;
- Fidusia atas asuransi milik Perusahaan;
- Fidusia atas semua tower dan aset bergerak lainnya milik Perusahaan (Catatan 9);
- Fidusia atas tagihan milik perusahaan dari *Master Lease Agreement* dan *Land Lease Agreement* (Catatan 4);
- Gadai atas rekening bank milik Perusahaan; dan
- Hak tanggungan atas tanah tempat berdirinya menara telekomunikasi milik Perusahaan.

Perusahaan disyaratkan untuk memenuhi rasio-rasio keuangan tertentu, antara lain, *net debt to running EBITDA*, *asset coverage ratio*, *free cash flow to total debt costs* dan *security coverage ratio*.

Selama periode fasilitas peminjaman, tanpa persetujuan tertulis dari pemberi pinjaman, Perusahaan tidak diperbolehkan untuk, antara lain:

- Membeli, membangun, mengakuisisi dan melakukan investasi pada unit bisnis, aset atau segala bentuk usaha milik pihak lain sepanjang kriteria tertentu tidak dipenuhi;
- Menjaminkan sebagian atau seluruh aset Perusahaan kepada pihak lain;

Syndicated Loan 2016

On September 19, 2016, the Company signed Loan facilities agreement arranged by Standard Chartered Bank, Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte. Ltd, PT Bank CTBC Indonesia, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., and ING Bank N.V. (*The Arrangers*) consist of Term Loan USD amounted to USD225,000,000 and PT Bank BNP Paribas, The Hongkong And Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance, PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur and PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (*the Arrangers*) consists of Term Loan IDR and Revolving IDR facility amounted to IDR1,050,000 and IDR580,000, respectively.

The facilities have maturity date in December 2019. The purpose of the facilities among others, to refinance syndicated loan 2015.

The Term Loan USD facility bear interest margin above LIBOR of 2.30%-2.50% per annum based on the certain type of the lenders and the Term Loan IDR facility bear interest margin above JIBOR of 2.50%-2.90% per annum based on net debt to running EBITDA ratio.

The loan is secured by, among others:

- Conditional assignment of rights on *Master Lease Agreement* and *Land Lease Agreement*;
- Fiduciary over the Company's insurance policies;
- Fiduciary over all towers and other moveable assets of the Company (Note 9);
- Fiduciary over all receivables of the Company in respect of *Master Lease Agreement* and *Land Lease Agreement* (Note 4);
- Pledge of current accounts of the Company; and
- Mortgage deeds over the land registered under the Company's name on which the telecommunication towers located.

The Company is required to meet certain financial ratios, among others, *net debt to running EBITDA*, *asset coverage ratio*, *free cash flow to total debt costs* and *security coverage ratio*.

During the loan facility period, without prior written consent from the lenders, the Company is restricted to, among others:

- Purchase, develop, acquire and invest in business unit, assets or in any type of business when certain criteria is not met;
- Pledge partially or whole author the Company's assets to other parties;

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

- Menjual atau mengalihkan hak atau menyerahkan pemakaian aset Perusahaan dan hak tagih piutang;
- Menjual atau mengalihkan hak atau menyewakan/menyerahkan pemakaian aset Perusahaan dalam bentuk apapun; dan
- Melakukan perubahan kendali atas Perusahaan.

Pada 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, Perusahaan telah memenuhi kondisi dan persyaratan atas pinjaman sindikasi.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, Perusahaan telah melunasi fasilitas Revolving Loan sebesar Rp100.000 dan sebagian fasilitas pinjaman *Term Loan USD* dan *Term Loan IDR* masing-masing sebesar USD17.000.000 dan IDR80.000.

Saldo per 31 Desember 2017 adalah USD208,000,000 dan IDR970.000.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016, Perusahaan telah mencairkan fasilitas *Term Loan USD* sebesar USD225,000,000, dan fasilitas IDR berupa *Term Loan IDR* sebesar IDR1.050.000 dan *Revolving Loan* sebesar IDR100.000.

Pinjaman Sindikasi 2015

Pada tanggal 3 Juni 2015, Perusahaan menandatangani perjanjian fasilitas Pinjaman yang diatur oleh BNP Paribas, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, ING Bank N.V., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. dan Standard Chartered Bank (*Arrangers*) berupa fasilitas IDR berupa *Term Loan* sebesar USD315,000,000, fasilitas *Revolving* sebesar Rp530.000 dan USD10,000,000.

Pinjaman ini memiliki jatuh tempo 4,5 tahun dan akan mulai dibayarkan bulan Desember 2015. Tujuan pinjaman ini, antara lain, untuk membayar (*refinancing*) sebagian pinjaman *bridge* 2014 dan untuk membiayai kegiatan operasional Perusahaan.

Pinjaman ini dikenakan margin bunga di atas LIBOR atau JIBOR sebesar 2,50%-3,50% per tahun berdasarkan jenis bank pemberi pinjaman dan berdasarkan rasio *net debt to running EBITDA*.

Pinjaman ini dijamin antara lain oleh:

- Pengalihan hak bersyarat atas *Master Lease Agreement* dan *Land Lease Agreement*;
- Fidusia atas asuransi milik Perusahaan;
- Fidusia atas semua tower dan aset bergerak lainnya milik Perusahaan (Catatan 9);
- Fidusia atas tagihan milik perusahaan dari *Master Lease Agreement* dan *Land Lease Agreement* (Catatan 4);

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- *Sell or transfer or otherwise dispose of any of the Company's assets and receivables on recourse term;*
- *Sell or transfer or rent out/submit the right to use the Company's assets in any form; and*
- *Change the control of the Company.*

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company is in compliance with the term and condition of this syndicated loan.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company has paid the Revolving Loan Facility amounted to IDR100,000 and partial repayment of Term Loan USD and Term Loan IDR amounting to USD17,000,000 and IDR80,000, respectively.

The balance as of December 31, 2017 amounted USD208,000,000 and IDR970,000.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company withdrawn Term Loan USD amounting to USD225,000,000, and IDR facility consist of Term Loan IDR amounting to IDR1,050,000 and Revolving Loan amounting to IDR 100,000.

Syndicated Loan 2015

On June 3, 2015, the Company signed loan facilities agreement arranged by BNP Paribas, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, ING Bank N.V., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Standard Chartered Bank (the Arrangers) consists of Term Loan facility amounting to USD315,000,000, Revolving Facilities amounting to Rp530,000 and USD10,000,000.

The facilities have maturity date of 4.5 years and will be paid in installments starting in December 2015. The purpose of the facilities among others, to refinance bridge loan 2014 and to finance the Company's operating activities.

The facilities bear interest margin above LIBOR or JIBOR of 2.50%-3.50% per annum based on the certain type of the lenders and based on net debt to running EBITDA ratio.

The loan is secured by, among others:

- *Conditional assignment of rights on Master Lease Agreement and Land Lease Agreement;*
- *Fiduciary over the Company's insurance policies;*
- *Fiduciary over all towers and other moveable assets of the Company (Note 9);*
- *Fiduciary over all receivables of the Company in respect of Master Lease Agreement and Land Lease Agreement (Note 4);*

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

- Gadai atas rekening bank milik Perusahaan; *and*
- Hak tanggungan atas tanah tempat berdirinya menara telekomunikasi milik Perusahaan.

Perusahaan disyaratkan untuk memenuhi rasio-rasio keuangan tertentu, antara lain, *net debt to running EBITDA*, *asset coverage ratio*, *free cash flow to total debt costs* dan *security coverage ratio*.

Selama periode fasilitas peminjaman, tanpa persetujuan tertulis dari pemberi pinjaman, Perusahaan tidak diperbolehkan untuk, antara lain:

- Membeli, membangun, mengakuisisi dan melakukan investasi pada unit bisnis, aset atau segala bentuk usaha milik pihak lain sepanjang kriteria tertentu tidak dipenuhi;
- Menjaminkan sebagian atau seluruh aset Perusahaan kepada pihak lain;
- Menjual atau mengalihkan hak atau menyerahkan pemakaian aset Perusahaan dan hak tagih piutang;
- Menjual atau mengalihkan hak atau menyewakan/menyerahkan pemakaian aset Perusahaan dalam bentuk apapun; dan
- Melakukan perubahan kendali atas Perusahaan.

Pada 31 Desember 2015, Perusahaan telah memenuhi kondisi dan persyaratan atas pinjaman sindikasi.

Pada Bulan September 2016, Perusahaan sudah melunasi seluruh fasilitas.

Amortisasi biaya transaksi yang dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 masing-masing sebesar Rp89.484 dan Rp72.600.

Perusahaan mengadakan perjanjian-perjanjian lindung nilai dengan pihak ketiga atas risiko fluktuasi tingkat bunga dan selisih kurs dari pinjaman sindikasi (Catatan 11).

Jika bagian pinjaman dalam mata uang asing diukur menggunakan kurs lindung nilainya (Catatan 11), maka saldo pinjaman sindikasi pada 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2017	2016	<i>Total Loan</i>
	Rp	Rp	
Jumlah Pinjaman	3,571,902	3,964,327	
Biaya Transaksi yang Belum Diamortisasi	(138,955)	(226,976)	
Dikurangi: Utang Sindikasi Jangka Pendek	--	(100,000)	
Bagian Jangka Panjang	3,432,947	3,637,351	
			<i>Unamortized Transaction Costs</i>
			<i>Less: Short-Term Syndicated Loan</i>
			<i>Non-Current Portion</i>

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- *Pledge of current accounts of the Company; and*
- *Mortgage deeds over the land registered under the Company's name on which the telecommunication towers located.*

The Company is required to meet certain financial ratios, among others, net debt to running EBITDA, asset coverage ratio, free cash flow to total debt costs and security coverage ratio.

During the loan facility period, without prior written consent from the lenders, the Company is restricted to, among others:

- *Purchase, develop, acquire and invest in business unit, assets or in any type of business when certain criteria is not met;*
- *Pledge partially or whole author by other parties the Company's assets to other parties;*
- *Sell or transfer or otherwise dispose of any of the Company's assets and receivables on recourse term;*
- *Sell or transfer or rent out / submit the right to use the Company's assets in any form; and*
- *Change the control of the Company.*

As of December 31, 2015, the Company is in compliance with the term and condition of this syndicated loan.

As of September 2016, the Company has paid all the outstanding facilities.

The amortized transaction costs charged to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounting to Rp89,484 and Rp72,600, respectively.

The Company entered hedge contracts with third parties to hedge interest rate and foreign exchange fluctuation risk of the syndicated loan (Note 11).

If the portion of foreign currency loan is valued using its hedging rate (Note 11), the balance of syndicated loan as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

16. Utang Obligasi

16. Bond Payable

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Utang Obligasi			Bond Payable
USD300,000,000	4,064,400	4,030,800	USD300,000,000
Biaya Transaksi yang Belum Diamortisasi	(45,196)	(63,579)	Unamortized Transaction Costs
Bersih	4,019,204	3,967,221	Net

Pada tanggal 24 Februari 2015, Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd., entitas anak, menerbitkan obligasi USD300.000.000 6,25% Senior Notes Due 2020 sebesar USD300.000.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 6,25% per tahun yang dibayarkan tiap 6 (enam) bulan dan terdaftar pada Bursa Efek Singapura dengan the Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch sebagai wali amanat. Obligasi tersebut akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 24 Februari 2020. Harga jual obligasi pada saat penawaran adalah sebesar 100% dari nilai normal obligasi.

Obligasi ini telah memperoleh peringkat BB- dari Fitch Ratings Ltd. dan B+ dari Standard and Poor's Ratings.

Obligasi akan dijamin tanpa syarat dan tanpa dapat ditarik kembali oleh Perusahaan, gadai saham (*share charge*) dan pengalihan perjanjian pinjaman dari Perusahaan dan entitas-anak tertentu.

Perusahaan mengadakan perjanjian-perjanjian lindung nilai dengan pihak ketiga sebagai lindung nilai atas risiko fluktuasi tingkat bunga dan selisih kurs utang obligasi (Catatan 11).

Jika utang obligasi diukur menggunakan kurs lindung nilainya (Catatan 11), maka saldo utang obligasi pada 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Jumlah Utang Obligasi	3,790,188	3,790,188	Bond Payable
Biaya Transaksi yang Belum Diamortisasi	(45,196)	(63,579)	Unamortized Transaction Costs
Bagian Jangka Panjang	3,744,992	3,726,609	Non-Current Portion

Penggunaan dana bersih dari utang obligasi di atas adalah untuk membayar (*refinance*) pinjaman bridge 2014.

On February 24, 2015, Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd., a subsidiary, issued bonds USD300,000,000 6.25% Senior Notes Due 2020 amounting to USD300,000,000 with a fixed interest rate of 6.25% per year, a payable every 6 (six) months and listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange with the Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch as trustee. The bond will mature on February 24, 2020. All the bond were offered at 100% of the nominal value.

These bonds have been rated BB- by Fitch Ratings Ltd. and B+ by Standard and Poor's Ratings.

The bond is unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Company, secured by charges of the Company's shares and an assignment of intercompany loan of the Company and certain subsidiaries.

The Company entered hedge contracts with third parties to hedge interest rate and foreign exchange fluctuation risks of the bond (Note 11).

If the bond payable is valued using its hedging rate (Note 11), the balance of bond payable as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Akumulasi keuntungan (kerugian) aktuarial atas program imbalan pasti yang dicatat di penghasilan komprehensif lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	2017 Rp	2016 *Rp
Saldo Awal	4,143	2,015
(Keuntungan) Kerugian Aktuaria	430	2,837
Pajak Penghasilan Terkait	(1,450)	(709)
Akumulasi Program Imbalan Pasti yang Diakui di Penghasilan Komprehensif Lainnya	3,123	4,143

*) Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 39)

Program pensiun imbalan pasti memberikan eksposur Grup terhadap risiko aktuarial seperti risiko tingkat bunga dan risiko gaji.

Risiko Tingkat Bunga

Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti dihitung menggunakan tingkat diskonto yang ditetapkan dengan mengacu pada imbal hasil obligasi Pemerintah berkualitas tinggi. Penurunan suku bunga obligasi akan meningkatkan liabilitas program.

Risiko Gaji

Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti dihitung dengan mengacu pada gaji masa depan.

Asumsi aktuarial yang signifikan untuk penentuan kewajiban imbalan pasti adalah tingkat diskonto. Sensitivitas analisis di bawah ini ditentukan berdasarkan masing-masing perubahan asumsi yang mungkin terjadi pada akhir periode pelaporan, dengan semua asumsi lain konstan.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

The accumulated of actuarial gain (loss) of defined benefits plan which is recorded in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2017 Rp	2016 *Rp	
Saldo Awal	4,143	2,015	<i>Beginning Balance</i>
(Keuntungan) Kerugian Aktuaria	430	2,837	<i>Actuarial (Gain) Loss</i>
Pajak Penghasilan Terkait	(1,450)	(709)	<i>Related Income Tax</i>
Akumulasi Program Imbalan Pasti yang Diakui di Penghasilan Komprehensif Lainnya	3,123	4,143	<i>Accumulated Defined Benefits Plan which is Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</i>

*) Restated (Note 39)

The defined benefits pension plan typically expose the Group to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk and salary risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The present value of the defined benefits plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to high quality government bond yields. A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liabilities.

Salary Risk

The present value of the defined benefits plan liabilities is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants.

Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation is discount rate. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

	2017 Rp	
Tingkat Diskonto +1%		<i>Initial Discount Rate +1%</i>
Beban Jasa Kini	7,195	<i>Service Cost</i>
Beban Bunga	1,721	<i>Interest Cost</i>
Nilai Kini Kewajiban Imbalan Pasti	23,697	<i>Present Value of Defined Benefits Obligation</i>
Tingkat Diskonto -1%		<i>Initial Discount Rate -1%</i>
Beban Jasa Kini	7,195	<i>Service Cost</i>
Beban Bunga	1,721	<i>Interest Cost</i>
Nilai Kini Kewajiban Imbalan Pasti	29,961	<i>Present Value of Defined Benefits Obligation</i>
Tingkat Kenaikan Gaji +1%		<i>Salary Increment Rate +1%</i>
Beban Jasa Kini	7,195	<i>Service Cost</i>
Beban Bunga	1,721	<i>Interest Cost</i>
Nilai Kini Kewajiban Imbalan Pasti	30,341	<i>Present Value of Defined Benefits Obligation</i>
Tingkat Kenaikan Gaji -1%		<i>Salary Increment Rate -1%</i>
Beban Jasa Kini	7,195	<i>Service Cost</i>
Beban Bunga	1,721	<i>Interest Cost</i>
Nilai Kini Kewajiban Imbalan Pasti	23,348	<i>Present Value of Defined Benefits Obligation</i>

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

18. Modal Saham

Komposisi pemegang saham pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

Pemegang Saham	Jumlah Lembar Saham/ Number of Shares	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership %	Jumlah/ Total	Shareholders	2017
					Rp
PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprima	491,384,554	43.196	49,138	PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprima	
Cahaya Anugrah Nusantara Holdings Ltd	290,228,868	25.513	29,023	Cahaya Anugrah Nusantara Holdings Ltd	
Juliawati Gunawan (Direktur)	359,596	0.032	36	Juliawati Gunawan (Director)	
Masyarakat (masing-masing dibawah 5%)	355,606,680	31.259	35,561	Public (below 5% each)	
Jumlah	1,137,579,698	100.000	113,758		Total

Pemegang Saham	Jumlah Lembar Saham/ Number of Shares	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership %	Jumlah/ Total	Shareholders	2016
					Rp
PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprima	491,384,554	43.196	49,138	PT Kharisma Indah Ekaprima	
Cahaya Anugrah Nusantara Holdings Ltd	290,228,868	25.513	29,023	Cahaya Anugrah Nusantara Holdings Ltd	
Juliawati Gunawan (Direktur)	359,596	0.032	36	Juliawati Gunawan (Director)	
Eko Abdurrahman Saleh (Direktur)	39,200	0.003	4	Eko Abdurrahman Saleh (Director)	
Masyarakat (masing-masing dibawah 5%)	355,567,480	31.256	35,557	Public (below 5% each)	
Jumlah	1,137,579,698	100.000	113,758		Total

19. Tambahan Modal Disetor – Bersih

19. Additional Paid-in Capital – Net

	2017	2016	Premium of Par Value of Shares Difference from Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities (Note 27.e) Total
	Rp	Rp	
Agio Nilai Nominal Saham	3,589,495	3,589,495	
Selisih Aset dan Liabilitas			
Pengampunan Pajak (Catatan 27.e)	276	276	
Jumlah	3,589,771	3,589,771	

Agio Nilai Nominal Saham

Akun ini merupakan agio atas nilai nominal saham dari Penawaran Umum Saham Perdana, Penawaran Umum Terbatas I dan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II Perusahaan setelah dikurangi biaya emisi saham, sebagai berikut:

Premium of Par Value of Shares

This account represents premium of par value of shares issued pursuant to the Company's Initial Public Offering (IPO), Limited Public Offering I and Limited Public Offering II after deducting the share issuance costs as follows:

	2017	2016	
	Rp	Rp	
Hasil Penawaran Umum Saham Perdana			Initial Public Offering Premium
Agio Saham	330,000	330,000	Shares Issuance Costs
Biaya Emisi	(9,476)	(9,476)	Subtotal
Subjumlah	320,524	320,524	
Hasil Penawaran Umum Saham Terbatas I			Limited Public Offering Premium
Agio Saham	634,500	634,500	Shares Issuance Costs
Biaya Emisi	(3,905)	(3,905)	Subtotal
Subjumlah	630,595	630,595	
Hasil Penawaran Umum Saham Terbatas II			Limited Public Offering Premium
Agio Saham	2,367,839	2,367,839	Shares Issuance Costs
Biaya Emisi	(8,639)	(8,639)	Subtotal
Subjumlah	2,359,200	2,359,200	
Hasil Pelaksanaan Waran Seri I			Exercise of Warrant Serie Premium
Agio Saham	279,176	279,176	
Bersih	3,589,495	3,589,495	Net

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

20. Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain

Akun ini merupakan selisih transaksi perubahan ekuitas Perseroan dan entitas anaknya yang terdiri dari:

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Lindung Nilai Arus Kas (Catatan 11)	(247,392)	54,338	<i>Cash Flow Hedge (Note 11)</i>
Kenaikan Bersih Atas Revaluasi Manara dan Sarana Penunjang (Catatan 9)	123,497	762,855	<i>Net Increase in Revaluation of Tower and Supporting Equipment (Note 9)</i>
Selisih Kurs dari Penjabaran Laporan Keuangan dalam Valuta Asing	1,125	776	<i>Exchange Difference on Translation of Financial Statements in Foreign Currencies</i>
Pengukuran Kembali atas Program Imbalan Pasti (Catatan 17)	3,123	4,143	<i>Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan (Notes 17)</i>
Jumlah	(119,647)	822,112	Total

Kenaikan Bersih Atas Revaluasi Menara

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Saldo Awal Tahun	762,855	848,567	<i>Beginning Balance</i>
Kenaikan (Penurunan) Revaluasi Menara dan Sarana Penunjang	(618,214)	(111,704)	<i>Revaluation Increase (Decrease) of Tower and Supporting Equipment</i>
Reklasifikasi Surplus Revaluasi ke Saldo Laba	(21,144)	(2,579)	<i>Reclassification revaluation reserve to Retained Earnings</i>
Pajak Tangguhan	--	28,571	<i>Deferred Tax</i>
Saldo Akhir Tahun	123,497	762,855	Ending Balance

Net Increase in Revaluation of Tower

21. Dividen dan Dana Cadangan

Berdasarkan Berita Acara Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan sesuai Akta Notaris Rini Yulianti S.H., Notaris di Jakarta, No. 24 tanggal 27 Mei 2016 diputuskan antara lain tidak ada pembagian dividen untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan menetapkan tambahan dana cadangan umum sebesar Rp7.000 dari saldo laba tahun 2015.

21. Dividend and Appropriated Retained Earnings

Based on Minutes of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders according to Deed of Rini Yulianti S.H., Notary in Jakarta, No. 24 dated May 27, 2016 resolved, among others, no dividend distribution for the year ended December 31, 2015 and decided to added the general reserves amounting to Rp7,000 from 2015 retained earnings.

22. Pendapatan

Akun ini merupakan pendapatan atas sewa menara Telekomunikasi dan lain-lain dari pihak ketiga, sebagai berikut:

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
PT XL Axiata Tbk	784,529	782,313	<i>PT XL Axiata Tbk</i>
PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia	391,806	395,646	<i>PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia</i>
PT Telekomunikasi Selular	333,536	254,359	<i>PT Telekomunikasi Selular</i>
PT Indosat Tbk	126,417	123,011	<i>PT Indosat Tbk</i>
PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk	91,375	73,343	<i>PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk</i>
PT Internux	86,791	99,804	<i>PT Internux</i>
PT Daya Mitra Telekomunikasi	38,921	34,931	<i>PT Daya Mitra Telekomunikasi</i>
PT Putra Agra Binangun	17,320	16,355	<i>PT Putra Agra Binangun</i>
Lain-lain	37,792	41,684	<i>Others</i>
Jumlah Pendapatan	1,908,487	1,821,446	Total Revenues

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

23. Beban Pokok Pendapatan

23. Cost of Revenues

	2017 Rp	2016 *) Rp	
Penyusutan dan Amortisasi:			<i>Depreciation and Amortization:</i>
Penyusutan Aset Tetap (Catatan 9)	137,050	150,288	<i>Depreciation of Property and Equipment (Note 9)</i>
Sewa Lahan	160,354	142,689	<i>Ground Lease</i>
Perizinan dan Lain-lain	16,242	25,478	<i>Permit and Others</i>
Subjumlah	313,646	318,455	<i>Subtotal</i>
Beban Pokok Pendapatan Lainnya:			<i>Other Cost of Revenues:</i>
Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan	83,791	88,197	<i>Repair and Maintenance</i>
Jasa Keamanan dan Lain-lain	41,386	42,021	<i>Security Services and Others</i>
Subjumlah	125,177	130,218	<i>Subtotal</i>
Jumlah Beban Pokok Pendapatan	438,823	448,673	Total Cost of Revenues

*) Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 39)

*) Restated (Note 39)

24. Beban Usaha

24. Operating Expenses

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Penyusutan dan Amortisasi:			<i>Depreciation and Amortization:</i>
Amortisasi	13,991	11,906	<i>Amortization</i>
Penyusutan Aset Tetap (Catatan 9)	8,774	10,580	<i>Depreciation of Property and Equipment (Note 9)</i>
Subjumlah	22,765	22,486	<i>Subtotal</i>
Beban Usaha Lainnya:			<i>Other Operating Expenses:</i>
Gaji dan Tunjangan	104,817	100,734	<i>Salaries and Allowances</i>
Perlengkapan dan Biaya Kantor Lainnya	8,580	11,920	<i>Office Supplies and Other Expenses</i>
Perjalanan dan Akomodasi	8,095	9,350	<i>Travel and Accommodation</i>
Imbalan Pascakerja (Catatan 17)	6,906	4,856	<i>Post-Employment Benefits (Note 17)</i>
Pemasaran	4,854	6,223	<i>Marketing</i>
Jasa Profesional	4,005	4,463	<i>Professional Fee</i>
Subjumlah	137,257	137,546	<i>Subtotal</i>
Jumlah Beban Usaha	160,022	160,032	Total Operating Expenses

25. Beban Keuangan

25. Financial Charges

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Beban Bunga:			<i>Interest Expense:</i>
Utang Sindikasi	(200,863)	(174,251)	<i>Syndicated Loan</i>
Utang Obligasi	(251,221)	(249,828)	<i>Bond Payable</i>
Subjumlah	(452,084)	(424,079)	<i>Subtotal</i>
Beban Keuangan Lainnya:			<i>Other Financial Charges:</i>
Amortisasi Beban Keuangan	(108,090)	(89,935)	<i>Amortization of Financial Charges</i>
Lainnya	(441,964)	(491,052)	<i>Others</i>
Subjumlah	(550,054)	(580,987)	<i>Subtotal</i>
Jumlah Beban Keuangan	(1,002,138)	(1,005,066)	Total Financial Charges

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

26. Penghasilan (Beban) Lain-lain - Bersih

26. Other Income (Expense) - Net

	2017 Rp	2016 *Rp	
Penghasilan (Beban) Lain-lain:			Other Income (Expense):
Keuntungan (Kerugian) Selisih Kurs - Bersih	369	(3,721)	Gain (Loss) on Foreign Exchange Difference - Net
Keuntungan pembelian entitas anak dengan diskon	--	31,744	Gain from Acquired a Subsidiary
Amortisasi Aset Takberwujud (Catatan 10)	(6,598)	(6,598)	Amortization of Intangible Assets (Notes 10)
Pendapatan Penalti (Beban) (Catatan 5)	(14,856)	234,867	Penalty Income (Expenses) (Note 5)
Rugi Pembongkaran dan Pelepasan			Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment (Note 9)
Aset Tetap(Catatan 9)	(67,409)	(11,930)	
Lain-lain - Bersih	<u>(27,933)</u>	<u>53,319</u>	Others - Net
Jumlah Penghasilan (Beban) Lain-lain - Bersih	(116,427)	297,681	Total Other Income (Expense) - Net

*) Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 39)

*) Restated (Note 39)

27. Perpajakan

27. Taxation

a. Pajak Dibayar di Muka

a. Prepaid Taxes

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Pajak Penghasilan			<i>Income Tax</i>
Pasal 28A			<i>Article 28A</i>
<u>Perusahaan</u>			<i>the Company</i>
Tahun 2017	22,767	--	Year 2017
Tahun 2016	21,455	21,729	Year 2016
Tahun 2015	--	37,456	Year 2015
Tahun 2012	3,828	3,828	Year 2012
Tahun 2011	--	9,570	Year 2011
<u>Entitas Anak</u>			<i>Subsidiaries</i>
Tahun 2017	3,813	--	Year 2017
Tahun 2016	2,689	2,970	Year 2016
Tahun 2015	--	2,122	Year 2015
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai - bersih			<i>Value Added Tax - net</i>
Perusahaan	282,535	373,648	<i>The Company</i>
Entitas Anak	56,222	55,911	<i>Subsidiaries</i>
Klaim Restitusi Pajak	45,041	59,128	<i>Claim For Tax Refund</i>
Jumlah Pajak Dibayar di Muka	438,350	566,362	Total Prepaid Taxes

Tahun Pajak 2016

Pada tahun 2017, Perusahaan dan entitas anak, PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara dan PT Rekajasa Akses sedang dalam pemeriksaan atas semua jenis pajak tahun 2016. Sampai dengan penerbitan laporan keuangan konsolidasian, hasil pemeriksaan belum diterima Perusahaan.

Fiscal Year 2016

In 2017, the Company, PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara and PT Rekajasa Akses, a subsidiary, is in process of tax assessment for all taxes 2016. As of the issuance date of the consolidated financial statements, the result of tax assessment is not yet received by the Company.

Tahun Pajak 2015

Pada tahun 2017, entitas anak, PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara sedang dalam pemeriksaan pajak atas Pajak Pertambahan Nilai tahun 2015. Sedangkan, hasil pemeriksaan Pajak Penghasilan Badan tahun 2015 untuk Perusahaan dan entitas anak diperoleh informasi sebagai berikut:

Fiscal Year 2015

In 2017, a subsidiary, PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara are in process of tax assessment for Value Added Tax 2015. Whereas, The following information are the result of tax assessment of Income Tax Year 2015 for the Company and subsidiaries are:

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Perusahaan

Hasil pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2015 berupa Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar, dimana Perusahaan menerima pengembalian pajak sebesar Rp37.289.

Entitas Anak

Hasil pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2015 berupa Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar, dimana PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara, entitas anak menerima sebesar Rp1.085.

Hasil pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2015 berupa Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar, dimana, PT Sarana Inti Persada, entitas anak, menerima sebesar Rp406.

Tahun Pajak 2014

Pada bulan Mei dan Agustus 2016, Grup telah menerima hasil pemeriksaan sebagai berikut:

Jenis Pajak/ Type of Tax	Tahun Pajak/ Fiscal Year	Jumlah/ Amount	Keterangan/ Description
Pajak Penghasilan / Income Tax 25/29	2014	27,271	Overpayment Tax Notice (SKPLB) - PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk
Pajak Penghasilan / Income Tax 25/29	2014	1,219	SKPLB - PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara
Pajak Penghasilan / Income Tax 25/29	2014	1,128	SKPLB - PT Sarana Inti Persada
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai dan Jasa / Value Added Tax	2014	Nil	SKPN / Nil Tax Notice - PT Sarana Inti Persada
		29,618	

Pada bulan yang sama, Grup telah menerima pengembalian sebesar Rp29.121. Selisih sebesar Rp497 dipotong untuk pembayaran atas Surat Tagihan Pajak (STP) penghasilan 21 dan pajak pertambahan nilai barang dan jasa atas tahun pajak 2011, 2013, 2014, dan 2015 yang diterima pada bulan April 2016. Atas Surat Tagihan Pajak tersebut, Perusahaan menerima sebesar Rp52 dan telah mengajukan permohonan pembatalan atau pengurangan STP atas pemotongan sebesar Rp445. Pada November 2017, PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara sedang dalam proses pemeriksaan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai tahun 2014.

Tahun 2013

In 2017, PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara sedang dalam proses pemeriksaan pajak pertambahan nilai tahun 2013. Sampai dengan penerbitan laporan keuangan konsolidasian, hasil pemeriksaan belum diterima Perusahaan

Tahun Pajak 2012 dan 2011

Pada bulan April 2013 dan Juni 2014, Perusahaan menerima hasil pemeriksaan pajak untuk tahun pajak 2011 dan 2012 yang terdiri dari:

Jenis Pajak/ Type of Tax	Tahun Pajak/ Fiscal Year	Jumlah/ Amount Rp	Keterangan/ Description
Pajak Penghasilan Badan/ Corporate Income Tax	2012	1,369	Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar / Underpayment Tax Notice (SKPKB)
Pajak Penghasilan Badan/ Corporate Income Tax	2011	25,415	SKPKB
Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 26/ Tax Article 26	2011	1,106	SKPKB
Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 21/ Tax Article 21	2011	32	SKPKB
Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 23/ Tax Article 23	2011	3	SKPKB
Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 4 (2)/ Tax Article 4 (2)	2011	62	SKPKB
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai dan Jasa / Value Added Tax	2011	7,876	SKPKB
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai dan Jasa / Value Added Tax	2011	461	Surat Tagihan Pajak / Tax Collection Notice (STP)
		36,324	

The Company

The result of tax assessment Income Tax Year 2015 is Overpayment Tax Notice, wherever the company receipt tax return amounted Rp37,289.

Subsidiaries

The result of tax assessment Income Tax Year 2015 is Overpayment Tax Notice, wherever PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara, subsidiary, has received Rp1,085.

The result of tax assessment Income Tax Year 2015 is Overpayment Tax Notice, wherever, PT Sarana Inti Persada, subsidiary, has received Rp406.

Fiscal Year 2014

On May and August 2016, the Group received tax assessment consist of:

In the same months, the Group has received the refund amounting to Rp29,121. Difference amounting to Rp497 is deducted to payment of Tax Collection Notice (STP) of income tax article 21 and value added tax of fiscal year 2011, 2013, 2014, dan 2015 which received on April 2016. The Company accepted amounting to Rp52 and has submitted application for cancellation or reduction of STP amounting to Rp445. On November 2017, PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara is in process for tax assessment for VAT 2014.

Fiscal Year 2013

PT BIT Teknologi Nusantara is in process for tax assessment for value added tax 2013. As of the issuance date of the consolidated financial statements, the result of tax assessment is not yet received by the Company.

Fiscal Year 2012 and 2011

In April 2013 and June 2014, the Company received tax assessment result for fiscal year 2011 and 2012 which consists of:

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Pada tanggal Agustus 2015, Perusahaan menerima Surat Keputusan Keberatan atas SKPKB untuk tahun 2012 sebagaimana yang dimaksud diatas dan hasilnya menolak pengajuan keberatan dan menambahkan jumlah pajak yang masih harus dibayar menjadi Rp24.460 (sebelumnya Rp1.369). Atas surat keputusan tersebut, Perusahaan telah melakukan pembayaran sebesar Rp23.091 dan Perusahaan telah mengajukan permohonan banding ke pengadilan pajak pada bulan November 2015.

Pada bulan Maret 2017, Perusahaan menerima sebesar Rp15.196 atas hasil putusan pengadilan dengan nomor PUT.80673/PP/M.XVIIIB/15/2017 atas Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB) Pajak Penghasilan Badan tahun 2011 sebesar Rp25.415, dimana berdasarkan putusan tersebut perusahaan dinyatakan lebih bayar sebesar Rp9.557. Selisihnya dikompensasi atas Surat Tagihan Pajak PPh 26 tahun 2015.

Pada bulan Mei 2017, Perusahaan menerima pengembalian pajak sebesar Rp1.106 atas hasil putusan pengadilan pajak atas Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB) PPh 26 tahun 2011.

Pada bulan Mei 2017, Perusahaan menerima pengembalian pajak sebesar Rp7.027 atas hasil putusan pengadilan pajak atas Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar tahun 2011 Pajak Pertambahan Nilai.

b. Utang Pajak

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Pajak Penghasilan:			Income Tax:
Perusahaan			the Company
Pasal 4 (2)	1,091	3,369	Article 4 (2)
Pasal 21	2,162	2,648	Article 21
Pasal 23	5,292	11,879	Article 23
Entitas Anak	1,010	1,510	Subsidiaries
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai - Bersih			Value Added Tax - Net
Entitas Anak	138	83	Subsidiaries
Jumlah Utang Pajak	9,693	19,489	Total Taxes Payable

c. Beban Pajak Penghasilan

	2017	2016 *)						
	Perusahaan/ the Company Rp	Entitas Anak/ Subsidiaries Rp	Konsolidasian/ Consolidated Rp		Perusahaan/ the Company Rp	Entitas Anak/ Subsidiaries Rp	Konsolidasian/ Consolidated Rp	
Beban Pajak Kini								
Beban Pajak Tangguhan:								
Tahun Berjalan	150.956	2.125	153.081		(154.675)	(19.571)	(174.246)	
Subjumliah	150.956	2.125	153.081		(154.675)	(19.571)	(174.246)	
Jumlah Beban Pajak	150.956	(31.128)	119.827		(154.675)	(53.921)	(208.596)	
*) Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 39)								
Current Tax Expense								
Deferred Tax Expense								
Current Year Subtotal								
Total Tax Expense								
*) Restated (Note 39)								

Pajak Kini

Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum pajak penghasilan, sebagaimana disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dengan

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

In August 2015, the Company received the decision letter for the objection filed on SKPKB for the year 2012 as mentioned above and the result was rejected the objection and added underpayment tax amounting to Rp24,460 (previously Rp1,369). For this decision letter, the Company has paid amounting to Rp23,091 and the Company has file the appeal to tax court in November 2015.

In March 2017, the Company receives Rp15,196 for the result of Tax Court with No. PUT/80673/PP/M.XVIIIB/15/2015 for Underpayment Tax Notice 2011 amounted Rp25.415, based on these, the company has overpayment amounted Rp9,557. The rest of this balance compensating to Tax Collection Notice (STP) of PPh 26 for the fiscal year 2015.

In May 2017, the Company has received tax refund amounted Rp1,106 from Judgement of Tax Court for Tax Underpayment Letter (SKPKB) PPh 26 for fiscal year 2011.

In May 2017, the Company has received tax refund amounted Rp7.027 from Judgement of Tax Court for Tax Underpayment Letter (SKPKB) Value Added Tax for fiscal year 2011.

b. Taxes Payable

c. Income Tax Expenses

Current Tax

The reconciliation between profit before tax, as presented in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income to

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

estimasi rugi fiskal untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 sebagai berikut:

	2017 Rp	2016 * Rp	
Laba Sebelum Pajak Sesuai			<i>Profit before Tax as Presented in Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</i>
Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif			<i>Loss before Tax of the Subsidiaries</i>
Lain Konsolidasian	211,135	521,053	<i>Elimination</i>
Rugi Sebelum Pajak Entitas Anak	113,796	(222,407)	<i>The Company's Profit before Tax Income Subjected to Final Tax</i>
Eliminasi	<u>(156,262)</u>	<u>121,097</u>	
Laba Perusahaan Sebelum Pajak	168,668	419,743	
Pendapatan yang Telah Dikenakan Pajak yang Bersifat Final	(19,848)	(15,350)	
Beda Tetap:			Permanent Differences:
Gaji dan Kesejahteraan Karyawan	5,231	1,676	Salaries and Employee Benefits
Lain-lain	810,275	(28,911)	Others
Beda Waktu:			Timing Differences:
Penyusutan **)	(1,013,069)	(1,027,231)	Depreciation **)
Beban Imbalan Kerja	5,767	4,232	Employee Benefits
Cadangan Piutang yang Direstrukturisasi	<u>--</u>	<u>(177,625)</u>	Allowance of Restructured Trade Receivables
Estimasi Rugi Fiskal Tahun Berjalan	<u>(42,976)</u>	<u>(823,465)</u>	Estimated Tax Loss for the Year
Beban Pajak Kini	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	Current Income Tax
Dikurangi:			<i>Less:</i>
Pajak Penghasilan Dibayar Dimuka			<i>Prepaid Income Tax</i>
Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 23	(22,767)	(21,729)	<i>Income Tax Article 23</i>
Estimasi Pajak Penghasilan Badan Lebih Bayar	<u>(22,767)</u>	<u>(21,729)</u>	Estimated Corporate Income Tax Overpayment

*) Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 39)

**) Beda Penyusutan sampai dengan tahun 2017 tidak diperhitungkan sebagai Perbedaan temporer untuk tujuan akuntansi dengan pertimbangan dimasa depan akan dikenakan pajak penghasilan final

**) Restated (Note 39)
**) Temporary difference from depreciation until 2017 is not calculate as temporary difference for accounting purposes to considered it will be subject to final income tax.*

Estimasi pajak penghasilan badan tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2016 tersebut di atas tidak berbeda material dengan Surat Pemberitahuan Tahun (SPT) yang dilaporkan Perusahaan kepada kantor pajak. Perhitungan rugi fiskal tahun 2017 hasil rekonsiliasi di atas menjadi dasar dalam pengisian SPT Tahunan PPh Badan.

Estimated corporate income tax for the year ended December 31, 2016 above are immaterially varied with the Corporate Income Tax Returns (SPT) that the Company reported to the tax office. The Calculation of taxable loss year 2017 above will be the basis in filling Annual Tax return Corporate Income Tax.

Rekonsiliasi antara manfaat (bebannya) pajak penghasilan dengan hasil perkalian laba sebelum pajak penghasilan dan tarif pajak yang berlaku adalah sebagai berikut:

A reconciliation between income tax benefit with the result of profit before tax with tax rate is as follows:

	2017 Rp	2016 * Rp	
Laba Sebelum Pajak Sesuai			<i>Profit before Tax as Presented in Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</i>
Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif	211,135	521,053	<i>Less:</i>
Lain Konsolidasian			<i>Loss before Tax of the Subsidiaries</i>
Dikurangi:			<i>Elimination</i>
Rugi Sebelum Pajak Entitas Anak	113,796	(222,407)	<i>Loss before Tax</i>
Eliminasi	<u>(156,262)</u>	<u>121,097</u>	<i>Enacted Effective Tax Rate 25%</i>
Rugi Perusahaan Sebelum Pajak	168,668	419,743	<i>Tax Loss</i>
Tarif Pajak Berlaku 25%	<u>(42,167)</u>	<u>(104,936)</u>	<i>Tax Effect of Tax Adjustments</i>
Rugi Fiskal	<u>(10,744)</u>	<u>(205,866)</u>	<i>Current Tax</i>
Pengaruh Pajak atas Koreksi Fiskal	<u>52,911</u>	<u>310,802</u>	<i>Deferred Tax</i>
Pajak Kini	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<i>Income Tax Expense - the Company</i>
Pajak Tangguhan	<u>150,956</u>	<u>(96,760)</u>	<i>Income Tax Expense - Subsidiaries:</i>
Beban Pajak Penghasilan - Perusahaan	<u>150,956</u>	<u>(96,760)</u>	<i>Current Tax</i>
Beban Pajak Penghasilan - Entitas Anak:			<i>Deferred Tax - Current Year</i>
Pajak Kini	(33,254)	(34,350)	<i>Consolidated Income Tax Expense</i>
Pajak Tangguhan - Tahun Berjalan	2,125	(19,571)	<i>*) Restated (Note 39)</i>
Beban Pajak Penghasilan Konsolidasian	<u>119,828</u>	<u>(172,221)</u>	

*) Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 39)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

d. Pajak Tangguhan

Aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan pada 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2016	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) pada Laba Rugi/ Credited (Charged) to Profit or Loss	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) pada Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Credited (Charged) to Other Comprehensive Income	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	
Asset (Liabilitas) Pajak Tangguhan - Bersih					
Entitas Anak - Bersih	125	68	(13)	180	Deferred Tax Asset (Liabilities) - Net
Aset (Liabilitas) Pajak Tangguhan					Deferred Tax Assets - Company
Perusahaan					Depreciation
Penyusutan	(615,479)	615,477	--	--	Revaluation
Revaluasi	(161,662)	--	161,662	0	Post-Employment Benefits
Imbalan Pascakerja	4,137	(2,960)	(1,156)	21	
Piutang yang direstrukturisasi	--	--	--	--	
Rugi Fiskal	461,561	(461,562)	--	(1)	Trade Receivables
Subjumlah	(311,443)	150,956	160,506	21	Subtotal
Entitas Anak - Bersih	(96,386)	2,057	94,358	29	Subsidiaries - Net
Asset (Liabilitas) Pajak Tangguhan - Bersih	(407,704)	153,081	254,851	229	Deferred Tax Asset (Liabilities) - Net
*) Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 39)					

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2015	Penambahan dari Akuisisi Entitas Anak/ Addition From Acquisition of Subsidiary	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) pada Laba Rugi/ Credited (Charged) to Profit or Loss	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) pada Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Credited (Charged) to Other Comprehensive Income	31 Desember/ December 31, 2016	
	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	
Aset Pajak Tangguhan						
Entitas Anak - Bersih	--	239	24	(138)	125	Deferred Tax Assets Subsidiary - Net
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan						Deferred Tax Liabilities
Perusahaan						Company
Penyusutan	(358,430)	--	(257,049)	--	(615,479)	Depreciation
Revaluasi	(219,050)	--	--	57,388	(161,662)	Revaluation
Imbalan Pascakerja	3,533	--	1,058	(454)	4,137	Post-Employment Benefits
Piutang yang direstrukturisasi	73,845	--	(73,844)	--	--	Restricted Trade Receivables
Rugi Fiskal	286,401	--	175,160	--	461,561	Fiscal Loss
Sub Jumlah	(213,701)	--	(154,675)	56,934	(311,443)	Sub Total
Entitas Anak - Bersih	(47,856)	--	(19,595)	(28,935)	(96,386)	Subsidiaries - Net
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan - Bersih	(261,557)	--	(174,270)	27,999	(407,829)	Deferred Tax Liabilities - Net
*) Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 39)						

e. Pengampunan Pajak

Sehubungan dengan diberlakukannya Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 118/PMK.03/2016 tentang Pelaksanaan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2016 tentang Pengampunan Pajak sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 141/PMK.03/2016 dan Peraturan Direktorat Jenderal Pajak Nomor PER-18/PJ/2016 tentang Pengembalian Kelebihan Pembayaran Uang Tebusan Dalam Rangka Pengampunan Pajak, PT Rekajasa Akses (REJA) entitas anak mengikuti pengampunan pajak ini dan telah menerima Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak No.KET17578/PP/WPJ.30/2016 dari Kantor Wilayah Dewan Jenderal Pajak (DJP) Jakarta Khusus. Selisih antara aset dan kewajiban atas pengampunan pajak dicatat sebagai bagian dari tambahan modal disetor (Catatan 19).

The deferred tax assets (liabilities) as of December 31, 2017 are as follows:

d. Deferred Tax

The deferred tax assets (liabilities) as of December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2015	Penambahan dari Akuisisi Entitas Anak/ Addition From Acquisition of Subsidiary	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) pada Laba Rugi/ Credited (Charged) to Profit or Loss	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) pada Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Credited (Charged) to Other Comprehensive Income	31 Desember/ December 31, 2016	
	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	
Aset Pajak Tangguhan						
Entitas Anak - Bersih	--	239	24	(138)	125	Deferred Tax Assets Subsidiary - Net
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan						Deferred Tax Liabilities
Perusahaan						Company
Penyusutan	(358,430)	--	(257,049)	--	(615,479)	Depreciation
Revaluasi	(219,050)	--	--	57,388	(161,662)	Revaluation
Imbalan Pascakerja	3,533	--	1,058	(454)	4,137	Post-Employment Benefits
Piutang yang direstrukturisasi	73,845	--	(73,844)	--	--	Restricted Trade Receivables
Rugi Fiskal	286,401	--	175,160	--	461,561	Fiscal Loss
Sub Jumlah	(213,701)	--	(154,675)	56,934	(311,443)	Sub Total
Entitas Anak - Bersih	(47,856)	--	(19,595)	(28,935)	(96,386)	Subsidiaries - Net
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan - Bersih	(261,557)	--	(174,270)	27,999	(407,829)	Deferred Tax Liabilities - Net
*) Restated (Note 39)						

e. Tax Amnesty

In connection with the implementation of Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 118/PMK.03/2016 on the Implementation of Law No. 11 of 2016 on Tax Amnesty, as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 141/PMK.03/2016 and Directorate General of Tax Regulation No. PER-18/PJ/2016 on Redemption Payment of Excess Refund in the framework of Tax Amnesty, a Subsidiary, PT Rekajasa Akses (REJA) participated this tax amnesty and received Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak No.KET17578/PP/WPJ.30/2016 from Kantor Wilayah Dewan Jenderal Pajak (DJP) Jakarta Khusus. Difference from tax amnesty assets and liabilities recorded as a part of additional paid-in capital (Note 19).

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

28. Laba Per Saham

28. Earnings Per Share

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Laba yang dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk	330,962	312,457	<i>Income Attributable to Owners of the Company</i>
Rata-rata Tertimbang Saham Beredar (lembar)	1,137,579,698	1,137,579,698	<i>Weighted Average of Outstanding Shares (shares)</i>
Laba per Saham Dasar (Rupiah Penuh)	290.94	274.67	<i>Basic Earnings per Share (Full Rupiah)</i>

29. Saldo dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi

29. Balances and Transactions with Related Parties

Grup dalam kegiatan usaha normal, melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

In its normal activities, the Group has transactions with related parties with details as follows:

	Percentase terhadap Jumlah Aset dan Liabilitas/ Percentage to Total Asset and Liabilities				
	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	2017 %	2016 %	
Piutang Lain-Lain					
PT Sekawan Abadi Prima	28	--	0.00	--	<i>Other Receivable</i> <i>PT Sekawan Abadi Prima</i>
Utang Usaha					
PT Sekawan Abadi Prima	9,579	17,227	0.11	0.18	<i>Trade Payables</i> <i>PT Sekawan Abadi Prima</i>
	Percentase terhadap Jumlah Beban yang Bersangkutan dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Percentage to Respective Total Expense and Other Comprehensive Income				
	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	2017 %	2016 %	
Beban Imbalan Kerja Komisaris dan Direksi					
Imbalan Jangka Pendek - Komisaris	1,424	1,419	1.36	1.41	<i>Employee Benefits Expense Commissioners and Directors</i>
Imbalan Jangka Pendek - Direksi	18,023	20,241	17.19	20.09	<i>Short-Term Benefits - Commissioners</i>
Imbalan Kerja Jangka Panjang	1,350	853	30.44	11.09	<i>Short-Term Benefits - Directors</i>
					<i>Long-Term Employment Benefits</i>

Hubungan dan sifat saldo akun/ transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

The relationship and nature of account transactions with related parties are as follows:

No.	Pihak Berelasi/ <i>Related Parties</i>	Hubungan dengan Perusahaan/ <i>Relationship</i>	Transaksi/ <i>Transaction</i>
1.	PT Sekawan Abadi Prima	Di bawah Pengendalian Bersama/ <i>Under Common Control</i>	Piutang Lain-lain dan Utang Usaha/ <i>Receivables and Trade Payables</i>
2.	Komisaris dan Direksi/ <i>Commissioners and Directors</i>	Manajemen Kunci/ Key Management	Beban Imbalan Kerja/ <i>Employee Benefits Expenses</i>

Utang usaha kepada PT Sekawan Abadi Prima merupakan utang atas pekerjaan penempatan perangkat telekomunikasi dan pemeliharaan BTS (Catatan 32.b).

Trade payables to PT Sekawan Abadi Prima is payable for telecommunications equipment placement service and BTS maintenance service (Note 32.b).

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Seluruh transaksi dengan pihak berelasi telah diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

All transactions with related parties have been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

**30. Instrumen Keuangan
Manajemen Risiko Keuangan**

- a. Faktor-faktor dan Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Keuangan**
- Dalam menjalankan aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan, Grup menghadapi risiko-risiko keuangan dan mendefinisikan risiko-risiko tersebut sebagai berikut:
- Risiko kredit: kemungkinan bahwa pelanggan tidak membayar semua atau sebagian piutang atau tidak membayar secara tepat waktu dan akan menyebabkan kerugian Grup.
 - Risiko likuiditas: Grup menetapkan risiko kolektibilitas dari piutang usaha seperti yang dijelaskan di atas, sehingga mengalami kesulitan dalam memenuhi liabilitas yang terkait dengan liabilitas keuangan.
 - Risiko pasar terdiri dari:
 - (i) Risiko mata uang adalah risiko fluktuasi nilai instrumen keuangan yang disebabkan perubahan nilai tukar mata uang asing.
 - (ii) Risiko suku bunga atas nilai wajar adalah risiko fluktuasi nilai instrumen keuangan yang disebabkan perubahan suku bunga pasar.
 - (iii) Risiko harga adalah risiko fluktuasi nilai instrumen keuangan sebagai akibat perubahan harga pasar.

Dalam rangka untuk mengelola risiko tersebut secara efektif, Grup memiliki beberapa strategi untuk pengelolaan risiko keuangan, yang sejalan dengan tujuan Grup. Pedoman ini menetapkan tujuan dan tindakan yang harus diambil dalam rangka mengelola risiko keuangan yang dihadapi Grup.

Pedoman utama dari kebijakan ini antara lain, adalah sebagai berikut:

- Meminimalkan risiko fluktuasi tingkat suku bunga, mata uang dan risiko pasar untuk semua jenis transaksi.
- Memaksimalkan penggunaan "lindung nilai alamiah" yang menguntungkan sebanyak mungkin offsetting alami antara penjualan dan biaya dan utang dan piutang dalam mata uang yang sama. Strategi yang sama ditempuh sehubungan dengan risiko suku bunga.

**30. Financial Instruments
Financial Risks Management**

- a. Factor and Policies of Financial Risk Management**
- In its operating, investing and financing activities, the Group is exposed to financial risks and defines those risks as follows:*
- *Credit risk: the possibility that a customer will not pay all or a portion of a receivable or will not pay in a timely manner and therefore will cause a loss to the Group.*
 - *Liquidity risk: the Group defines collectibility risk of trade receivables as mentioned above, therefore, will have a difficulty in paying its obligations related to its financial liabilities.*
 - *Market risk consist of:*
 - (i) Currency risk is the risk of fluctuations in the value of financial instruments due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.*
 - (ii) Interest rate risk is the risk of fluctuations in the fair value of financial instruments that caused the changes in market interest rates.*
 - (iii) Price risk is risk of fluctuation in the value of financial instruments as a result of changes in market price.*

In order to manage those risks effectively, the Group has certain strategies of financial risks management, which are in line with the corporate objectives. These guidelines set up objectives and action to be taken in order to manage the financial risks exposed by the Group.

The major guidelines of this policy are as follows:

- *Minimize fluctuation risk of interest rate, currency and market risk for all type of transactions.*
- *Maximize the use of favorable the "natural hedge" as much as possible which allowed natural offsetting between revenue and costs and payables/loans and receivables denominated in the same currency. Similar strategy is also applied to interest rate risk.*

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- Semua kegiatan manajemen risiko keuangan dilakukan dan dipantau.
- Semua kegiatan manajemen risiko keuangan dilakukan secara bijaksana dan konsisten dan mengikuti praktik pasar terbaik.

Pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, Grup memiliki instrumen derivatif berupa kontrak swap dalam opsi tingkat bunga dan selisih kurs untuk mengantisipasi risiko yang mungkin terjadi.

Risiko Kredit

Risiko kredit adalah risiko dimana Grup akan mengalami kerugian yang timbul dari pelanggan, klien atau pihak rekanan yang gagal memenuhi kewajiban kontraktual mereka. Instrumen keuangan Grup yang mempunyai potensi atas risiko kredit terdiri dari kas dan setara kas, piutang usaha, aset keuangan lancar lainnya dan aset keuangan tidak lancar lainnya.

Jumlah eksposur risiko kredit maksimum asset keuangan pada 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2017		2016		<i>Loan and Receivables</i>
	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value Rp	Eksposur Maksimum/ Maximum Exposure Rp	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value Rp	Eksposur Maksimum/ Maximum Exposure Rp	
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan Piutang					
Kas dan Bank	280,149	280,149	184,996	184,996	<i>Cash and Bank</i>
Piutang Usaha	754,948	754,948	958,050	958,050	<i>Trade Receivables</i>
Pendapatan yang Harus Masih Harus Diterima	253,897	253,897	205,286	205,286	<i>Accrued Income</i>
Piutang Lain-lain	28,291	28,291	368,363	368,363	<i>Other Receivables</i>
Aset Keuangan Tidak Lancar Lainnya	265,832	265,832	539,051	539,051	<i>Other Non-Current Financial Assets</i>
Jumlah	1,583,117	1,583,117	2,255,746	2,255,746	Total

Grup mengelola risiko kredit dengan menetapkan batasan jumlah risiko yang dapat diterima untuk masing-masing pelanggan dan lebih selektif dalam pemilihan bank dan institusi keuangan, yaitu hanya bank-bank dan institusi keuangan ternama dan yang berpredikat baik yang dipilih.

Tabel berikut menganalisis aset yang telah jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan yang belum tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai serta aset keuangan yang ditentukan secara individu mengalami penurunan nilai:

	2017			Belum Jatuh Tempo dan tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Not Yet Due and Not Impaired		<i>Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Impaired</i>	<i>Jumlah/ Total</i>	
	Lewat Jatuh Tempo tetapi tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Overdue But not Impaired			Perusahaan Perbankan/ Banking Company				
	0 - 30 hari/ days	31 - 90 hari/ days	> 90 hari/ days	Perp	Perp	Perp		
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan Piutang								
Kas dan Bank	--	--	--	280,149	--	--	280,149	
Piutang Usaha	93,228	1,024	236,133	424,563	--	--	754,948	
Pendapatan yang Harus Masih Harus Diterima	--	--	--	--	253,897	--	253,897	
Piutang Lain-lain	--	--	--	--	28,291	--	28,291	
Aset Keuangan Tidak Lancar Lainnya	--	--	--	2,915	123,797	126,712	Other Receivables	
Jumlah	93,228	1,024	236,133	704,712	285,103	123,797	1,443,997	

- All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored.
- All risk management activities are conducted wisely and consistently and follow the best market practice.

At the date of statement of financial position the Group has cross currency and interest rate swap and option contracts to anticipate possible risks that may occur.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss arising from the customers, clients or counterparties that fail to meet their contractual obligations. The Group's financial instruments that have the potential credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other current financial assets and other non-current financial assets.

Total maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets on December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

The Group manages credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk that is acceptable to each customer and to be more selective in choosing banks and financial institutions, only reputable and well-known banks and financial institutions are chosen.

The following tables analyze assets that have matured but not impaired and are not yet due and not impaired as well as financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired:

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)**

	2016			2016			<i>Jumlah/V Total</i>	
	Lewat Jatuh Tempo tetapi tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ <i>Overdue But not Impaired</i>			Belum Jatuh Tempo dan tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ <i>Not Yet Due and Not Impaired</i>				
	0 - 30 hari/ days	31 - 90 hari/ days	> 90 hari/ days	Perusahaan Perbankan/ Banking Company	Perusahaan Bukan Perbankan/ Non-Banking Company	Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Impaired		
	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan Piutang Kas dan Bank	--	--	--	184,996	--	--	184,996	
Piutang Usaha	81,398	1,781	149,035	--	725,836	--	959,030	
Pendapatan yang Harus Masih Diterima	--	--	--	--	205,286	--	205,286	
Piutang Lain-lain	--	--	--	--	368,363	--	368,363	
Aset Keuangan Tidak Lancar Lainnya	--	--	--	--	424	123,797	124,221	
Jumlah	81,398	1,781	149,035	184,996	1,299,909	123,797	1,840,916	

*Loan and Receivables
Cash and Bank
Trade Receivables
Accrued Income
Other Receivables
Other Non-Current Financial Assets
Total*

Atas saldo yang telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, Grup mencatat cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang lain-lain yang direstrukturasi Rp123.797 (Catatan 11).

Risiko Likuiditas

Pada saat ini Grup dapat membayar semua liabilitas pada saat jatuh tempo. Untuk memenuhi komitmen kas, Grup berharap kegiatan operasinya dapat menghasilkan arus kas masuk yang cukup. Selain itu, Grup memiliki aset keuangan yang likuid dan tersedia untuk memenuhi kebutuhan likuiditas.

Grup mengelola risiko likuiditas dengan pengawasan proyeksi dari arus kas aktual secara terus menerus serta pengawasan tanggal jatuh tempo dari liabilitas keuangan. Jumlah liabilitas keuangan yang pembayarannya diharapkan dalam satu tahun sejak 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp196.066 dan Rp342.377 serta liabilitas keuangan yang pembayarannya diharapkan lebih dari satu tahun sejak 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 (sebelum dikurangi biaya transaksi yang belum diamortisasi) adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp7.852.384 dan Rp8.103.900.

Risiko Pasar

(i) Risiko Tingkat Bunga

Grup terekspos risiko perubahan tingkat bunga terutama menyangkut pinjaman jangka panjang dengan tingkat bunga mengambang. Grup mengelola risiko tersebut dengan melakukan transaksi swap dan opsi tingkat bunga (Catatan 11).

Tabel berikut menganalisis rincian liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan jenis bunga:

Liabilitas Keuangan	2017	2016	Financial Liabilities
	Rp	Rp	
Tanpa Bunga	196,066	242,378	<i>Non-Interest Bearing</i>
Suku Bunga Mengambang	3,787,984	4,173,100	<i>Floating Interest Bearing</i>
Suku Bunga Tetap	4,064,400	4,030,800	<i>Fixed Interest Bearing</i>
Jumlah Liabilitas Keuangan	8,048,450	8,446,278	Total Financial Liabilities

Analisa sensitivitas:

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, jika suku bunga mengambang pada tanggal tersebut lebih tinggi sebanyak 10 basis poin dengan semua variable lain tetap, maka laba sebelum pajak konsolidasian untuk tahun berjalan akan lebih rendah sebesar Rp683.946.

For amount due in December 31, 2017 and 2016 the Group has recorded allowance for impairment loss of restructured other receivables amounting to Rp123,797 (Note 11).

Liquidity Risk

At present the Group expects to pay all liabilities at their contractual maturity. In order to meet such cash commitments, the Group expects its operating activities to generate sufficient cash inflows. In addition, the Group holds liquid financial assets and available to meet liquidity needs.

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring projections of actual cash flow continuously and supervises the maturity of its financial liabilities. Total financial liabilities with expected payments within one year are Rp196,066 and Rp342,377 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and those that are due for payments more than one year as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 (before deduction of unamortized transaction costs) are Rp7,852,384 and Rp8,103,900 and, respectively.

Market Risk

(i) Interest Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk which mainly related to its long-term loans that bears floating interest rate. The Group managed the interest rate risk by entered into interest rate swap and option transactions (Note 11).

The following table presents an analysis of financial liabilities by type of interest:

	2017	2016	Financial Liabilities
	Rp	Rp	
			<i>Non-Interest Bearing</i>
			<i>Floating Interest Bearing</i>
			<i>Fixed Interest Bearing</i>
			Total Financial Liabilities

Sensitivity analysis:

As at December 31, 2017, if the floating interest rate at that date were to be higher by 10 basis point, with all variable remain constant, the consolidated income before tax would be lower by Rp683,946.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Sebaliknya, jika pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, jika suku bunga mengambang pada tanggal tersebut lebih rendah sebanyak 10 basis poin dengan semua variable lain tetap, maka laba sebelum pajak konsolidasian untuk tahun berjalan akan lebih tinggi sebesar Rp683.946.

(ii) Risiko Valuta Asing

Grup terekspos risiko valuta asing terutama menyangkut pinjaman jangka panjang dan bunganya. Grup mengelola risiko tersebut dengan melakukan transaksi swap dan opsi selisih kurs (Catatan 11).

(iii) Risiko Harga

Grup tidak memiliki risiko harga pasar karena tidak memiliki aset atau liabilitas keuangan yang diperdagangkan di pasar.

b. Nilai Wajar Instrumen Keuangan

Jumlah tercatat untuk kelompok aset dan liabilitas keuangan jangka pendek, instrumen derivatif maupun yang tidak ditentukan jatuh temponya, telah mencerminkan nilai wajarnya. Sedangkan jumlah tercatat untuk pengukuran nilai wajar tagihan dan utang derivatif diestimasi dengan menggunakan teknik penilaian dengan input porsi yang dapat diobservasi (Tingkat 2).

Investasi dalam instrumen ekuitas, yaitu obligasi wajib konversi, yang tidak tercatat di bursa yang tidak mempunyai kuotasi harga pasar di pasar aktif dan nilai wajarnya tidak dapat diukur secara handal diklasifikasikan sebagai AFS, diukur pada biaya perolehan dikurangi penurunan nilai.

31. Segmen Operasi

Segmen Operasi:

Grup hanya menghasilkan satu jenis jasa yang signifikan, yang tidak memiliki karakteristik yang berbeda dalam proses, klasifikasi pelanggan dan distribusi jasa (Catatan 22).

Wilayah Geografis:

Seluruh menara dan sarana penunjang Grup berlokasi dan beroperasi di Indonesia.

Pelanggan Utama:

Terdapat beberapa pelanggan eksternal tunggal dengan nilai transaksi pendapatan melebihi 10% pendapatan konsolidasian. Pelanggan-pelanggan tersebut telah diungkapkan secara rinci pada Catatan 22.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)*

As at December 31, 2017, if the floating interest rate at that date were to be lower by 10 basis point, with all variable remain constant, the consolidated income before tax would be higher by Rp683,946.

(ii) Foreign Currency Risks

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk which mainly related to its long-term loans and its interest. The Group managed the foreign currency risk by entered into cross currency swap and option transactions (Note 11).

(iii) Price Risks

The Group has no price risk as it has no financial assets or liabilities which are traded at the market.

b. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount for group of short-term financial assets and liabilities, derivatif instrument or with indefinite period, have reflected their fair value. Whereas the carrying amount for measurement of derivative receivable and payable is estimated by using valuation techniques with observable input portions (Level 2).

Investments in unlisted equity instruments, i.e. mandatory convertible bonds, that are not quoted in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are also classified as AFS, measured at cost less impairment.

31. Operating Segment

Operating Segment:

The Group only produces one type of service significantly, which does not have different characteristics in the process, customer classification and distribution services (Note 22).

Geographical Areas:

All of the Group's towers and supporting equipment are located and operating in Indonesia.

Major Customer:

There are some single external customer revenue transactions with a value exceeding 10% of consolidated revenues. Those customers have been disclosed in detail in Note 22.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

32. Perjanjian dan Perikatan Signifikan

a. Perjanjian Sewa Menara BTS

Grup memiliki perjanjian sewa dengan para pelanggan sebagai berikut:

1. PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk (BTEL)

Pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2007 dan 2013, Grup dan BTEL menandatangani perjanjian, sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali dalam bentuk amandemen, mengenai sewa menara BTS milik Perusahaan. Jangka waktu perjanjian adalah 10 (sepuluh) tahun dan dapat diperpanjang dengan persetujuan kedua belah pihak.

Pada tanggal 10 November 2014, Pengadilan Niaga pada Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat telah memutuskan BTEL dalam Penundaan Kewajiban Pembayaran Utang ("PKPU"). Sementara berdasarkan perkara PKPU No. 59/Pdt.Sus-PKPU/204/PN.Niaga.Jkt.Pusat. Pada tanggal 9 Desember 2014, Pengadilan Niaga pada Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat telah memberikan putusan pengadilan untuk mengesahkan Perjanjian Perdamaian tanggal 8 Desember 2014 yang dibuat antara BTEL dengan para kreditor terkait, termasuk Grup ("Perjanjian Perdamaian"), dimana utang sewa BTEL kepada Grup akan dibayarkan melalui mekanisme *Cash Waterfall*, tunai bertahap dan/atau diselesaikan dengan menggunakan obligasi wajib konversi (Catatan 6 dan 11).

Pada bulan Desember 2015, Perusahaan telah mengalihkan sebagian Piutang BTEL sejumlah Rp97.500 kepada pihak ketiga.

Menindak lanjuti Perjanjian Perdamaian, BTEL telah mendapat persetujuan untuk melakukan penambahan modal tanpa hak memesan efek terlebih dahulu dengan menerbitkan OWK. Pada tanggal 20 September 2016, BTEL menyampaikan Sertifikat asli OWK atas nama PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk / Grup sebagai pelaksanaan Perjanjian Perdamaian berdasarkan perjanjian sewa tower yang telah ada antara Grup dan BTEL.

Nilai wajar OWK diestimasi berdasarkan penilaian yang dilakukan oleh KJPP Rao, Yuhal & Rekan, penilai independen dengan hasil Nil. Nilai wajar dihitung menggunakan metode Diskonto Arus Kas Bersih untuk pendekatan pendapatan.

32. Significant Agreements and Commitments

a. BTS Tower Lease Agreement

The Group has lease agreements with tenants as follows:

1. PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk (BTEL)

On a number of dates between 2007 and 2013, the Group and BTEL signed Agreements, as amended several times, regarding the lease of the Group's BTS tower. The agreement is valid for 10 (ten) years and can be extended with the consent of both parties.

On November 10, 2014, the Commercial Court of the District Court of Central Jakarta had granted BTEL a Temporary Suspension of Payment (the "TSOP") based on TSOP case No. 59/Pdt.Sus-PKPU/2014/PN.Niaga.Jkt.Pusat. On December 9, 2014, the Commercial Court of the District Court of Central Jakarta has given a court order to legalize the Settlement Agreement dated December 8, 2014, made by BTEL and the respective creditors, including Group (the "Settlement Agreement"), which the lease liability of BTEL to Group will be paid through Cash Waterfall mechanism, cash installments and/or settled by mandatory convertible bonds (Notes 6 and 11).

In December 2015, the Company has transferred partly BTEL receivable of Rp97,500 to a third party.

Following the Temporary Suspension of Payment, BTEL obtained approval to provide the additional capital without right issue by issuance of MCB. In September 20, 2016, BTEL has issued original MCB Certificate for PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk / the Group, as part of the Settlement Agreement in accordance with the Tower Leased Agreement between the Group and BTEL.

The fair value of MCB estimated by KJPP Rao, Yuhal & Rekan, independent appraiser, with amounted to Nil. Fair value was calculated using Discounted Cash Flows method on income approach.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Pada tanggal 3 April 2017, BTEL dan Perusahaan menandatangani Perjanjian Pembatalan OWK atas dasar bahwa Perusahaan tidak menuntut/tidak mengakui haknya atas sebagian OWK yang telah diterbitkan. Setelah dilakukannya Perjanjian Pembatalan Obligasi Wajib Konversi, pada bulan yang sama yaitu April 2017, BTEL kembali menerbitkan Sertifikat asli OWK atas nama Perusahaan dengan nilai OWK yang telah disepakati bersama pada Perjanjian Pembatalan Obligasi Wajib Konversi.

2. PT Indosat Tbk (Indosat)

Pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2009 dan 2017, Grup dan Indosat menandatangani beberapa perjanjian, sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali dalam bentuk amandemen, mengenai penyewaan perangkat telekomunikasi milik Grup. Jangka waktu perjanjian adalah 5 (lima) tahun dan dapat diperpanjang berdasarkan kesepakatan para pihak.

3. Perjanjian Sewa Menara BTS dengan PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk (Telkom)

Pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2009 sampai dengan 2016, Grup dan Telkom mengadakan Perjanjian Pengadaan Pekerjaan Jasa Penyediaan (Sewa) Sarana Pendukung CME Nasional 2009, sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali dalam bentuk amendemen. Perjanjian ini memiliki jangka waktu selama 10 (sepuluh) tahun dan dapat diperpanjang dengan persetujuan kedua belah pihak.

Pada tanggal 28 Desember 2016, Grup dan Telkom sepakat untuk menandatangani Perjanjian Pengakhiran terhadap Perjanjian Pengadaan Pekerjaan Jasa (Sewa) Sarana Pendukung CME Nasional berdasarkan peraturan yang dikeluarkan oleh Menteri Komunikasi dan Informasi Republik Indonesia Nomor 30 tahun 2014 tentang penataan pita frekuensi radio 800MHz untuk penyelenggaraan jaringan bergerak seluler, dimana Telkom wajib untuk melakukan migrasi frekuensi selambat-lambatnya pada tanggal 14 Desember 2015 sehingga Telkom menghentikan layanan Telkom Flexi pada tanggal 31 Mei 2015. Sejak tanggal tersebut, Telkom tidak lagi menerima jasa dan/atau layanan sewa CME/SITAC dari mitra-mitra Telkom dimana mitra-mitra tersebut tidak lagi memiliki kewajiban untuk menyediakan jasa tersebut. Secara resmi hal tersebut menghentikan layanan Perusahaan kepada Telkom. Atas penghentian tersebut, Telkom membayar kompensasi sebesar Rp300.000. Pada Januari 2017, Telkom telah melunasi seluruh piutangnya (Catatan 6).

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

On April 3, 2017, BTEL and the company signed the Cancellation Agreement of MCB. That Agreement clarified about the Company not recognize its right of MCB which has been issued. After the Cancellation Agreement of MCB was done, on the same month of April 2017, BTEL issued OWK Certificate in the name of the Company with balance of OWK that has been agree together on this Agreement.

2. PT Indosat Tbk (Indosat)

On a number of dates between 2009 and 2017, the Group and Indosat signed agreements, as amended several times, regarding lease of telecommunication equipments owned by the Group. This agreement is valid for 5 (five) years and can be extended with the consent of both parties.

3. BTS Tower Lease Agreement with PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk (Telkom)

In a number of dates between 2009 until 2016, the Group and Telkom signed the Procurement of Provider Service Work Agreement (Lease) of Support Facility CME National 2009, as amended several times. The agreement is valid for 10 (ten) years and can be extended with the consent of both parties.

On December 28, 2016, Group and Telkom agreed to signed Termination Agreement above Agreement Procurement Service (Rent) Supporting CME National. Based on regulation issued by the Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 year 2014 regarding the arrangement of radio frequency band of 800MHz for the mobile cellular network, obligated Telkom to migrate by December 14, 2015, so consequently Telkom stopped the Telkom Flexi service on May 31, 2015. Since that date, Telkom no longer receives the lease or maintenance services of CME/SITAC from its partners and its partners have had no obligation to provide such services. This termination formalizes the discontinuation of services to Telkom by the Company. Upon termination, Telkom paid compensation amounted to Rp300,000. As per January 2017, Telkom has paid all outstanding receivables (Note 6).

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

4. PT Telekomunikasi Selular (Telkomsel)

Pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2009 dan 2016, Grup dan Telkomsel menandatangani perjanjian sewa, sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali, mengenai sewa menara milik Grup. Perjanjian-perjanjian ini memiliki jangka waktu selama 10 (sepuluh) tahun dan dapat diperpanjang dengan persetujuan kedua belah pihak.

5. PT Smart Telecom (Smart)

Pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2009 dan 2013, Perusahaan dan Smart menandatangani perjanjian induk, sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali dalam bentuk amendemen, mengenai sewa menyewa fasilitas infrastruktur telekomunikasi. Perjanjian ini memiliki jangka waktu 10 (sepuluh) tahun terhitung sejak tanggal Berita Acara yang disepakati kedua belah pihak dan dapat diperpanjang dengan persetujuan kedua belah pihak.

6. PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia (HCPT)

Pada berbagai tanggal antara 2010 dan 2013, Perusahaan mengadakan perjanjian dengan HCPT, Perusahaan akan menyediakan lokasi dan fasilitas untuk kolokasi pengoperasian peralatan komunikasi HCPT. Perjanjian ini berlaku untuk 10-12 tahun dan dapat diperpanjang dengan persetujuan kedua belah pihak.

7. PT XL Axiata Tbk (XL)

Pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2009 dan 2014, Grup dan XL mengadakan perjanjian dalam rangka sewa menyewa infrastruktur telekomunikasi milik Grup. Jangka waktu dari perjanjian tersebut adalah 10 (sepuluh) tahun dan dapat diperpanjang dengan persetujuan kedua belah pihak.

Efektif pada tanggal 8 April 2014 (tanggal efektif merger), penggabungan usaha PT Axis Telekom Indonesia (dahulu PT Natrindo Telepon Seluler) (Axis) dan PT XL Axiata Tbk (XL) telah selesai dilakukan. Untuk itu pada tanggal efektif penggabungan usaha tersebut, XL mengambil alih semua hak, kepemilikan, dan kepentingan termasuk kewajiban-kewajiban perjanjian sehubungan dengan sites yang disewakan/digunakan oleh Axis (Perjanjian Axis).

Efektif sejak tanggal 1 April 2014, Perusahaan dan XL menyetujui untuk mengalihkan semua Perjanjian Axis (termasuk perjanjian sewa menara antara Perusahaan dengan PT Ericsson Indonesia dan PT Ericsson Indonesia dengan

4. PT Telekomunikasi Selular (Telkomsel)

On a number of dates between 2009 and 2016, the Group and Telkomsel signed lease agreement, as amended several times, regarding the leasing of the Group's BTS towers. These agreements are valid for 10 (ten) years and can be extended with the consent of both parties.

5. PT Smart Telecom (Smart)

On a number of dates between 2009 and 2013, the Company and Smart entered into master agreement, as amended several times, regarding lease of telecommunication infrastructure facilities. The agreement is valid for 10 (ten) years from the date of agreed Minutes (Berita Acara) by both parties and can be extended with the consent of both parties.

6. PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia (HCPT)

On a number of dates between 2010 and 2013, the Company entered into agreement with HCPT whereas the Company shall provide locations and facilities to HCPT for the operations of its communication equipments. The agreement is valid for 10-12 years and can be extended with the consent of both parties.

7. PT XL Axiata Tbk (XL)

On a number of dates between 2009 and 2014, the Group and XL entered into lease agreements of telecommunication infrastructure owned by the Group. Validity of the agreement is 10 (ten) years and can be extended with the consent of both parties.

Effective as of 8 April 2014 (the effective date of merger), the merger of PT Axis Telekom Indonesia (formerly known as PT Natrindo Telepon Seluler) (Axis) and XL has been completed, therefore upon the effective date of merger, XL take over all rights, title, and interest including obligations and liabilities under any ongoing agreements that Axis has entered in relation to the Company's sites that are leased/used by Axis (Axis Agreements).

Effective from April 1, 2014, the Company and XL have agreed to transfer the effectiveness of all Axis Agreements (including tower lease agreement between the Company and PT Ericsson Indonesia and between PT Ericsson

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Axis) sehubungan dengan *sites* yang disewa oleh Axis; dan efektif pada tanggal 1 April 2014, semua kewajiban-kewajiban terkait Perjanjian Axis sebelum tanggal efektif merger akan ditanggung dan dibayar oleh XL.

8. PT First Media Tbk (FM)/PT Internux

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Induk Sewa Menyewa Fasilitas Infrastruktur Telekomunikasi antara Perusahaan dan FM pada tanggal 12 Juli 2010, sebagaimana diubah dengan amandemen terakhir tanggal 1 Oktober 2012, FM sepakat untuk menyewa BTS dari Perusahaan dengan harga sewa sebagaimana disepakati. Jangka waktu Perjanjian adalah 8 (delapan) tahun sejak penandatanganan Berita Acara Sewa. Jangka waktu tersebut dapat diperpanjang dengan persetujuan kedua belah pihak. Berdasarkan adendum tanggal 1 Oktober 2013, disepakati PT Internux mengantikan FM sebagai penyewa.

9. PT Axis Telekom Indonesia (ATI)

Pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2009 dan 2010, Grup dan ATI mengadakan perjanjian sewa menara BTS milik Grup. Jangka waktu perjanjian adalah 10 (sepuluh) tahun dan dapat diperpanjang dengan persetujuan kedua belah pihak.

Pada tahun 2014 perjanjian ini sudah dialihkan ke PT XL Axiata Tbk

10. PT Sampoerna Telekomunikasi Indonesia (STI)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Sewa No. 022/PKS/EA-STI/XII/2011 tanggal 5 Desember 2011 antara Perusahaan dan STI, STI akan menyewa menara BTS milik Perusahaan dengan kompensasi sebagaimana disepakati. Jangka waktu perjanjian adalah 5 (lima) tahun sejak tanggal serah terima dan dapat diperpanjang untuk jangka waktu 5 (lima) tahun dengan persetujuan kedua belah pihak.

11. PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk

Pada berbagai tanggal di tahun 2007, entitas anak dan Mobile-8 menandatangani perjanjian sewa, sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah dalam bentuk amandemen, mengenai penyewaan infrastruktur tower. Jangka waktu perjanjian adalah 11 (sebelas) tahun.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Indonesia and Axis) with respect to certain sites previously leased by Axis; and effective as of April 1, 2014, all Axis outstanding liability under Axis Agreement before the effective date of merger shall be borne and paid by XL.

8. PT First Media Tbk (FM)/PT Internux

Based on Lease Agreement of Telecommunication Infrastructure Facility between the Company and FM dated July 12, 2010, as the latest amended on October 1, 2012, FM agreed to lease BTS towers from the Company in accordance with the agreed lease price. The term of the agreement is 8 (eight) years starting from the lease start date (Berita Acara Sewa) and can be extended with consent of both parties. Based on amendment on October 1, 2013, it's agreed that PT Internux replaced FM as a tenant.

9. PT Axis Telekom Indonesia (ATI)

On a number of dates between 2009 and 2010, the Group and ATI entered into lease agreement of BTS Towers owned by the Group. The agreement is valid for 10 (ten) years and can be extended with the consent of both parties.

In 2014, the agreement has been transferred to PT XL Axiata Tbk.

10. PT Sampoerna Telekomunikasi Indonesia (STI)

Based on lease agreement No. 022/PKS/EA-STI/XII/2011 made between the Company and STI dated December 5, 2011, STI agreed to lease BTS towers from the Company with compensation as agreed. The term of the agreement is 5 (five) years starting from the lease commencement date and can be extended for 5 (five) years with the consent of both parties.

11. PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk

On a number of dates in 2007, the subsidiary and Mobile-8 signed lease agreement, as amended several times, regarding lease of tower infrastructure. The agreement s valid for 11 (eleven) years.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

b. Perjanjian Penting Lainnya

1. Perjanjian Kerjasama Pembangunan Menara BTS dengan PT Sekawan Abadi Prima (SAP)

Pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2008 dan 2016, sebagaimana dilakukan amandemen terakhir pada 29 Januari 2017, Perusahaan dan SAP menandatangani Perjanjian Induk Kerjasama Pekerjaan Site Acquisition dan/ atau Pekerjaan Material Civil Mechanical Electrical untuk Penempatan Perangkat Telekomunikasi dimana Perusahaan menunjuk SAP, pihak berelasi, sebagai kontraktor Perusahaan. Perjanjian ini berlaku selama 1 tahun dan dapat diperpanjang dengan persetujuan kedua belah pihak.

2. Perjanjian Pengalihan Menara dengan PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia (HCPT)

Berdasarkan perjanjian tanggal 10 Januari 2013, Perusahaan mengadakan perjanjian pengalihan menara dengan HCPT untuk membeli sejumlah menara sampai dengan 300 menara yang berlaku efektif 31 Desember 2012. Sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2017, sebanyak 200 menara telah dialihkan.

3. Perjanjian Kerjasama Pekerjaan Jasa Pemeliharaan dan Manajemen Akses beserta Keamanan Lahan Infrastruktur Telekomunikasi dengan PT Indah Pratama Abadi (IPA)

Berdasarkan Amandemen Perjanjian Pemeliharaan tanggal 17 Februari 2017 antara Perusahaan dan IPA, Perusahaan menunjuk IPA untuk melakukan jasa pemeliharaan sesuai dengan syarat ketentuan dan harga yang diatur dalam Perjanjian.

4. Perjanjian Pembelian Aset dengan PT XL Axiata Tbk (XL)

Pada tanggal 30 September 2014, Perusahaan mengadakan perjanjian pembelian aset dengan XL sebanyak 3.500 menara dengan harga pembelian Rp5.600 dan Perusahaan setuju untuk menyewakan kembali menara telekomunikasi tersebut kepada XL sejak penutupan transaksi tanggal 23 Desember 2014.

b. Other Significant Agreements

1. BTS Tower Development Cooperation Agreement with PT Sekawan Abadi Prima (SAP)

On a number of dates between 2008 and 2016, as latest amended on January 29, 2017, the Company and SAP signed Master Agreement of Site Acquisition and/ or Material Civil Mechanical Electrical Work for Telecommunication Equipment Placement wherein the Company appointed SAP, a related party, as a contractor of the Company. This agreement is valid for 1 years and can be extended with the consent of both parties.

2. Tower Transfer Agreement with PT Hutchison 3 Indonesia (HCPT)

Based on agreement dated January 10, 2013, the Company entered into tower transfer agreement with HCPT to purchase certain towers up to 300 towers, which effective on December 31, 2012. Up to December 31, 2017, 200 towers has been transferred.

3. Cooperation Agreement of Telecommunication Infrastructure Work of Maintenance, Access Management and Security Services with PT Indah Pratama Abadi (IPA)

Based on Amendments Maintenance Agreement dated on February 17, 2017 between the Company and IPA, the Company has appointed IPA to perform maintenance services with term conditions, and certain prices as stipulated in the agreement.

4. Asset Purchase Agreement with PT XL Axiata Tbk (XL)

On September 30, 2014, the Company entered into asset purchase agreement with XL of 3,500 towers with purchase price of Rp5,600 and the Company agreed to lease back the towers to XL starting from the closing dated December 23, 2014.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

5. Perjanjian Kerjasama Pengadaan Jasa Pemeliharaan Infrastruktur Menara Telekomunikasi dengan PT Harapan Utama Prima (HUP)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Induk Kerjasama Pengadaan Jasa Pemeliharaan Infrastruktur Menara Telekomunikasi tanggal 29 September 2017. Perusahaan menunjuk HUP untuk melakukan jasa pemeliharaan infrastruktur menara telekomunikasi.

5. Cooperated Agreement on Infrastructure Maintenance Telecommunication Tower with PT Harapan Utama Prima

Based on Cooperated Agreement on Infrastructure Maintenance Telecommunication Tower with PT Harapan Utama Prima dated September 29, 2017. The company appoints HUP to maintain the service of telecommunication tower infrastructure.

33. Kombinasi Bisnis

33. Business Combination

Akuisisi PT Broadband Wahana Asia (BWA)

Pada tanggal 24 Juni 2016, Perusahaan dan PT Platinum Teknologi (PT) mengakuisisi 100% saham BWA dari pihak ketiga, dalam rangka perluasan usaha yang memiliki nilai strategis dan mendukung kegiatan usaha Perusahaan dan berlaku efektif sejak 1 Januari 2016.

Tabel berikut merangkum jumlah aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil-alih pada tanggal akuisisi BWA:

Aset Neto yang Diperoleh	Rp
Kas dan Setara kas	5,094
Aset Lain-lain Lancar	15,891
Aset Takberwujud	8,561
Aset Tetap	13,501
Aset Tidak Lancar Lainnya	1,647
Liabilitas Jangka Pendek Lainnya	(11,781)
Liabilitas Jangka Panjang Lainnya	(919)
Jumlah Aset Neto	31,994
 Porsi Kepemilikan yang Diperoleh	 100%
Porsi Kepemilikan atas Nilai Wajar Aset Neto	 31,994

Acquisition of PT Broadband Wahana Asia (BWA)

In June 24, 2016, the Company and PT Platinum Teknologi (PT) acquired 100% shares of BWA from a third party, in order business expansion which has strategic value and support the main business of the Company and effective on January 1, 2016.

The following table summarises the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities taken over at the acquisition date of BWA:

	Net Asset Acquired
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Cash and Cash Equivalents
Other Current Assets	Other Current Assets
Intangible Assets	Intangible Assets
Property and Equipment	Property and Equipment
Other Non-Current Assets	Other Non-Current Assets
Other Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities
Other Non-Current Liabilities	Other Non-Current Liabilities
Net Assets	Net Assets
 Portion Ownership Acquired	 Portion of Ownership of Fair Value of Net Assets

Keuntungan pembelian dengan diskon yang timbul dari akuisisi tersebut sebesar Rp31.744 dicatat sebagai bagian dari pendapatan (beban) lain-lain – bersih (Catatan 26).

Kepentingan nonpengendali diukur berdasarkan persentase kepemilikan pihak nonpengendali dengan nilai wajar aset bersih BWA.

Nilai wajar aset keuangan yang diperoleh termasuk piutang usaha dengan nilai wajar dan jumlah brutonya masing-masing sebesar Rp7.616.

Jumlah biaya terkait akuisisi tersebut adalah sebesar Rp1.465.

Gain from a bargain purchase from acquired subsidiary arose from this acquisition is Rp31,744 and recorded as part of other income (expense) – net (Note 26).

Non-controlling interest is measured based on percentage of non-controlling ownership with fair value of net asset of BWA.

Fair value of financial assets acquired includes trade receivables with fair value and its gross amounting to Rp7,616, respectively.

Total acquisition costs related to this acquisition is amounting to Rp1,465.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016, jumlah pendapatan usaha dan laba sebelum pajak penghasilan dari BWA yang dimasukkan dalam laporan laba rugi dan komprehensif lain konsolidasian masing-masing sebesar Rp27.574 dan Rp2.694.

34. Komitmen Pendapatan Sewa Operasi

Pada akhir periode pelaporan, estimasi jumlah pendapatan sewa minimum di masa depan yang dilakukan dengan sewa operasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Kurang dari satu tahun	1,806,895	1,806,606	Not later than one year
Lebih dari satu tahun dan kurang dari lima tahun	6,524,395	6,936,143	More than one year and not later than five years
Lebih dari lima tahun	1,048,911	1,717,204	Later than five years
Pendapatan Sewa Tahun Berjalan	1,908,487	1,821,446	Rental Income for the Year

35. Pengelolaan Permodalan

Tujuan Grup ketika mengelola modal adalah untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usaha Grup serta memaksimalkan manfaat bagi pemegang saham dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya.

Grup secara aktif dan rutin menelaah dan mengelola struktur permodalan untuk memastikan struktur modal dan hasil pengembalian ke pemegang saham yang optimal, dengan mempertimbangkan kebutuhan modal masa depan dan efisiensi modal Grup, profitabilitas masa sekarang dan yang akan datang, proyeksi arus kas operasi, proyeksi belanja modal dan proyeksi peluang investasi yang strategis. Dalam rangka mempertahankan atau menyesuaikan struktur modal, Grup dapat menyesuaikan jumlah dividen yang dibayarkan kepada para pemegang saham, mengeluarkan saham baru atau menjual aset untuk mengurangi utang.

Grup memonitor modal berdasarkan rasio pinjaman bersih terhadap ekuitas. Rasio dihitung dengan membagi pinjaman bersih dengan jumlah ekuitas yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk. Pinjaman bersih dihitung dengan mengurangkan jumlah pokok pinjaman sindikasi dan utang obligasi (bagian pinjaman dalam mata uang asing diukur menggunakan kurs lindung nilainya (Catatan 15 dan 16)) dengan kas dan setara kas serta kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

In December 31, 2016, total revenue and profit before income tax of BWA which incorporated to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income amounted to Rp27,574 and Rp2,694, respectively.

34. Operating Income Lease Commitment

At the end of the reporting period, the estimate of total future minimum lease income committed under operating leases are as follows:

35. Capital Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern whilst seeking to maximize benefits to shareholders and other stakeholders.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholder returns, taking into consideration the future capital requirements and capital efficiency of the Group, prevailing and projected profitability, projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditures and projected strategic investment opportunities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the Group's net debt to equity ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity attributable to owners of the parent. Net debt is calculated as total principal of syndicated loan and bond payable (the portion of foreign currency loan is valued using its hedging rate (Notes 15 and 16)) less cash and cash equivalents and restricted funds.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Rasio pinjaman bersih terhadap ekuitas pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Pokok Pinjaman Diukur dengan Kurs Lindung Nilai	7,578,172	7,754,515	Principal Loan Using with Hedging Rate
Dikurangi:			Less:
Kas dan Setara Kas	(280,149)	(184,996)	Cash and Cash Equivalent
Pinjaman Bersih	7,298,023	7,569,519	Net Borrowings
Jumlah Ekuitas Yang Dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk	4,093,410	4,683,063	Total Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company
Rasio Pinjaman Bersih terhadap Ekuitas	1.78	1.62	Net Debt to Equity

36. Transaksi Nonkas

Berikut aktivitas investasi dan pendanaan yang tidak mempengaruhi arus kas:

	2017 Rp	2016 Rp	
Kenaikan Nilai Wajar dari Akuisisi	12,085	7,913	Increasing Fair Value from Acquisition
Penambahan Properti Investasi yang berasal dari: Masih Terutang	24,264	68,671	Addition of Investment Property from: Remaining Payable
Penambahan Sewa Lahan Yang Masih Terutang	20,511	13,617	Remaining Payable on Additon of Land Lease

37. Peristiwa Setelah Periode Pelaporan

a. Pinjaman Bank

Pada bulan Februari 2018, Perusahaan menandatangani perjanjian Fasilitas Pinjaman yang diatur oleh BNP Paribas, Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte Ltd, ING Bank N.V., Singapore Branch, PT CIMB Niaga Tbk, Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore Branch, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation dan The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd (Arrangers) berupa fasilitas Term Loan USD sebesar USD297,000,000 dan BNP Paribas, Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte Ltd, PT CIMB Niaga Tbk, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, PT Bank Permata Tbk, PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd (Arrangers) berupa fasilitas Term Loan dan Revolving Loan IDR sebesar IDR3,850,000.

Fasilitas Pinjaman ini akan dipergunakan untuk melakukan refinancing atas seluruh kewajiban Perusahaan yang timbul berdasarkan Perjanjian Fasilitas yang ditandatangani tanggal 19 September 2016 sebesar USD225,000,000 yang diatur oleh Standard Chartered Bank, Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte. Ltd, PT. Bank CTBC Indonesia, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A, and ING Bank N.V (Arrangers) dan Fasilitas Term Loan IDR dan Revolving IDR masing-masing sebesar IDR1,050,000

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

The net debt to equity ratio as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

Principal	Loan Using with Hedging Rate
Deducted:	
Cash and Setara Kas	(184,996)
Pinjaman Bersih	7,569,519
Jumlah Ekuitas Yang Dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk	4,683,063
Rasio Pinjaman Bersih terhadap Ekuitas	1.62

36. Non-Cash Transactions

The followings are investing and financing activities not affecting cash flows:

37. Events After the Reporting Period

a. Bank Loan

On February 2018, the Company signed Loan Facilities Agreement amounted to USD297,000,000 arranged by BNP Paribas, Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte Ltd, ING Bank N.V., Singapore Branch, PT CIMB Niaga Tbk, Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore Branch, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation dan The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd (The Arrangers) and Loan Facility Agreement consists of Term Loan and Revolvin IDR Facility amounted to IDR3,850,000 arranged by BNP Paribas, Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte Ltd, PT CIMB Niaga Tbk, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, PT Bank Permata Tbk, PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd (the Arrangers).

These Loan Facilities will be used to refinance the Company Loan Facility signed on 19th September 2016 arranged Standard Chartered Bank, Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte. Ltd, PT. Bank CTBC Indonesia, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A, and ING Bank N.V (Arrangers) and IDR Term Loan Faciltiy and IDR Revolving Facility amounted at IDR1,050,000 and IDR580,000 respectively which arranged by PT. Bank BNP Paribas, The Hongkong And Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, PT. Indonesia Infrastructure

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

dan IDR580,000 yang diatur oleh PT. Bank BNP Paribas, The Hongkong And Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, PT. Indonesia Infrastructure Finance, PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur dan PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (Arrangers).

b. Pinjaman Intercompany

Pada tanggal 19 Mar 2018, telah disahkan Director Resolution pada Kharisma Agung Pte Ltd yang isinya menyetujui Kharisma Agung Pte Ltd untuk melakukan pelunasan pinjaman terhadap Pratama Agung Pte Ltd senilai USD137,014,518 yang terdiri dari pokok pinjaman sebesar US\$136,154,100 dan bunga pinjaman sebesar US\$860,418 sehubungan dengan *Intercompany Loan Agreement* antara Kharisma Agung Pte Ltd dan Pratama Agung Pte Ltd.

Pada tanggal 21 Mar 2018, telah disahkan Director Resolution pada Kharisma Agung Pte Ltd yang isinya menyetujui pemberian Pinjaman tanpa bunga kepada Pratama Agung Pte Ltd senilai US\$159,000,000 dengan jatuh tempo pembayaran 31 Desember 2018 untuk pembiayaan kebutuhan korporasi Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd., termasuk tapi tidak terbatas pada penggunaan untuk pembayaran utang dalam fasilitas pinjaman tertentu atau surat hutang.

Pada tanggal 26 Maret 2018 telah disahkan Director Resolution pada Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd. melalui Extraordinary General Meeting, yang isinya menyetujui penerbitan saham dan pendaftaran 13.500.000 lembar saham dengan nilai US\$1 per saham. Saham tersebut dialokasikan untuk PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

c. Pelunasan Obligasi Pratama Agung

Pada tanggal 20 Mar 2018, telah disahkan Director Resolution pada Pratama Agung Pte Ltd yang isinya menyetujui pelunasan Obligasi Pratama Agung Pte Ltd senilai US\$311,197,917 yang terdiri dari US\$ 300,000,000 of Bond Principal, US\$ 1,822,917 of Bond Interest dan US\$ 9,375,000 of Bond Call Premium ("Bond Redemption").

**38. Standar dan Interpretasi Telah Diterbitkan
Tapi Belum Diterapkan**

DSAK-IAI telah menerbitkan beberapa standar baru, amandemen dan penyesuaian standar baru, serta interpretasi standar, namun belum berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku 2017. Standar baru, amandemen dan penyesuaian standar berikut efektif untuk periode yang dimulai pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2018:

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Finance, PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur and PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (Arrangers)

b. Intercompany Loan

On 19th of March, 2018 the Resolution were passed at Kharisma Agung Pte Ltd ("Kharisma") and approval have been given for Kharisma to repay a loan totalling USD137,014,518 which consists of US\$136,154,100 of loan principal and US\$860,418 of loan interest to Pratama Agung Pte Ltd, with reference to the Intercompany Loan Agreement dated 24th February 2015 made between the Company and Pratama Agung Pte Ltd. (the "Repayment Transaction").

On 21th of March, 2018 the Resolution were passed at Kharisma Agung Pte Ltd ("Kharisma") and approval be given for Kharisma to extend loan to Pratama Agung Pte Ltd for a sum of US\$ 159,000,000 or to fund Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd. corporate purposes including, but not limited for repay the outstanding indebtedness under certain term loan facilities or notes. The Loan contemplated in the Transactions as mentioned above is interest free and repayable on 31 December 2018.

On 26th of March 2018, the Resolution was passed during Extraordinary General Meeting of Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd. to approve the subscription of 13,500,000 ordinary shares with US\$1 per share. The shares are allotted for PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk.

c. Bond Redemption Pratama Agung

On 20th of March 2018, the Resolution were passed at Pratama Agung Pte Ltd ("Pratama") and the approval have been given for the Pratama to perform Bond Redemption in the total amount of US\$ 311,197,917 which consist of US\$ 300,000,000 of Bond Principal, US\$ 1,822,917 of Bond Interest and US\$ 9,375,000 of Bond Call Premium ("Bond Redemption").

**38. Standard and Interpretations
Issued not Yet Adopted**

DSAK-IAI has issued the following new standards, amendments and adjustments of standards and interpretations, but not yet effective for the financial year 2017. The following are new standard, amendment and improvement of standards effective for period beginning on or after January 1, 2018:

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

- PSAK 16 (Amandemen 2015): "Aset Tetap"
- PSAK 69: "Agrikultur"
- PSAK 2 (Amandemen 2016): "Laporan Arus Kas"
- PSAK 46 (Amandemen 2016): "Pajak Penghasilan tentang Pengakuan Aset Pajak Pajak Tangguhan untuk Rugi yang Belum Direalisasi"
- PSAK 13 (Amandemen 2017): "Properti Investasi"
- PSAK 53 (Amandemen 2017): "Pembayaran Berbasis Saham"
- PSAK 15 (Penyesuaian 2017): "Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama"
- PSAK 67 (Penyesuaian 2017): "Pengungkapan Kepentingan dalam Entitas Lain".

Interpretasi atas standar berikut efektif untuk periode yang dimulai pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2019 dengan penerapan dini diperkenankan:

- ISAK 33: "Transaksi Valuta Asing dan Imbalan di Muka".

Standar baru dan amandemen standar berikut efektif untuk periode yang dimulai pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2020 dengan penerapan dini diperkenankan:

- PSAK 71: "Instrumen Keuangan"
- PSAK 72: "Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan"
- PSAK 73: "Sewa"
- PSAK 62 (Amandemen 2017): "Kontrak Asuransi".
- PSAK No. 15 (Penyesuaian 2017): "Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama"

Hingga tanggal laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini diotoriasi, Grup masih melakukan evaluasi atas dampak potensial dari penerapan standar baru dan amandemen standar tersebut.

39. Penyajian Kembali Laporan Keuangan

Sehubungan dengan penerapan ISAK baru yang berlaku efektif sejak 1 Januari 2017 dan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 34 tahun 2017 mengenai Pajak Penghasilan atas Penghasilan dari Persewaan Tanah dan atau Bangunan maka Perusahaan telah menyajikan kembali laporan keuangan konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016 dengan menerapkan ISAK 31 secara restrospektif.

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- *PSAK 16 (Amendment 2015): "Property, Plant and Equipment"*
- *PSAK 69: "Agriculture"*
- *PSAK 2 (Amendment 2016): "Statements of Cash Flows"*
- *PSAK 46 (Amendment 2016): "Income Tax regarding Deferred Tax Assets Recognition for Unrealised Loss"*
- *PSAK 13 (Amendment 2017): "Investment Property"*
- *PSAK 53 (Amendment 2017): "Share Based Payment"*
- *PSAK 15 (Improvement 2017): "Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures"*
- *PSAK 67 (Improvement 2017): "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities".*

The following is interpretation of standard effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption is permitted:

- *ISAK 33: "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration".*

The following are new standard and amendment to standards effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020 with early adoption is permitted:

- *PSAK 71: "Financial Instrument"*
- *PSAK 72: "Revenue from Contract with Customer"*
- *PSAK 73: "Lease"*
- *PSAK 62 (Amendment 2017): "Insurance Contract".*
- *PSAK No. 15 (Improvement 2017): "Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures"*

Until the date of the consolidated financial statements being authorized, the Group is still evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of new standards and amendments these standards.

39. Restatement of Financial Statements

Related with the adoption of the new PSAK effective from January 1, 2017, and The Government Regulation No. 34, 2017 about Rented Land and Building Income Tax, so the Company has restated its consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 by applying ISAK 31 retrospectively.

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

ISAK 31: Interpretasi atas Ruang Lingkup PSAK 13: Properti Investasi. ISAK ini memberikan interpretasi atas karakteristik bangunan yang digunakan sebagai bagian dari definisi Properti Investasi dalam PSAK 13: Properti Investasi. Bangunan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam definisi properti investasi mengacu pada struktur yang memiliki karakteristik fisik yang umumnya diasosiasikan dengan suatu bangunan yang mengacu pada adanya dinding, lantai dan atap yang melekat pada aset.

Berikut adalah beberapa akun laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian sebelum dan setelah disajikan kembali:

	Sebelum Penyajian Kembali/ Before Restated Rp	Penyajian Kembali/ Restatement Rp	Setelah Penyajian Kembali/ After Restated Rp	
Properti Investasi	9,667,972	(9,667,972)	--	<i>Investment Property</i>
Aset Tetap	550,270	9,667,972	10,218,242	<i>Property and Equipment</i>
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan	402,508	5,321	407,829	<i>Deferred Tax Liabilities</i>
Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain	59,257	762,855	822,112	<i>Other Comprehensive Income</i>
Saldo Laba	925,598	(768,176)	157,422	<i>Retained Earnings</i>

Berikut adalah beberapa akun laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebelum dan setelah disajikan kembali:

	Sebelum Penyajian Kembali/ Before Restated Rp	Penyajian Kembali/ Restatement Rp	Setelah Penyajian Kembali/ After Restated Rp	
Beban Pokok Pendapatan	358,468	90,205	448,673	<i>Cost of Revenues</i>
Penurunan Nilai Wajar Properti Investasi	(202,872)	202,872	--	<i>Decrease in Fair Value of Investment Property</i>
Penghasilan (Beban) Lain-lain	298,645	(964)	297,681	<i>Other Income (Expense)</i>
Beban Pajak Penghasilan	(172,221)	(36,375)	(208,596)	<i>Income Tax Expenses</i>
Kenaikan Bersih atas Revaluasi Menara dan Sarana Penunjang	--	(111,704)	(111,704)	<i>Net increment of Revaluation of Tower and Supporting Equipment</i>
Pajak Penghasilan atas Kenaikan Bersih Revaluasi Menara	--	28,571	28,571	<i>Income Tax of Changes in the Increment of Towers</i>

Beberapa akun pada laporan arus kas konsolidasian direklasifikasi untuk menyesuaikan dengan penyajian laporan kas konsolidasian:

	Sebelum Penyajian Kembali/ Before Restated Rp	Penyajian Kembali/ Restatement Rp	Setelah Penyajian Kembali/ After Restated Rp	
Penambahan Properti Investasi	(308,910)	308,910	--	<i>Addition Investment Property</i>
Aset Tetap-Pembelian	(77,611)	(308,910)	(386,521)	<i>Property and Equipment-Acquisition</i>

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

ISAK 31: Interpretation on the Scope of PSAK 13: Investment Property. This 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 refers to structures that have physical characteristics generally associated as a building with the walls, floors and roofs attached to the assets.

The following is certain account of consolidated statements of financial position before and after restatement:

The following is certain account of statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income before and after restatement:

	Sebelum Penyajian Kembali/ Before Restated Rp	Penyajian Kembali/ Restatement Rp	Setelah Penyajian Kembali/ After Restated Rp	
Beban Pokok Pendapatan	358,468	90,205	448,673	<i>Cost of Revenues</i>
Penurunan Nilai Wajar Properti Investasi	(202,872)	202,872	--	<i>Decrease in Fair Value of Investment Property</i>
Penghasilan (Beban) Lain-lain	298,645	(964)	297,681	<i>Other Income (Expense)</i>
Beban Pajak Penghasilan	(172,221)	(36,375)	(208,596)	<i>Income Tax Expenses</i>
Kenaikan Bersih atas Revaluasi Menara dan Sarana Penunjang	--	(111,704)	(111,704)	<i>Net increment of Revaluation of Tower and Supporting Equipment</i>
Pajak Penghasilan atas Kenaikan Bersih Revaluasi Menara	--	28,571	28,571	<i>Income Tax of Changes in the Increment of Towers</i>

Certain accounts in the consolidated statements of cash flows was reclassified to conform with the presentation of consolidated statements of cash flows:

	Sebelum Penyajian Kembali/ Before Restated Rp	Penyajian Kembali/ Restatement Rp	Setelah Penyajian Kembali/ After Restated Rp	
Penambahan Properti Investasi	(308,910)	308,910	--	<i>Addition Investment Property</i>
Aset Tetap-Pembelian	(77,611)	(308,910)	(386,521)	<i>Property and Equipment-Acquisition</i>

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
DAN ENTITAS ANAK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (Lanjutan)**
Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir
Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**
*For the Years Ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016*
(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. Informasi Tambahan

40. Supplementary Information

Informasi keuangan Perusahaan (entitas induk) terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2017, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan informasi penjelasan lainnya (secara kolektif disebut sebagai "Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk") yang disajikan sebagai informasi tambahan terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian, disajikan untuk tujuan analisis tambahan dan bukan merupakan bagian dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang diharuskan menurut Standar Akuntasi Keuangan di Indonesia. Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk merupakan tanggung jawab manajemen serta dihasilkan dari dan berkaitan secara langsung dengan catatan akuntansi dan catatan lainnya yang mendasarinya yang digunakan untuk menyusun laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

The accompanying financial information of the Company (parent entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes equity, and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and other explanatory information (collectively referred to as the "Parent Financial Information"), which is presented as a supplementary information to the consolidated financial statements, is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the consolidated financial statements under Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. The Parent Financial Information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements.

**41. Tanggung Jawab dan Penerbitan
Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian**

**41. Responsibility and Authorisation of
Consolidated Financial Statements**

Manajemen Perusahaan bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Laporan keuangan konsolidasian telah diotorisasi untuk terbit oleh Direksi pada tanggal 28 Maret 2018.

The management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements has been authorised for issuance by the Directors on March 28, 2018.

Lampiran I

Appendix I

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk

(Entitas Induk)

LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN

Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016

(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	31 Desember/ December 31, 2016 *)	1 Januari 2016/ 31 Desember 2015/ January 1, 2016/ December 31, 2015 *)	
	Rp	Rp	Rp	
ASET				ASSETS
ASET LANCAR				CURRENT ASSETS
Kas dan Bank	218,136	135,172	166,329	Cash and Cash in Bank
Piutang Usaha - Pihak Ketiga	668,283	876,541	245,786	Trade Receivables - Third Parties
Pendapatan yang Masih Harus Diterima	196,377	168,765	203,423	Accrued Income
Piutang Lain-lain - Pihak Ketiga	225,421	537,648	167,621	Other Receivables - Third Parties
Persediaan	1,191	1,728	10,463	Inventory
Pajak Dibayar di Muka	374,820	505,359	668,198	Prepaid Taxes
Uang Muka dan Biaya Dibayar di Muka	234,966	220,809	241,355	Advances and Prepaid Expenses
Jumlah Aset Lancar	<u>1,919,194</u>	<u>2,446,022</u>	<u>1,703,175</u>	Total Current Assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR				NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Beban Dibayar Diriuk -				Prepaid Expenses -
Setelah Dikurangi Bagian Lancar	775,596	569,941	501,595	Net of Current Portion
Investasi pada Entitas Anak	1,025,629	1,025,629	1,032,978	Investment in Subsidiaries
Aset Tetap	8,272,177	8,996,316	9,018,498	Property and Equipment
Aset Keuangan Tidak Lancar Lainnya	265,765	538,921	1,229,486	Other Non-Current Financial Assets
Aset Pajak Tangguhan	21	--	--	Deferred Tax Assets
Jumlah Aset Tidak Lancar	<u>10,339,188</u>	<u>11,130,807</u>	<u>11,782,557</u>	Total Non-Current Assets
JUMLAH ASET	<u>12,258,382</u>	<u>13,576,829</u>	<u>13,485,732</u>	TOTAL ASSETS
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK				CURRENT LIABILITIES
Utang Usaha				Trade Payables
Pihak Berelasi	9,569	17,227	342	Related Parties
Pihak Ketiga	12,549	25,487	14,082	Third Parties
Liabilitas Keuangan Jangka Pendek Lainnya	21	7,334	444	Other Current Financial Liabilities
Utang Pajak	8,544	17,896	24,557	Taxes Payable
Akrual	56,377	73,404	98,937	Accruals
Pendapatan Ditangguhkan	586,602	689,440	216,919	Deferred Income
Utang Sintikasi Jangka Pendek	--	100,000	--	Short-Term Syndicated Loan
Bagian Lancar atas Utang Sintikasi Jangka Panjang	--	--	304,180	Current Portion of Long-Term Syndicated Loan
Jumlah Liabilitas Jangka Pendek	<u>673,662</u>	<u>930,788</u>	<u>659,461</u>	Total Current Liabilities
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG				NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
Utang Sintikasi Jangka Panjang	3,649,029	3,846,124	3,754,404	Long-Term Syndicated Loans
Utang Pihak Berelasi Non-Usaha	4,078,054	4,038,406	4,141,411	Due to Related Party - Non-Trade
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan	--	311,440	213,700	Deferred Tax Liabilities
Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja Jangka Panjang	22,121	16,549	14,131	Long-Term Employment Benefit Liabilities
Jumlah Liabilitas Jangka Panjang	<u>7,749,204</u>	<u>8,212,519</u>	<u>8,123,646</u>	Total Non-Current Liabilities
JUMLAH LIABILITAS	<u>8,422,866</u>	<u>9,143,307</u>	<u>8,783,107</u>	TOTAL LIABILITIES
EKUITAS				EQUITY
Modal Saham - Nilai Nominal Rp100 per Saham				Share Capital - Rp100 Par Value per Share
- Modal Dasar - 2.000.000.000 Saham				- Authorized Capital - 2,000,000,000 Shares
- Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh -				- Issued and Paid-Up Capital -
1.137.579.698 Saham tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016	113,758	113,758	113,758	1,137,579,698 Shares as of December 31, 2017 and 2016
Tambahan Modal Disetor - Bersih	3,589,495	3,589,495	3,589,495	Additional Paid-in Capital - Net
Saldo Laba	132,263	730,269	999,372	Retained Earnings
Jumlah Ekuitas	<u>3,835,516</u>	<u>4,433,522</u>	<u>4,702,625</u>	Total Equity
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	<u>12,258,382</u>	<u>13,576,829</u>	<u>13,485,732</u>	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

*) Disajikan Kembali (Lampiran 5)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk

(Parent)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016

(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

*) Restated (Appendix 5)

Lampiran II

Appendix II

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk

(Entitas Induk)

LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN

PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN

Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir

Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016

(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk

(Parent)

**STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR
LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

For the Years Ended

December 31, 2017 and 2016

(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2017 Rp	2016 *) Rp	
PENDAPATAN	1,708,870	1,623,942	REVENUES
BEBAN POKOK PENDAPATAN			COST OF REVENUES
Penyusutan dan Amortisasi	235,113	248,571	Depreciation and Amortization
Beban Pokok Pendapatan Lainnya	81,246	86,257	Other Cost of Revenues
Jumlah	<u>316,359</u>	<u>334,828</u>	Total
LABA BRUTO	1,392,511	1,289,114	GROSS PROFIT
Beban Usaha			Operating Expenses
Penyusutan dan Amortisasi	(18,812)	(18,810)	Depreciation and Amortization
Beban Usaha Lainnya	<u>(114,589)</u>	<u>(115,458)</u>	Other Operating Expenses
Jumlah	<u>(133,401)</u>	<u>(134,268)</u>	Total
LABA USAHA	1,259,110	1,154,846	OPERATING PROFIT
Penghasilan Bunga	19,848	15,350	Interest Income
Beban Keuangan			Financial Charges
Beban Bunga	(496,371)	(468,057)	Interest Expense
Beban Keuangan Lainnya	(537,266)	(569,081)	Other Financial Charges
Penghasilan (Beban) Lain-lain - Bersih	<u>(76,652)</u>	<u>286,682</u>	Other Income (Expense) - Net
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK	168,669	419,740	PROFIT BEFORE TAX
Beban Pajak Penghasilan	<u>150,956</u>	<u>(154,675)</u>	Income Tax Expenses
LABA BERSIH TAHUN BERJALAN	319,625	265,065	NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN			OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Pos-pos yang Tidak Akan Direklasifikasi ke Laba Rugi			Items that Will Not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss
Pengukuran Kembali atas Program Imbalan Pasti	196	1,814	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan
Pajak Penghasilan atas Pengukuran Kembali atas Program Imbalan Pasti	(1,156)	(454)	Income Tax of Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan
Kenaikan Bersih Atas Revaluasi Menara	<u>(614,940)</u>	<u>(169,586)</u>	Net increase in Revaluation of Tower
Pos-pos yang Akan Direklasifikasi ke Laba Rugi			Items that May be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss
Bagian Efektif dari Kerugian Instrumen Lindung Nilai dalam rangka Lindung Nilai Arus Kas	<u>(301,730)</u>	<u>(365,943)</u>	Effective Portion of Loss on Hedging Instrument in order for Cash Flow Hedge
Jumlah Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain			Total Other Comprehensive Income
Tahun Berjalan Setelah Pajak	<u>(917,631)</u>	<u>(534,169)</u>	in the Year Net off Tax
JUMLAH LABA (RUGI) KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN	(598,005)	(269,104)	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR

*) Disajikan Kembali (Lampiran 5)

*) Restated (Appendix 5)

Lampiran III

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk

(Entitas Induk)

LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS

Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir

Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016

(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Appendix III

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk

(Parent)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Years Ended

December 31, 2017 and 2016

(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Catatan/ Notes	Modal Saham/ <i>Share Capital</i>	Tambahkan Modal Disetor - Bersih/ <i>Additional Paid-in Capital - Net</i>	Penghasilan Komprehensif Lainnya/ <i>Other Comprehensive Income</i>					Saldo Laba/ <i>Retained Earnings</i>			Jumlah Ekuitas/ <i>Total Equity</i>	
			Lindung Nilai Arus Kas/ <i>Other Comprehensive Income - Cash Flow Hedge</i>	Kenaikan Bersih Atas Revaluasi Menara/ <i>Net Increase in Revaluation of Tower</i>	Pengukuran Kembali atas Program Imbalan Pasti/ <i>Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	Yang Telah Ditetukan Penggunaanya/ <i>Appropriated</i>	Yang Belum Ditetukan Penggunaanya/ <i>Unappropriated</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>			
			Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp		
SALDO PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2015												
Dampak Penerapan ISAK 31			113,758	3,589,495	420,281	--	1,812	422,093	15,900	559,364	575,264	4,700,610
Dampak Perubahan Peraturan Pajak tahun 2017			--	--	--	651,227		651,227	--	--	--	651,227
SALDO PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2015						--	(1,090)	(1,090)	--	(648,122)	(648,122)	(649,212)
YANG DISAJIKAN KEMBALI *)			113,758	3,589,495	420,281	651,227	722	1,072,230	15,900	(88,758)	(72,858)	4,702,625
Perubahan Ekuitas pada Tahun 2016												
Reklasifikasi ke Surplus Revaluasi ke Saldo Laba			--	--	--	(2,579)	--	(2,579)	--	2,579	2,579	--
Cadangan Umum			--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000	(7,000)	--	--
Kenaikan Bersih Atas Revaluasi Menara			--	--	--	(169,585)	--	(169,585)	--	--	--	(169,585)
Jumlah Laba (Rugi) Komprehensif Tahun Berjalan			--	--	(365,943)	--	1,360	(364,583)	--	265,065	265,065	(99,518)
SALDO PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2016 *)			113,758	3,589,495	54,338	479,063	2,082	535,483	22,900	171,886	194,786	4,433,522
Perubahan Ekuitas pada Tahun 2017												
Reklasifikasi ke Surplus Revaluasi ke Saldo Laba			--	--	--	(20,344)	--	(20,344)	20,344	20,344	--	
Kenaikan Bersih Atas Revaluasi Menara			--	--	--	(614,940)	--	(614,940)	--	--	--	(614,940)
Jumlah Laba (Rugi) Komprehensif Tahun Berjalan			--	--	(301,730)	--	(960)	(302,690)	--	319,625	319,625	16,934
SALDO PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2017			113,758	3,589,495	(247,392)	(156,222)	1,122	(402,492)	22,900	511,855	534,755	3,835,516

*) Disajikan Kembali (Lampiran 5)

BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

Effect of ISAK No. 31

BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

*AS RESTATED **

Movements in Equity in 2016

Reclassification of Revaluation

reserve to Retained Earnings

General Reserves

Net increase in Revaluation of Tower

Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year

BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016 *

Movements in Equity in 2017

Proceeds from Exercise of

Warrant Serie I

Net increase in Revaluation of Tower

Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year

BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017

**) Restated (Appendix 5)*

Lampiran IV

Appendix IV

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk

(Entitas Induk)

LAPORAN ARUS KAS

Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir

Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016

(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk

(Parent)

STATEMENTS OF CASHFLOWS

For the Years Ended

December 31, 2017 and 2016

(In millions Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2017 Rp	2016 *) Rp	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS			
OPERASI			
Penerimaan Kas dari Pelanggan	2,063,492	1,468,207	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Pembayaran kepada Pemasok dan Lainnya	(43,902)	(5,434)	<i>Cash Received from Customers</i>
Pembayaran kepada Manajemen dan Karyawan	(81,992)	(90,596)	<i>Payment to Suppliers and Others</i>
Penerimaan Bunga	19,848	15,350	<i>Payments for Management and Employees</i>
Penerimaan Restitusi Pajak	60,619	26,774	<i>Interest Received</i>
Pembayaran Pajak Penghasilan	(22,767)	(21,392)	<i>Receipts from Tax Refund</i>
Kas Bersih Diperoleh dari Aktivitas Operasi	<u>1,995,299</u>	<u>1,392,909</u>	<i>Cash Paid For Income Tax</i>
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS			
INVESTASI			
Aset Tetap			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Pembelian	(222,060)	(279,221)	<i>Property and Equipment Acquisition</i>
Penjualan	--	58	<i>Sale</i>
Pengembalian Uang Muka Investasi Saham	--	20,000	<i>Refund of Advance Purchase of Shares</i>
Pengembalian Investasi pada Entitas Anak - Bersih	--	7,348	<i>Refund of Investment in Subsidiary - Net</i>
Pembayaran Sewa Lahan	(386,023)	(212,277)	<i>Payments for Ground Lease</i>
Penerimaan Dividen	41	--	<i>Proceeds of Dividend</i>
Uang Muka Konstruksi	(1,449)	(21,699)	<i>Advances for Construction</i>
Kas Bersih Digunakan untuk Aktivitas Investasi	<u>(609,491)</u>	<u>(485,791)</u>	<i>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</i>
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS			
PENDANAAN			
Transaksi Utang Sindikasi			CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan	--	4,147,050	<i>Syndicated Loan Transactions</i>
Pembayaran	(406,576)	(4,061,068)	<i>Proceeds</i>
Pembayaran Beban Keuangan	(913,417)	(1,016,143)	<i>Payments</i>
Penerimaan dari (Pembayaran ke) Entitas anak	17,287	(11,321)	<i>Payment of Financial Charges</i>
Kas Bersih Digunakan untuk Aktivitas Pendanaan	<u>(1,302,706)</u>	<u>(941,482)</u>	<i>Receipt from (Payment to) Subsidiaries</i>
KENAIKAN (PENURUNAN) BERSIH			
KAS DAN BANK	83,102	(34,364)	<i>Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities</i>
DAMPAK SELISIH KURS PADA KAS DAN BANK			
KAS DAN BANK	(138)	3,207	NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH IN BANK
KAS DAN BANK AWAL TAHUN	135,172	166,329	EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCE ON CASH AND CASH IN BANK
KAS DAN BANK AKHIR TAHUN	218,136	135,172	CASH AND CASH IN BANK AT BEGINNING OF YEARS

*) Direklasifikasi (lampiran 5)

*) Direklasifikasi (Appendix 5)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk**(Entitas Induk)****PENGUNGKAPAN LAINNYA**

Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir

Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016

(Dalam Rupiah Penuh)

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk**(Parent)****OTHER DISCLOSURES**

For the Years Ended

December 31, 2017 and 2016

(In Full Rupiah)

1. Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri**1. Separate Financial Statements**

Laporan posisi keuangan, laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas dan laporan arus kas Entitas Induk adalah laporan keuangan tersendiri yang merupakan informasi tambahan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Statements of financial position, profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company is a separate financial statements which represents additional information to the consolidated financial statements.

**2. Daftar Investasi pada Entitas Anak
Dengan Kepemilikan Langsung****2. Schedule of Investment in Subsidiaries
with Direct Ownership**

Entitas Anak/ Subsidiaries	Domisili/ Domicile	Percentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership
PT Sarana Inti Persada	Bandung	99.87%
PT Platinum Teknologi	Jakarta	99.99%
Pratama Agung Pte. Ltd.	Singapura	100%

3. Metode Pencatatan Investasi**3. Method of Investment Recording**

Investasi pada entitas anak dengan kepemilikan langsung sebagaimana disebutkan dalam laporan keuangan entitas induk dicatat menggunakan metode biaya perolehan.

Investment in subsidiaries with direct ownership as mentioned in the financial statements of parent entity is recorded using cost method.

4. Penyajian Kembali Laporan Keuangan**4. Restatement of Financial Statements**

Sehubungan dengan penerapan ISAK baru yang berlaku efektif sejak 1 Januari 2017 dan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 34 tahun 2017 mengenai Pajak Penghasilan atas Penghasilan dari Persewaan Tanah dan atau Bangunan maka Perusahaan telah menyajikan kembali laporan keuangan konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016 dengan menerapkan ISAK 31 secara restrospektif.

Related with the adoption of the new PSAK effective from January 1, 2017, and The Government Regulation No. 34, 2017 about Rented Land and Building Income Tax, so the Company has restated its consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 by applying ISAK No. 31 retrospectively.

ISAK 31: Interpretasi atas Ruang Lingkup PSAK 13: Properti Investasi. ISAK ini memberikan interpretasi atas karakteristik bangunan yang digunakan sebagai bagian dari definisi Properti Investasi dalam PSAK 13: Properti Investasi. Bangunan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam definisi properti investasi mengacu pada struktur yang memiliki karakteristik fisik yang umumnya diasosiasikan dengan suatu bangunan yang mengacu pada adanya dinding, lantai dan atap yang melekat pada aset.

ISAK 31: Interpretation on the Scope of PSAK 13: Investment Property. This 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 refers to structures that have physical characteristics generally associated as a building with the walls, floors and roofs attached to the assets.

PT SOLUSI TUNAS PRATAMA Tbk**(Entitas Induk)****PENGUNGKAPAN LAINNYA**

Untuk Tahun-tahun yang Berakhir

Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016

(Dalam Rupiah Penuh)

Berikut adalah beberapa akun laporan posisi keuangan sebelum dan setelah disajikan kembali:

	Sebelum Penyajian Kembali/ <i>Before Restatement</i>		Setelah Penyajian Kembali/ <i>After Restatement</i>		
	Penyajian Kembali/ <i>Restatement</i>	Rp	Penyajian Kembali/ <i>Restatement</i>	Rp	
Properti Investasi		8,934,774	(8,934,774)	--	Investment Property
Aset Tetap		61,542	8,934,774	8,996,316	Property and Equipment
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan		312,929	(1,489)	311,440	Deferred Tax Liability
Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain		57,510	477,973	535,483	Other Comprehensif Income
Saldo Laba		671,270	(476,484)	194,786	Retained Earnings

Berikut adalah beberapa akun laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebelum dan setelah disajikan kembali:

	Sebelum Penyajian Kembali/ <i>Before Restatement</i>		Setelah Penyajian Kembali/ <i>After Restatement</i>		
	Penyajian Kembali/ <i>Restatement</i>	Rp	Penyajian Kembali/ <i>Restatement</i>	Rp	
Beban Pokok Pendapatan		250,549	84,279	334,828	Cost of Revenues
Kenaikan (Penurunan) Nilai Wajar Properti Investasi	(312,218)		312,218	--	Increase (decrease) in Fair Value of Investment Property
Penghasilan (Beban) Lain-lain -	287,647		(965)	286,682	Other Income (Expenses)

Beberapa akun pada laporan arus kas konsolidasian direklasifikasi untuk menyesuaikan dengan penyajian laporan kas konsolidasian:

	Sebelum Penyajian Kembali/ <i>Before Restatement</i>		Setelah Penyajian Kembali/ <i>After Restatement</i>		
	Penyajian Kembali/ <i>Restatement</i>	Rp	Penyajian Kembali/ <i>Restatement</i>	Rp	
Penambahan Properti Investasi		(269,664)	269,664	--	Addition Investment Property
Aset Tetap-Pembelian		(9,557)	(269,664)	(279,221)	Property and Equipment-Acquisition

