Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero)
PT Pelabuhan Indonesia
(dahulu Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero)
PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II)
dan entitas anaknya/
(formerly Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero)
PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II)
and its subsidiaries

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian
tanggal 31 Maret 2022
dan untuk periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut/
Consolidated financial statements
as of March 31, 2022 for the year then ended
PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)  
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA DAN 
ENTITAS ANAKNYA  
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN  
TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022  
DAN UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG  
BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT  
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,  
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

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Other Comprehensive Income  
Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas Konsolidasian .......... 6 ........ Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity  
Laporan Arus Kas Konsolidasian ......................... 7 ........ Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows  
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***********************
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catatan/Notes</th>
<th>31 Maret 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASET</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kas dan setara kas</td>
<td>11,326,573,933</td>
<td>12,922,388,587</td>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investasi jangka pendek</td>
<td>7,843,737,120</td>
<td>5,718,529,973</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piutang usaha - neto</td>
<td>212,933,655</td>
<td>263,129,705</td>
<td>Trade receivables - net</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piutang lain-lain - neto</td>
<td>324,773,065</td>
<td>126,988,519</td>
<td>Other receivables - net</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uang muka dan beban dibayar di muka</td>
<td>710,629,136</td>
<td>258,677,724</td>
<td>Advances and prepaid expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pendapatan masih akan diterima</td>
<td>321,789,795</td>
<td>297,585,161</td>
<td>Accrued revenues</td>
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<td>Persediaan</td>
<td>218,814,837</td>
<td>33,383,321</td>
<td>Related parties</td>
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<td>Pejak dibayar di muka</td>
<td>1,478,184,658</td>
<td>1,080,535,298</td>
<td>Prepaid taxes</td>
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<td>Aset lancar lainnya</td>
<td>89,283,460</td>
<td>55,194,659</td>
<td>Other current assets</td>
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<td><strong>Jumlah aset lancar</strong></td>
<td>25,702,078,334</td>
<td>23,380,504,367</td>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
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<td><strong>ASET TIDAK LANCAR</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Investasi jangka panjang</td>
<td>4,139,743,723</td>
<td>3,751,638,877</td>
<td>Long-term investments</td>
</tr>
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<td>Properti investasi - neto</td>
<td>479,360,620</td>
<td>873,433,978</td>
<td>Investment properties - net</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aset tetap - neto</td>
<td>43,842,628,792</td>
<td>46,300,182,922</td>
<td>Fixed assets - net</td>
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<td>Aset kerjasama operasi - neto</td>
<td>406,531,852</td>
<td>408,013,146</td>
<td>Joint operation assets - net</td>
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<td>Aset hak-guna - neto</td>
<td>597,437,063</td>
<td>452,002,189</td>
<td>Right-of-use assets - net</td>
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<td>Aset pajak tangguhan</td>
<td>871,659,272</td>
<td>587,268,838</td>
<td>Deferred tax assets</td>
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<td>Aset lain-lain - neto</td>
<td>41,801,500,961</td>
<td>38,760,454,848</td>
<td>Intangible assets - net</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aset tidak lancar lainnya</td>
<td>1,433,256,159</td>
<td>1,715,485,335</td>
<td>Other non-current assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah aset tidak lancar</strong></td>
<td>93,572,118,442</td>
<td>92,848,480,133</td>
<td><strong>Total non-current assets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUMLAH ASET</strong></td>
<td>119,274,196,776</td>
<td>116,229,074,500</td>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.
PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)  
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA DAN 
ENTITAS ANAKNYA  
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN  
TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022  
DAN UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG  
BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT  
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,  
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31 Maret 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catatan /Notes</td>
<td>LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS</td>
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<td>LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK</td>
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<td>Pinjaman bank jangka pendek</td>
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<td>Utang usaha</td>
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<td>Pihak ketiga</td>
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<td>Pendapatan citerina di muka jangka pendek</td>
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<td>Utang pajak</td>
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<td>Beban akrual</td>
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<td>Bagian lancar atas liabilitas jangka panjang</td>
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<td>Liabilitas sewa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liabilitas jangka panjang - setelah dikurangi bagian lancar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utang bank</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liabilitas sewa</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utang obligasi</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>Utang lainnya keuangan non-bank</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendapatan citerina di muka jangka panjang</td>
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<td>Liabilitas pajak lpengguhan</td>
<td>2a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liabilitas jangka panjang lainnya</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumlah liabilitas jangka panjang</td>
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<tr>
<td>JUMLAH LIABILITAS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.
### PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA DAN
ENTITAS ANAKNYA

LAPORAN POSI SI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022

DAN UNTUK PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG
BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

#### Catatan / Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ (\text{March 31, 2022})</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ (\text{December 31, 2021})</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ekuitas yang diatribusikan</strong></td>
<td><strong>Equity attributable to</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kepada pemilik entitas</strong></td>
<td><strong>owners of the parent</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>induk</strong></td>
<td><strong>entity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal saham - nilai nominal</td>
<td>share capital - par value of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rp 1.000.000 (nilai penuh) per saham; berwenang</td>
<td>Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share; authorised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modal dasar 356.000.000 saham; diterbitkan dan dibayar penuh - 40.575.584 saham</td>
<td>capital 156,000,000 shares; issued and fully paid - 40.575.584 shares</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.575.584.000</td>
<td>8.475.067.000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Modal donasi</strong></td>
<td><strong>Donated capital</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.825.982</td>
<td>26.825.982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tambahan modal disetor</strong></td>
<td><strong>Additional paid-in capital</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(31.975.598.111)</td>
<td>(292.249.364)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Komponen ekuitas lainnya</strong></td>
<td><strong>Other equity components</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Retained earnings</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Saldo laba</strong></td>
<td><strong>Appropriated</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ditemukan penggunaannya</td>
<td><strong>Unappropriated</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>33.660.899.664</td>
<td>29.925.514.788</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belum ditemukan penggunaannya</td>
<td>4.434.509.230</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penghasilan komprehensif lainnya</td>
<td>(2.062.503.591)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1.916.414.509)</td>
<td>(2.062.503.591)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ekuitas yang dapat diatribusikan</strong></td>
<td><strong>Equity attributable to</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kepada pemilik entitas</strong></td>
<td><strong>owners of the parent</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>induk - neto</strong></td>
<td><strong>entity - net</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kepentingan nonpengendali</td>
<td><strong>Non-controlling interests</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.595.100.583</td>
<td>1.544.079.873</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ekuitas - neto</strong></td>
<td><strong>Equity - net</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.679.338.393</td>
<td>42.053.109.439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS</strong></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119.274.196.776</td>
<td>116.229.074.500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JAKARTA, APRIL 2022**
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA (PERSERO)

**Direktur Utama**
ANGGAWARDI

**Direktur Keuangan dan Manajemen Risiko**
MEGA SATRIA

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

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.
The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

### PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
**PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA**
**LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN**
**UNTUK PERIODE TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022**
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catatan/Notes</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pendapatan operasi</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7.128.268.151</td>
<td>6.655.672.836</td>
<td>Operating revenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendapatan konstruksi</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>913.540.215</td>
<td>226.731.066</td>
<td>Construction revenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban operasi</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>(5.557.245.966)</td>
<td>(4.729.685.798)</td>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban konstruksi</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>(913.540.215)</td>
<td>(226.731.066)</td>
<td>Construction expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendapatan (beban) operasi lainnya - net</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>(107.109.123)</td>
<td>(631.890.853)</td>
<td>Other operating income (expense) - net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LABA USAHA</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.463.913.063</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.294.096.185</strong></td>
<td><strong>INCOME FROM OPERATIONS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pendapatan keuangan</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>107.819.485</td>
<td>95.066.559</td>
<td>Finance income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban keuangan</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>(579.273.668)</td>
<td>(668.135.439)</td>
<td>Finance costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagian laba (rugi) entitas asosiasi</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25.073.210</td>
<td>88.155.206</td>
<td>Equity in income (loss) of associates</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LABA SEBELUM PAJAK FINAL DAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN BADAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.017.532.090</strong></td>
<td><strong>810.182.511</strong></td>
<td><strong>INCOME BEFORE FINAL TAX AND CORPORATE INCOME TAX</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban pajak final</td>
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<td>(101.991.147)</td>
<td>(96.305.334)</td>
<td>Final tax expense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LABA SEBELUM PAJAK PENGHASILAN BADAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>915.540.943</strong></td>
<td><strong>711.877.177</strong></td>
<td><strong>INCOME BEFORE CORPORATE INCOME TAX</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN BADAN</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>CORPORATE INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kini</td>
<td>(182.980.832)</td>
<td>(214.046.914)</td>
<td>Current</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangguhan</td>
<td>(62.963.732)</td>
<td>(40.031.896)</td>
<td>Deferred</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LABA PERIODE BERJALAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>660.596.379</strong></td>
<td><strong>457.798.367</strong></td>
<td><strong>INCOME FOR THE PERIOD</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAINNYA</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Items that will be reclassified into profit or loss</td>
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<td>Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan keuangan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Exchange differences due to financial statement translation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUMLAH LABA KOMPREHENSIF PERIODE BERJALAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>702.586.441</strong></td>
<td><strong>161.310.794</strong></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.
PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK PERIODE TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

Periode yang berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Maret/
Period Ended March 31,
Catatan/ Notes 2022 2021

Laba periode berjalan yang
dapat diatribusikan kepada:
Pemilik entitas induk 712.940.764 420.324.909
Kepentingan nonpengendali (43.344.406) 37.473.458

Laba periode berjalan
669.596.358 457.798.367

Jumlah laba komprehensif
periode berjalan yang dapat
diatribusikan kepada:
Pemilik entitas induk 745.930.846 123.837.336
Kepentingan nonpengendali (43.344.406) 37.473.458

Jumlah laba komprehensif
periode berjalan
702.586.440 161.310.794

Laba per saham dasar (nilai
penuh) 2v 16.502 54.017

JAKARTA, APRIL 2022
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA (PERSERO)

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian tertampir
merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan
keuangan konsolidasian ini secara keseluruhan.

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

5
### Laporan Keuangan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modul saham/Share capital</th>
<th>Modul donasi/Donated capital</th>
<th>Tambahan modal/Additional paid-in capital</th>
<th>Ekuitas Cadangan/Reserve Equity</th>
<th>Ditemukan penggusara/Approved</th>
<th>Belum ditemukan penggusara/Unapproved</th>
<th>Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan keuangan/Exchange differences due to financial statement translation</th>
<th>Pengukuran kembali program inisiatif pasti/Remeasurements of defined benefit plans</th>
<th>Perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets</th>
<th>Neto Net</th>
<th>Kepengurusan nonpengendali/Net non-controlling interests</th>
<th>Ekuitas – neto/Equity-net</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perubahan modal berasas penetapan nilai definitif</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32.100.516.121</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(679)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>32.100.515.242</td>
<td>32.100.515.242</td>
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<td>Saham preferen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saham minoritas</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laba (rugi) tahun berjalan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>712.940.784</td>
<td>(115.988.438)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(568.000.000)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(568.000.000)</td>
<td>712.940.784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembentukan Cadangan umum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.259.768.479</td>
<td>(5.259.768.479)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akuisisi entitas anak dan setoran modal dan kepentingan non-pengendali</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(33.312.976.996)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(33.312.976.996)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selisih kurs/Reclassification</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laporan Keuangan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendapatan komprehensif lainnya</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.378.913</td>
<td>50.442.628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laba (rugi) tahun berjalan October to December</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>676.401.629</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.292.133.734</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.668.525.583</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.668.525.583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reklasifikasi Ekuitas</td>
<td>32.100.517.000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(32.100.516.121)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>(4.344.406)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penyesuaian ekuitas</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>415.701.832</td>
<td>(695.533.475)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(434.833.544)</td>
<td>491.984.085</td>
<td>(2.461.469)</td>
<td>(137.732.541)</td>
<td>54.355.116</td>
<td>(43.307.426)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penyesuaian saldo laba dan hukthumbs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.461.122</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.461.122</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.461.122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.
### PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)

**PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA**
**AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**
**FOR PERIOD MARCH 31, 2022**
*(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah, Unless Otherwise Stated)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI</th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/</th>
<th>31 Maret 2021/</th>
<th>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penerimaan kas dari pelanggan</td>
<td>7,373,301,685</td>
<td>7,178,965,779</td>
<td>Cash receipts from customers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembayaran kepada kontraktor, pemasok dan</td>
<td>(2,738,507,354)</td>
<td>(2,474,076,060)</td>
<td>Payment to contractors, suppliers and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembayaran kepada karyawan</td>
<td>(1,624,929,767)</td>
<td>(851,393,650)</td>
<td>Payment to employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembayaran pajak penghasilan</td>
<td>(917,674,901)</td>
<td>(641,163,723)</td>
<td>Payment of income taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penghasilan bunga</td>
<td>50,026,759</td>
<td>59,774,388</td>
<td>Interest received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembayaran beban bunga dan keuangan lainnya</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Payment of interest and other financial charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penerimaan lainnya dari aktivitas operasi</td>
<td>277,389,009</td>
<td>109,013,016</td>
<td>Other receipt from operating activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembayaran lainnya dari aktivitas operasi</td>
<td>(604,417,535)</td>
<td>(217,839,632)</td>
<td>Other payment from operating activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kas Neto Diperoleh dari Aktivitas Operasi</strong></td>
<td>1,815,187,896</td>
<td>3,163,280,118</td>
<td>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI</th>
<th>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penerimaan dividend</td>
<td>1,333,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laba penjualan asset tetap</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peralihan asset tetap, properti Investasi, dan aset tak berwujud</td>
<td>(863,343,039)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penerimaan (penempatan) investasi jangka pendek</td>
<td>(2,098,154,735)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penerimaan sewa di muka</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penempatan investasi Saham</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penerimaan lainnya dari investasi investasi</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembayaran lainnya dari investasi investasi</td>
<td>(49,800,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kas Neto Digunakan untuk Aktivitas Investasi</strong></td>
<td>(3,009,964,441)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN</th>
<th>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penerimaan (pembayaran) pinjaman bank dan lembaga keuangan lainnya</td>
<td>(401,040,975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembayaran liabilitas sewa</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembayaran beban bunga</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembayaran dividend</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penerimaan lainnya dari pendanaan pendanaan</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lainnya</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kas Neto Digunakan untuk Aktivitas</strong></td>
<td>(401,040,975)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Dampak perubahan selisih kurs terhadap kas | 2,666 | 107,429,354 | Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and other entities |
| Entitas anak yang tidak dikonsolidasi | - | - | Unconsolidated subsidiaries |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PENURUNAN NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS</th>
<th>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1,595,814,654)</td>
<td>1,015,394,642</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| KAS DAN SETARA KAS AWAL PERIODE | 12,922,388,587 | 11,418,050,861 | CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| KAS DAN SETARA KAS AKHIR PERIODE | 11,326,573,933 | 12,433,445,503 | CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END |

---

**NOTES:**

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.
PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) 
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA 
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA 
INFORMASI TAMBAHAN TERSENDIRI 
ENTITAS INDUK 
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN 
KONSOLIDASIAN 
TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022 
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah, 
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

1. UMUM 
   a. Pendirian Perusahaan


Berdasarkan Akta No. 09 tanggal 21 Agustus 2019, Pemerintah Negara Republik Indonesia yang dalam hal ini diwakili oleh Menteri BUMN melakukan perubahan jenis saham yang semula tanpa seri menjadi terdiri dari saham Seri A Dwiwarna dan saham Seri B.

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) 
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA 
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES 
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OF 
ENTITAS INDUK 
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL 
POSITION 
AS OF MARCH 31, 2022 
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah, 
Unless Otherwise Stated)

1. GENERAL 
   a. Establishment of the Company

Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (formerly “Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II” or “Pelindo II”) (“the Company” or “PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero)”) was initially established as Perusahaan Umum (“Perum”) Pelabuhan II based on Government Regulation No. 15 of 1983 as amended by Government Regulation No. 5 of 1985. Perum Pelabuhan II was a State-Owned Enterprise (“SOE”) under the supervision of the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia.

Based on Government Regulation No. 57 Year 1991, the legal entity of Perum Pelabuhan II was changed into a State Owned Company (Persero). As result of such government regulation, PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II (Persero) was established based on Notarial Deed No. 3 of Imas Fatimah, S.H., dated December 1, 1992. The Deed of Establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision No. C2-4754-HT.01.01. TH.93 dated June 17, 1993. Since the establishment of the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprise (“MOSOE”) in 1998, the Company has been under the supervision of MOSOE. The Company’s Articles of Association have been amended several times, most recently by the Company’s General Meeting of Shareholders Decision Statement notarized by Notarial Deed No. 07 of Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn., dated October 1, 2021 regarding approval on changes in the Company’s name, Articles of Association and logo. This amendment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through its letter No. AHU-0053936.AH.01.02 dated October 1, 2021.

Based on the Notarial Deed No. 09 dated August 21, 2019, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia which in this case represented by the Minister of SOEs to changes the type of shares which originally without series, changed to be consisted of Series A Dwiwarna shares and Series B shares.
PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)  
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OF  
PARENT ONLY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL  
POSITION  
AS OF MARCH 31, 2022  
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,  
Unless Otherwise Stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment of the Company (continued)

The Company’s purposes and objectives are managing and operating port services and optimizing resource utilization owned by the Company to produce competitive and high quality goods and/or services to gain profits in order to increase the Company’s value by applying the limited liability company principles.

Other than the above-mentioned scope of activities, the Company may establish and manage other businesses related to port business.

Currently, the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to hereafter as “the Group”) are involved in several businesses consisting of port services, logistic, information technology services, dredging services, training services and others.

The Company’s head office is located at Jl. Pasoso No. 1, Tanjung Priok, Jakarta 14310, Indonesia.

The Company’s parent and ultimate parent is the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

On October 1, 2021, Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia I (“Pelindo I”), Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (“Pelindo III”) and Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (“Pelindo IV”) merged to the Company (formerly Pelindo II), with the Company (formerly Pelindo II) as the surviving entity.
PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA INFORMASI TAMANAH TERSENDIRI ENTITAS INDUK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022 (Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Sehubungan dengan penggabungan tersebut di atas, Perusahaan mengelola 4 (empat) Regional yang terdiri dari:

Regional 1

Untuk menjalankan kegiatan operasinya, Regional 1 memiliki 15 (lima belas) pelabuhan cabang dan 11 (sebelas) pelabuhan perwakilan, Wilayah kerja cabang-cabang operasional pelabuhan adalah sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabang Kelas Utama</th>
<th>Belawan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas I</td>
<td>Dumai dan/and Terminal Petikemas Belawan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas II-A</td>
<td>Pekanbaru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas II-B</td>
<td>Tanjungpinang, Tanjung Balai Karimun, dan/and Kuala Tanjung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas III</td>
<td>Batam, Sei Pakning, dan/and Sibolga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas IV</td>
<td>Malahayati, Lhokseumawe, dan/and Tanjung Balai Asahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas V</td>
<td>Tembilahan dan/and Gunung Sitoli</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regional 2

Regional 2 mengelola 12 (dua belas) Cabang Pelabuhan yang terdiri dari:

| Cabang Pelabuhan Utama | Tanjung Priok, Banten dan/and Panjang |
| Cabang Pelabuhan Madya | Teluk Bayur, Pontianak, Palembang, Bengkulu, Jambi dan/and Cirebon |
| Cabang Pelabuhan Pratama | Pangkal Balam, Sunda Kelapa dan/and Tanjung Pandan |

Regional 3

Regional 3 mengelola 4 (empat) kantor regional yang meliputi 29 (dua puluh sembilan) Terminal Pelabuhan (Cabang) yang terdiri dari:

Regional 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Cabang/Branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas Utama</td>
<td>Tanjung Perak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas I</td>
<td>Tanjung Emas, Terminal Petikemas Semarang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas II</td>
<td>Gresik, Tanjung Intan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas III</td>
<td>Tanjung Wangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas IV</td>
<td>Tanjung Tembaga, Tegal dan/and Kaliangket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bali Nusra</td>
<td>Benoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas II</td>
<td>Tenau Kupang, Lembar dan/and Labuan Bajo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas III</td>
<td>Bima, Celukan Bawang, Maumere, Badas, Waingapu, Kalabahi, dan/and Ende Ippi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas IV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment of the Company (continued)

In relation to the merger as mentioned above, the Company manages 4 (four) Regions as follows:

Region 1

In providing its services, Region 1 has 15 (fifteen) port branches and 11 (eleven) representative branches. Work areas of operational branches of port are as follows:
1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment of the Company (continued)

Region 3
Region 3 manages 4 (four) regional offices which includes 29 (twenty nine) Port Terminals (Branches) as follows: (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Cabang/Branch</th>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kalimantan Cabang Kelas I Banjarmasin</td>
<td>Class I Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalimantan Cabang Kelas II Bagendang</td>
<td>Class II Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalimantan Cabang Kelas III Saptit, Kotabaru, Batulicin, dan Mekar Putih</td>
<td>Class III Branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalimantan Cabang Kelas IV Pulang Pisau, Kumai dan Bumiharjo</td>
<td>Class IV Branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 4</td>
<td>Region 4 manages 31 (thirty one) branches as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas Utama Makassar dan Terminal Petikemas Makassar/ Makassar and Makassar Container Terminal</td>
<td>Main Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas Madya Terminal Petikemas Makassar New Port/ Makassar New Port Container Terminal</td>
<td>Middle Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas Satu Balikpapan, Samarinda, Bitung, Ambon, Sorong, Jayapura, dan Terminal Petikemas Bitung/and Bitung Container Terminal</td>
<td>First Class Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas Dua Tarakan, Ternate, Pantoloan, Kendari dan/and Bontang</td>
<td>Second Class Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas Tiga Manokwari, Biak, Nunukan, Tanjung Redep, Parepare dan/and Merauke</td>
<td>Third Class Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabang Kelas Empat Unit Pelayanan Kepelabuhanan Gorontalo, Tolitoli, Fakfak dan/and Manado</td>
<td>Fourth Class Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Business Unit Marine Service, Properti Non Kepelabuhanan, Intan Curah Perkasa, Intan Pesona Pariwisata, dan Terminal Petikemas Indonesia Timur/and Eastern Indonesia Container Terminal</td>
<td>Strategic Business Unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **GENERAL (continued)**

   a. **Establishment of the Company (continued)**

      The following are significant port regulations and permits in relation to port operations:


      b. Government Regulation No. 61 Tahun 2009 regarding Port dated October 20, 2009, as amended by Government Regulation No. 64 Year 2015.


      d. Government Regulation No. 15 Tahun 2016 regarding Type and Tariff on Non-Tax Revenues types that apply to the Ministry of Transportation.

      e. Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. 72 Tahun 2017 on Types, Structures, Classes, and Mechanisms for Determining Port Services Rates as amended by the Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. 121 Tahun 2018.

      f. Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. 15 Tahun 2015 on Concessions and Other Forms of Cooperation between the Government and Business Entity Ports Sector as amended by the Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. 166 Tahun 2015.

      g. Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. 57 Tahun 2020 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. 51 Tahun 2015 concerning the Operation of Seaports.

      h. Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. 77 Tahun 2016 on Implementation Guidelines Type and Tariff for Non Tax Revenue that apply At the Directorate General of Sea Transportation.
1. GENERAL (continued)

   a. Establishment of the Company (continued)

   The following are significant port regulations and permits in relation to port operations:

   i. Decree of the Minister of Transportation of Republic Indonesia No.KP 133 Tahun 2011 dated March 2, 2011 regarding issuance of business permit to PT Pelabuhan Indonesia I (Persero) as a BUP.

   j. Decision of Minister of Transportation No. KP 936 Tahun 2012 regarding the Granting of Operation Permit to PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II (Persero) as Port Operation Entity.

   k. Decision of Minister of Transportation No. KP 1121 Tahun 2012 regarding Granting of Permit to PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) to Conduct Pilotage Service on Sea Port and Certain Special Terminal.

   l. Decision of Minister of Transportation No. 10/1/30-Pelabuhan/PMDN/2018 regarding the Granting of Operation Permit to PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) as Port Operation Entity ("BUP").

   m. Decree of Minister of Transportation No. KP 603 Tahun 2012 regarding Granting of Permit to PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) to Conduct Pilotage Service on Sea Port and Certain Special Terminal.

   n. Decision of Minister of Transportation No. KP 27 Tahun 2011 regarding the Granting of Operation Permit to PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (Persero) as Port Operation Entity.

   o. Decision of Minister of Transportation No. KP 730 Tahun 2012 regarding Granting of Permit to PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (Persero) to Conduct Pilotage Service on Sea Port and Certain Special Terminal.
1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment of the Company (continued)

The following are significant port regulations and permits in relation to port operations: (continued)

p. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia c.q OSS Organizing Management Institution based on the provisions of Article 24 paragraph 1 of government regulation number 24 year 2018 concerning electronic integrated business licensing services (“NIB”) to PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II (Persero) which are set on 25 September 2018.

q. Concession agreement.

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company has subsidiaries, associates and joint operation with effective percentage of ownership as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nama Perusahaan/ Company name</th>
<th>Tempat kedudukan/ Domicile</th>
<th>Kegiatan usaha/ Nature of business activities</th>
<th>Tahun pendirian/ Year of establishment</th>
<th>Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership</th>
<th>Total Aset sebelum eliminasi/ Total Assets before elimination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Multi Terminal (“SPMT”)</td>
<td>Medan</td>
<td>Pelayanan jasa terminal non-petikemas/ Non-container terminal services</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>99,95%</td>
<td>173.826.000/ 149.135.356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Solusi Logistik (“SPSL”)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jasa Logistik/ Logistics Services</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>99,99%</td>
<td>7.393.955.601/ 83.154.426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Jasa Maritime (“SPJ”)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Penyelenggaraan dan Pengusahaan Jasa Maritim Provision and Operation of Marine Services</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>99,99%</td>
<td>133.938.695/ 150.288.574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Jasa Maritime (“SPJM”)</td>
<td>Makassar</td>
<td>Penyelenggaraan dan Pengusahaan Jasa Maritim Provision and Operation of Marine Services</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>99,99%</td>
<td>144.855.000/ 125.153.051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nama Perusahaan/ Company name</td>
<td>Tempat kedudukan/ Domicile</td>
<td>Kegiatan usaha/ Nature of business activities</td>
<td>Tahun pendirian/ Year of establishment</td>
<td>Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership</td>
<td>Total Aset sebelum eliminasi/ Total Assets before elimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Husada Cipta Medan (“PHCM”)</td>
<td>Medan</td>
<td>Layanan Jasa Kesehatan/ Health Care Services</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>99,69%</td>
<td>74.386.950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Electronic Data Interchange Indonesia (“EDII”)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Sistem Informasi/ Information System</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>51,00%</td>
<td>70.583.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelabuhan Indonesia Investama (“PPI”)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Investasi pasar modal dan Konsultan bisnis/ Investment in stock exchange and business consultant</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>99,00%</td>
<td>1.035.810.989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Integrasi Logistik Cipta Solusi (“ILCS”)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Sistem Informasi/ Information System</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>99,00%</td>
<td>163.124.440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pendidikan Maritim dan Logistik Indonesia (“PMLF”)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jasa Pelatihan dan Pendidikan Maritim dan Logistik / Maritime and Logistic training and education services</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>99,00%</td>
<td>94.779.865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Daya Sejahtera (“PDS”)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Layanan Penyedia Jasa Tenaga Kerja/ Human Resource Services</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>90,00%</td>
<td>210.624.803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Multi Terminal (“PMT”)</td>
<td>Medan</td>
<td>Terminal Petikemas/ Container Terminal</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>55,00%</td>
<td>3.748.320.152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kepemilikan tidak Langsung/Indirect Ownership**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimiliki melalui/Owned through SPMT</th>
<th>Nama Perusahaan/ Company name</th>
<th>Tempat kedudukan/ Domicile</th>
<th>Kegiatan usaha/ Nature of business activities</th>
<th>Tahun pendirian/ Year of establishment</th>
<th>Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership</th>
<th>Total Aset sebelum eliminasi/ Total Assets before elimination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok (“FTP”)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Terminal Petikemas dan Konvensional/ Container and multicargo Terminal</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>99,00%</td>
<td>1.421.372.952</td>
<td>1.275.310.698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Indonesia Kendaraan Terminal Tbk (“IKT”)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Terminal Kendaraan/ Car Terminal</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>71,28%</td>
<td>2.019.046.953</td>
<td>1.960.929.214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 1. GENERAL (continued)

### b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company has subsidiaries, associates and joint operation with effective percentage of ownership as follows: (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Company</th>
<th>Place of Residence</th>
<th>Nature of Business Activities</th>
<th>Year Established</th>
<th>Effective Percentage of Ownership</th>
<th>Total Assets before Elimination</th>
<th>Dimiliki melalui/SPTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Pengembangan Kawasan (&quot;PPK&quot;)</td>
<td>Medan</td>
<td>Pengembangan Kawasan/Region Developer</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>90.00%</td>
<td>900,470,956</td>
<td>Owned through SPSL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Indonesia Logistik (&quot;PIL&quot;)</td>
<td>Medan</td>
<td>Jasa Logistik/Logistic Services</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>99.67%</td>
<td>295,906,785</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Multi Terminal Indonesia (&quot;MTI&quot;)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jasa Logistik/Logistic Services</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>99.00%</td>
<td>896,253,377</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Logistik Indonesia (&quot;PLI&quot;)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jasa Logistik/Logistic Services</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>99.99%</td>
<td>82,768,721</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Menara Maritim Indonesia (&quot;MMI&quot;)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jasa pengelola properti / Building management service</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>99.97%</td>
<td>1,032,043,878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Akses Pelabuhan Indonesia (&quot;API&quot;)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Penyertaan Saham pada proyek Jalan Tol/Investment in Toll and access Road Project</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>99.68%</td>
<td>3,959,753,961</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Nusantara Terminal Services (&quot;NTS&quot;)</td>
<td>Makassar</td>
<td>Bongkar Muat/Loading Unloading</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>99.16%</td>
<td>54,797,943</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Terminal Petikemas (&quot;PTPI&quot;)</td>
<td>Medan</td>
<td>Layanan Terminal Petikemas/Container Port Services</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>70.00%</td>
<td>3,119,866,445</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT IPC Terminal Petikemas (&quot;IPCTPK&quot;)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Terminal Petikemas dan Konvensional/Container and Multipurpose Terminal</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>99.00%</td>
<td>1,455,931,970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Terminal Teluk Lamong (&quot;TTL&quot;)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Layanan Terminal Petikemas dan Curah Kering/Container Port Services and Dry Bulk</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>99.50%</td>
<td>808,953,603</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1. GENERAL (continued)

#### b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company has subsidiaries, associates and joint operation with effective percentage of ownership as follows: (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Company</th>
<th>Place of Business</th>
<th>Nature of Business</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
<th>Effective Percentage of Ownership</th>
<th>Total Assets Before Elimination (Maret 2022)</th>
<th>Total Assets Before Elimination (Desember 2021)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Terminal Petikemas Surabaya (“TPS”)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Layanan Terminal Petikemas/ Container Port Services</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>99.50%</td>
<td>2,651,089,926</td>
<td>2,651,990,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Berlian Jasa Terminal Indonesia (“BJT”)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Layanan Terminal Petikemas/ Container Port Services</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>96.84%</td>
<td>4,501,427,418</td>
<td>4,310,583,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Kalim Kariangau Terminal (“KKT”)</td>
<td>Balikpapan</td>
<td>Layanan Terminal Petikemas/ Container Port Services</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
<td>178,756,194</td>
<td>160,170,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Jasa Peralatan Pelabuhan Indonesia (“JPPI”)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jasa Peralatan Pelabuhan/ Port Equipment Services</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>99.00%</td>
<td>264,233,735</td>
<td>225,749,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Jasa Armada Indonesia Tbk (“JAI”)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Penyedia Jasa Transportasi Laut/ Ship Transportation Services Provider</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>76.89%</td>
<td>1,508,666,325</td>
<td>1,449,715,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Energi Pelabuhan Indonesia (“EPI”)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Penyedia Energi Listrik dan Air Bersih/Electricity Provider and Treated Water</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>55.00%</td>
<td>199,020,123</td>
<td>191,234,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pengurukan Indonesia (“Rukindo”)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Pengerukan Alur/Dredging</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>99.91%</td>
<td>406,077,135</td>
<td>430,624,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Equiport Inti Indonesia (“EIIF”)</td>
<td>Makassar</td>
<td>Jasa Pemeliharaan/ Maintenance Services</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>99.29%</td>
<td>107,085,495</td>
<td>115,512,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Marine Services Indonesia (“PMS”)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Pelayanan Jasa Perkapalan/ Shipping Services</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>98.23%</td>
<td>1,944,168,323</td>
<td>1,670,790,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Tanjung Emas Daya Sepitatera (“TEDS”)</td>
<td>Semarang</td>
<td>Kegiatan Tally/Tally Activities</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>99.00%</td>
<td>21,421,497</td>
<td>20,843,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Multi Peralatan (“PMP”)</td>
<td>Medan</td>
<td>Jasa Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan/ Equipment Maintenance and Repair Services</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>99.00%</td>
<td>61,339,502</td>
<td>67,512,708</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1. GENERAL (continued)

#### b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

As of March 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, the Company has subsidiaries, associates and joint operation with effective percentage of ownership as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Subsidiary / Associate</th>
<th>Place of Business</th>
<th>Nature of Business Activities</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
<th>Percentage of Ownership</th>
<th>Total Assets Before Elimination March 31, 2022 (in Thousands of Rupiah)</th>
<th>Total Assets Before Elimination December 31, 2021 (in Thousands of Rupiah)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Cibitung Tanjung Priok Port Tollways (&quot;CTP&quot;)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Operasi Jalan Tol / Toll Road Operation</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>12,082,156,391</td>
<td>10,807,877,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Intan Sejahtera Utama (&quot;ISU&quot;)</td>
<td>Makassar</td>
<td>Penyediaan Jasa Ketangkaran / Employment Services Provider</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>99.60%</td>
<td>33,651,121</td>
<td>30,695,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Lamong Energi Indonesia (&quot;LEGI&quot;)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Penyediaan Energi / Energy Provider</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>99.00%</td>
<td>167,196,254</td>
<td>179,967,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Properti Indonesia (&quot;PPI&quot;)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Pengelolaan Properti / Property Management</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>99.93%</td>
<td>154,697,119</td>
<td>172,213,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Berkah Industri Mesin Angkat (&quot;BIMA&quot;)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Jasa Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan Peralatan Pelabuhan / Port Equipment Maintenance and Repair Services</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>90.00%</td>
<td>228,529,138</td>
<td>202,830,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Berlian Manyar Sejahtera (&quot;BMS&quot;)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Layanan Terminal / Port Services</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
<td>1,443,693,764</td>
<td>1,291,838,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Terminal Curah Semarang (&quot;TCS&quot;)</td>
<td>Semarang</td>
<td>Jasa Pelayanan Curah Cair dan Gas / Liquid Bulk and Gas Services</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>51.00%</td>
<td>810,167</td>
<td>847,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Alur Pelayaran Barat Surabaya (&quot;APBS&quot;)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Jasa Pengerukan, Reklamasi, dan Pengelolaan Alur Pelayaran / Dredging Services, Reclamation and Management of Shipping Channel</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>93.00%</td>
<td>594,955,136</td>
<td>586,152,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Energi Logistik (&quot;PEL&quot;)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Pendagangan Jasa / Trading Services</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>98.90%</td>
<td>595,547,515</td>
<td>494,780,481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company has subsidiaries, associates and joint operation with effective percentage of ownership as follows: (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name Perusahaan/Company name</th>
<th>Tempat kedudukan/Domicile</th>
<th>Kegiatan usaha/Nature of business activities</th>
<th>Tahun pendirian/Year of establishment</th>
<th>Persentase kepemilikan/Percentage of Ownership</th>
<th>Total Aset sebelum eliminasi/Total Assets before elimination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Berkah Multi Cargo (&quot;BMC&quot;)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Jasa Angkutan Multi Moda/ Loading and Unloading of Goods to and from Ship Services</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>99,80%</td>
<td>111.749.398/115.931.443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Rumah Sakit Pelabuhan (&quot;RSP&quot;)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Rumah Sakit/ Hospital</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>32,88%</td>
<td>720.922.941/704.687.910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Husada Citra (&quot;PHC&quot;)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Layanan Jasa Kesehatan/ Health Care Services</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>31,73%</td>
<td>507.811.688/492.692.215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Tangki Indonesia (&quot;PTT&quot;)</td>
<td>Medan</td>
<td>Perdagangan dan Pengadaan/ Trading and Warehousing</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20,00%</td>
<td>215.810.856/212.849.468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Jasa Marga Bali Tol (&quot;JBT&quot;)</td>
<td>Bali</td>
<td>Pengelolaan Jalan Tol/ Toll Road Operator</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>13,86%</td>
<td>1.827.459.352/1.827.452.099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Jakarta International Container Terminal (&quot;JICT&quot;)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Pelabuhan Jalan</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>48,90%</td>
<td>16.441.482.437/16.811.477.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Ambang Barito Nusapersada (&quot;Ambapers&quot;)</td>
<td>Banjarmasin</td>
<td>Pengelolaan dan Pemeliharaan Bongkar Muat/ Stevedoring Equipment Maintenance</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>40,00%</td>
<td>133.854.826/129.159.146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Portek Indonesia</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Pemeliharaan dan Pengoperasian Terminal LNG Jawa Timur/ Development, Management and Operation of LNG Terminal in East Java</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>49,00%</td>
<td>82.768.721/148.731.767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1. GENERAL (continued)

#### b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company has subsidiaries, associates and joint operation with effective percentage of ownership as follows: (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Domicile</th>
<th>Nature of business activities</th>
<th>Year of establishment</th>
<th>Effective Percentage of Ownership</th>
<th>Total Assets before Elimination Maret 2022</th>
<th>Total Assets before Elimination Desember 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Berkah Kawasan Manyar Sepatuhara (&quot;BKMS&quot;)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Pengelolaan Kawasan Industri JIPE/JIPE Industrial Estate Management</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>40,00%</td>
<td>7.469.431.700</td>
<td>7.111.460.493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Citra Nutrisi (&quot;PCN&quot;)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Layanan Jasa Catering Business</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>30,00%</td>
<td>12.293.540</td>
<td>11.471.348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Terminal Nilam Utara (&quot;TNU&quot;)</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Layanan Terminal Curah Cair dan Gas/Liquid and Gas Bulk Terminal Services</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>40,00%</td>
<td>388.094.767</td>
<td>392.687.318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT New Priok Container Terminal One (&quot;NPCT1&quot;)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Terminal Petikemas/Container Terminal</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>51,00%</td>
<td>3.595.475.179</td>
<td>3.725.893.761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pertamina Bina Medika IHC (&quot;PT PBM IHC&quot;)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Layanan Jasa Kesehatan/Health Care Services</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>6,00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelabuhan Patimban International (&quot;PT PPI- Patimban&quot;)</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Pelayanan Jasa Perkapalan/Shipping services</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>10,00%</td>
<td>8.704.000</td>
<td>8.704.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manajemen Kerjasama Operasi Maspion Terminal Kendaraan Indonesia (&quot;MKO MTKI&quot;)</td>
<td>Gresik</td>
<td>Terminal Kendaraan/Car Terminal</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>45,00%</td>
<td>3.043.425</td>
<td>3.048.669</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 1. GENERAL (continued)

### b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

**SPMT**

The authorized capital of SPMT amounted to Rp1,313,456,000 which is divided into 1,313,456 shares with a nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:

- **The Company** (formerly Pelindo II) owns 99.95% or 328,190 shares with total amount of Rp328,190,000.
- **ILCS** owns 0.05% or 174 shares with total amount of Rp174,000.

**PT Pelindo Solusi Logistik (formerly PT Pengembang Pelabuhan Indonesia) (SPSL)**

SPSL was established based on Deed No. 9 dated November 5, 2012 of Yulianti Irawati, S.H., a substitute of Notary Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn. The Deed of Establishment was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights in its Decision No. AHU-57925.AH.01.01.Tahun 2012 dated November 13, 2012

Based on the Decision Statement of the General Meeting of Shareholders in the Notary Deed No. 06 by Notary Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in South Jakarta, February 16, 2022, the shareholders have approved and ratified the change of name to PT Pelindo Solusi Logistik.

The authorized capital of SPSL amounted to Rp8,472,398,280 which is divided into 847,239,828 shares with a nominal value of Rp10,000 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:

- **The Company** owns 99.99% or 211,784,957 shares with total amount of Rp211,784,957.
- **PII** owns 0.01% or 25,000 shares with total amount of Rp250,000.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

PT Pelindo Terminal Petikemas (formerly PT Terminal Petikemas Indonesia) (SPTP)

SPTP was established namely PT Terminal Petikemas Indonesia under Notary Deed No. 36 dated April 10, 2013 by Notary Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Jakarta, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-21873.AH.01.01. Year 2013 dated April 24, 2013.

Based on the Decision Statement of the General Meeting of Shareholders in the Notary Deed No. 18 by Notary Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in South Jakarta, October 11, 2021, the shareholders have approved and ratified the change of name to PT Pelindo Terminal Petikemas, the changes of capital, name, domicile and logo of SPTP.

The authorized capital of SPTP at established date amounted to Rp500,000,000 composed of 500,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share.

- The Company owns 99.90% or 201,000 shares with nominal amount of Rp201,000,000.
- ILCS owns 0.10% or 201 shares with total amount of Rp201,000


2. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi Bersama (lanjutan)

PT Pelindo Terminal Petikemas (dahulu PT Terminal Petikemas Indonesia) (SPTP)


Berdasarkan Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham dalam Akta Notaris No. 18 oleh Notaris Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn., Notaris di Jakarta Selatan, tanggal 11 Oktober 2021, para pemegang saham telah menyetujui dan mengesahkan perubahan nama menjadi PT Pelindo Terminal Petikemas, perubahan modal, nama, tempat kedudukan dan logo SPTP.

Modal dasar SPTP pada saat pendirian adalah sebesar Rp500,000,000 terdiri dari 500,000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1,000,000 (nilai penuh) per saham.

- Perusahaan memiliki 99,90% atau sebanyak 201,000 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp201,000,000.
- ILCS memiliki 0,10% atau sebanyak 201 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp201,000.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)
   b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi 
      Bersama (lanjutan)

   SPJM

   SPJM didirikan berdasarkan Akta No. 20 
   tanggal 29 September 2021 dari Notaris Nanda 
   Fauz Iwan, SH., M.Kn. Akta pendirian ini 
   disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi 
   Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat 
   Keputusan No. AHU-0061303.AH.01.01 Tahun 
   2021 tanggal 30 September 2021.

   Modal dasar SPJM sebesar Rp6,179,088,000 
   yang terbagi atas 6,179,088 saham dengan nilai 
   nominal Rp1,000,000 (nilai penuh) per saham. 
   Komposisi modal ditempatkan dan disetor 
   penuh sebagai berikut:

   • Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) memiliki 
     99,99% atau sebanyak 1,544,627 saham 
     dengan nilai sebesar Rp1,544,627,000.

   • ILCS memiliki 0,01% atau sebanyak 145 
     saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp145,000.

   PHCM

   PHCM didirikan berdasarkan akta No. 4 tanggal 
   8 November 2016 oleh Risna Rahmi Anfa, SH., 
   Notaris di Medan dan telah mendapatkan 
   persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi 
   Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan Surat 
   Keputusan No. AHU-0052052.AH.01.01.Tahun 

   Modal dasar PHCM sebesar Rp20,000,000 
   terdiri atas 20,000 saham dengan nilai nominal 
   Rp1,000,000 (nilai penuh) per saham. 
   Komposisi modal ditempatkan dan disetor 
   penuh sebagai berikut:

   • Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I) memiliki 
     99,69% atau sebanyak 15,840 saham 
     dengan nilai sebesar Rp15,840,000.

   • Koperasi Karyawan Kantor Pusat 
     PT Pelabuhan Indonesia I (Persero) 
     memiliki 0,31% atau sebanyak 50 saham 
     dengan nilai sebesar Rp50,000.

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1. GENERAL (continued)
   b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint 
      Operation (continued)

   SPJM

   SPJM was established based on Deed No. 20 
   dated September 29, 2021 of Notary Nanda 
   Fauz Iwan, SH., M.Kn. The Deed of 
   establishment was authorized by the Minister of 
   Law and Human Rights of the Republic of 
   Indonesia through its Decision letter 
   No. AHU-0061303.AH.01.01 Tahun 2021 dated 
   September 30, 2021.

   The authorized capital of SPJM amounted to 
   Rp6,179,088,000 which is divided into 
   6,179,088 shares with a nominal value of 
   Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The 
   capital share ownership of issued and fully paid 
   capital is as follows:

   • The Company (formerly Pelindo II) owns 
     99.99% or 1,544,627 shares with total 
     amount of Rp1,544,627,000.

   • ILCS owns 0.01% or 145 shares with total 
     amount of Rp145,000.

   PHCM

   PHCM was established based on deed No. 4 
   dated November 8, 2016 by Risna Rahmi Anfa, 
   SH., Notary in Medan, and was approved by the 
   Minister of Law and Human Rights of the 
   Republic of Indonesia with Decree No. AHU- 
   0052052, AH.01.01.Tahun 2016 dated 
   November 22, 2016.

   The authorized capital of PHCM amounted to 
   Rp20,000,000 composed of 20,000 shares with 
   par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per 
   share. The capital share ownership of issued 
   and fully paid capital is as follows:

   • The Company (formerly Pelindo I) owns 
     99.69% or 15,840 shares with total 
     amount of Rp15,840,000.

   • Koperasi Karyawan Kantor Pusat 
     PT Pelabuhan Indonesia I (Persero) 
     owns 0.31% or 50 shares with total amount of 
     Rp50,000.
The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)  
b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi Bersama (lanjutan)  

EDII  

Modal dasar EDII adalah sebesar Rp100.000.000 terdiri dari 100.000.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Jumlah modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebanyak 25.000.000 saham atau sebesar Rp25.000.000 dengan komposisi sebagai berikut:  
- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) memiliki 51,00% atau sebanyak 12.750.000 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp12.750.000.  
- PT Sisindokom Teknologi memiliki 49,00% atau sebanyak 12.250.000 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp12.250.000.  

Saat ini, EDII bergerak dalam bidang penyediaan data informasi, transfer data, penjualan piranti lunak dan pelayanan administrasi efek.  

PII  

Modal dasar PII sebesar Rp800.000.000 yang terbagi atas 800.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Komposisi modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebagai berikut:  
- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) memiliki 99,00% atau sebanyak 198.000 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp198.000.000.  
- MTI memiliki 1,00% atau sebanyak 2.000 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp2.000.000.  

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1. GENERAL (continued)  
b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)  

EDII  
EDII was established based on Notarial Deed No. 1 dated June 1, 1995 of Sulami Mustafa, S.H and was approved by Minister of Justice in Decree No. C2-9572.HT.01.01.TH.95 dated August3,1995.  

The authorized capital of EDII amounted to Rp100,000,000 composed of 100,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000 (full amount) per share. Total issued and fully paid capital amounted to Rp25,000,000 composed of 25,000,000 shares with share ownership as follows:  
- The Company (formerly Pelindo II) owns 51.00% or 12,750,000 shares amounting to Rp12,750,000.  
- PT Sisindokom Teknologi owns 49.00% or 12,250,000 shares amounting to Rp12,250,000.  

Currently, EDII’s activities consist of providing of information data, data transfer, software sales and securities administration services.  

PII  
PII was established based on Deed No. 112 dated November 17, 2017 of Notary Hasbullah Abdul Rasjid, S.H., M.Kn. The Deed of establishment was authorized by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through Decision letter No. AHU-0052776.AH.01.01.Tahun 2017 dated November 21, 2017.  

The authorized capital of PII amounted to Rp800,000,000 which is divided into 800,000 shares with a nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:  
- The Company (formerly Pelindo II) owns 99.00% or 198,000 shares with total amount of Rp198,000,000.  
- MTI owns 1.00% or 2,000 shares with total amount of Rp2,000,000.

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1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

PII (continued)

Currently, PII’s activities consist of investment in companies engaged in port services and other port related services, investment in capital markets and money markets, business consultancy services and acting as advisor.

ILCS

ILCS was established based on Notarial Deed No. 11 dated September 21, 2012 of Notary Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa. S.H., M.Kn. The establishment of ILCS was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-50211.AH.01.01.Tahun 2012 dated September 26, 2012. The authorized capital of ILCS amounted to Rp400,000,000 composed of 40,000,000 shares with par value of Rp10,000 (full amount) per share.

On October 9, 2020, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) acquired the share ownership of PT Multimedia Nusantara in ILCS of 4,900,000 shares or equivalent to 49.00% of the share ownership of ILCS. Based on Deed No. 12 on September 14, 2021 by Notary Refki Ridwan, S.H, M.BA, Sp.N, PPI deposited portfolio stocks amounted 101,010 lembar saham or equivalent to 49.00% of the share ownership of ILCS. The deposit of portfolio stocks has been approved by the shareholders based on the Decision of the Shareholders Without Going Through The General Meeting of Shareholders No. PR.03/7/4/1/PCB/UT/PI.II-21.

The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital before shares deposits is as follows:

- The Company (formerly Pelindo II) owns 100.00% or 10,000,000 shares with total amount of Rp100,000,000.
1. UMUM (lanjutan)
   b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi Bersama (lanjutan)

   ILCS (lanjutan)

   Komposisi modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sesudah penyetoran saham tersebut sebagai berikut:
   • Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) memiliki 99,00% atau sebanyak 10.000.000 lembar saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp100.000.000.
   • PPI memiliki 1,00% atau sebanyak 101.010 lembar saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp1,010,100.

   Saat ini, ILCS bergerak dalam bidang penyelenggaraan jasa layanan e-trade logistic dan jasa lainnya yang meliputi jasa pengelolaan data, jasa e-commerce, konsultasi bidang komputer dan rekayasa informatika, jasa pembuatan perangkat lunak, jasa penyediaan dan pemanfaatan multimedia melalui perangkat telekomunikasi dan jasa konsultasi teknologi informasi.

   PMLI


   Modal dasar PMLI sebesar Rp120.000.000 terdiri dari 120.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Komposisi modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebagai berikut:
   • Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) memiliki 99,00% atau sebanyak 29.700 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp29.700.000.
   • PII memiliki 1,00% atau sebanyak 300 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp300.000.
1. UMUM (lanjutan)
   b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi Bersama (lanjutan)

   PMLI (lanjutan)

   Saat ini, PMLI bergerak dalam bidang penyediaan jasa pendidikan, pelatihan, konsultasi di bidang maritim dan logistik serta mengelola fasilitas dan infrastruktur pendidikan dan pelatihan.

   PDS


   Modal dasar PDS sebesar Rp50.000.000 terdiri dari 100.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp500.000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Komposisi modal yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebagai berikut:
   - Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) memiliki sebesar 90.00% atau sebanyak 31.500 saham dengan nilai total Rp15.750.000.
   - Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) memiliki 10.00% atau sebanyak 3.500 saham dengan nilai total Rp1.750.000.

   PMT

   PMT didirikan berdasarkan Akta No. 04 tanggal 26 September 2014 oleh Tuti Sumarni, SH., Notaris di Jakarta dan telah mendapatkan persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan Surat Keputusan No. AHU-26883.40.10.2014 tanggal 29 September 2014.

   Modal dasar PMT sebesar Rp3.177.000.000 terdiri atas 3.177.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Komposisi modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebagai berikut:
   - Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I) memiliki 55% atau sebanyak 807.048 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp807.048.000.
1. GENERAL (continued)
   b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

   PMT (continued)

   • PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) owns 25% or 366,840 shares with total amount of Rp366,840,000.
   • PT Waskita Karya (Persero) owns 20% or 293,472 shares with total amount of Rp293,472,000.

   TPK Koja

   Kerjasama Operasi TPK Koja was established based on Deed No. 53 dated October 23, 1996 of Imas Fatimah, S.H. and on Master Cooperation Agreement dated August 16, 1994 between the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PT Hutchison Ports Indonesia ("HPI"). The agreement was substantially revised on March 26, 1999 ("Amendment I") and revised further on June 22, 2011 ("Amendment II"), August 5, 2014 ("Amendment III") and June 22, 2015. The term of the agreement is 20 (twenty) years from the date of commencement of full commercial operations on November 1, 1998 and has been extended until March 26, 2039.

   Proporsi investasi partisipan untuk tahun 2021 adalah 54,91% untuk Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan 45,09% untuk HPI.

   Saat ini, TPK Koja bergerak dalam bidang pengoperasian dan pengelolaan pelabuhan dan terminal petikemas.

   PTP

   PTP was established based on Notarial Deed No. 27 dated July 10, 2013 of Notary N.M. Dipo Nusantara Puta Upa, S.H., M.Kn. The establishment of PTP was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-42024.AH.01.01.Tahun 2013 dated August 1, 2013.

The investment proportions of the participants for the year 2021 are 54.91% for the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and 45.09% for HPI.

Currently, TPK Koja’s activities consist of operating and managing a container port and terminal.
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1. GENERAL (continued)
b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint
Operation (continued)

PTP (continued)

Based on agreement No. HK.566/20/13/PI/II-13, dated December 27, 2013, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PTP entered into Agreement of Handover of Port Facilities, Port Supporting Facilities and Land under Right to Operate (HPL) of the Company (formerly Pelindo II) on Tanjung Priok Branch. Based on the agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) agreed to provide the rights to PTP to operate port facilities and port supporting facilities also the land owned by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) to perform Port Services and other services based on the terms and condition stipulated in the agreement. This agreement have been extended several times. Recently with addendum II No. KS.03/27/12/3/DI.1/GM/C.Tpk-17 and No. HK.566/27/12/1/PTP-17 dated on December 27, 2017 whereas PTP and the Company (formerly Pelindo II) agreed among others, to no longer holding the cooperation of handover of the Right to Operate (HPL) owned by Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) Tanjung Priok Branch.

Based on Shares Sales Purchase Agreement No. 29 dated December 28, 2018 of Silfia, S.H., a substitute of Notary Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., MTI transfers and hands over all of the shares owned, which are 250 shares in PTP to PII with a buying price of Rp16,549,000.

The authorized capital of PTP amounted to Rp100,000,000 composed of 100,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:

- SPMT owns 99.00% or 24,750 shares with total amount of Rp24,750,000.
- PII owns 1.00% or 250 shares with total amount of Rp250,000.
1. UMUM (lanjutan)
   
b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi Bersama (lanjutan)

PTP (lanjutan)


Pada tanggal 16 Juli 2018, PTP melakukan spin-off operasi petikemasnya di pelabuhan Tanjung Priok kepada IPC TPK, pihak berelasi.

Pada tanggal 31 Juli 2018, PTP melakukan kerjasama dengan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) cabang Bengkulu dan Jambi terkait kegiatan pengoperasian dan pengelolaan terminal nonpetikemas.

Pada tanggal 1 Agustus 2018, PTP melakukan kerjasama dengan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) cabang Panjang terkait kegiatan pengoperasian dan pengelolaan terminal nonpetikemas.

Pada tanggal 1 September 2018, PTP melakukan kerjasama dengan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) cabang Banten terkait kegiatan pengoperasian dan pengelolaan terminal nonpetikemas.

Pada tanggal 1 Januari 2019, PTP melakukan kerjasama dengan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) cabang Palembang, Pangkal Balam, Cirebon dan Tanjung Pandan terkait kegiatan pengoperasian dan pengelolaan terminal nonpetikemas.

Pada tanggal 1 Juli 2019, PTP melakukan kerjasama dengan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) cabang Teluk Bayur terkait kegiatan pengoperasian dan pengelolaan terminal nonpetikemas.

Saat ini, PTP bergerak dalam bidang pelayanan jasa terminal petikemas, jasa curah kering, curah cair, bunkering serta jasa pergudangan dan lapangan.

1. GENERAL (continued)
   
b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

PTP (continued)

Based on Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) Directors’ Decision Letter dated December 22, 2017, as has been amended on May 18, 2018, it regulated PTP’s business zonation in Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) port branches, including the operational activities as well as the agreement scheme and allocation.

On July 16, 2018, PTP spins-off its container operation in Tanjung Priok port to IPC TPK, a related party.

On July 31, 2018, PTP cooperates with Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) Bengkulu branch and Jambi branch in relation to operational and management of non-container terminal.

On August 1, 2018, PTP cooperates with Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) Panjang branch in relation to operational and management of non-container terminal.

On September 1, 2018, PTP cooperates with Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) Banten branch in relation to operational and management of non-container terminal.

On January 1, 2019, PTP cooperates with the Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) Palembang branch, Pangkal Balam branch, Cirebon branch and Tanjung Pandan branch in relation to operational and management of non-container terminal.

On July 1, 2019, PTP cooperates with the Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) Teluk Bayur branch in relation to operational and management of non-container terminal.

Currently, PTP’s activities consist of container terminal services, dry bulk and liquid bulk services, bunkering and warehousing and field services.
1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi Bersama (lanjutan)

IKT

IKT didirikan berdasarkan Akta No. 10 tanggal 5 November 2012 oleh Yulianti Irawati, SH., pengganti dari Notaris Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn. Akta pendirian tersebut telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-58515.AH.01.01 Tahun 2012 tanggal 19 November 2012.

Berdasarkan Akta Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa IKT No. 19 tanggal 18 Juli 2018 oleh Fathiah Helmi, S.H., notaris di Jakarta, para pemegang saham menyetujui, jumlah saham yang telah dikeluarkan dalam rangka Penawaran Umum sebanyak-banyaknya 30% dari modal ditempatkan dan disetor setelah Penawaran Umum selesai dilaksanakan, atau sejumlah sebanyak-banyaknya 557.142.800 saham baru yang ditawarkan kepada masyarakat melalui Penawaran Umum Saham Perdana IKT, masing-masing dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham, termasuk pengalokasian sebanyak-banyaknya sebesar 10% dari saham baru yang dikeluarkan dengan program ESA (Employee Stock Option Allocation).

Modal dasar IKT sebesar Rp500.000.000 terdiri dari 5.000.000.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham. Komposisi modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh IKT adalah sebagai berikut:

- SPMT memiliki 71,28% atau sebanyak 1.296.144.749 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp129.614.475.
- PII memiliki 5,54% atau sebanyak 100.682.600 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp10.068.260.
- Masyarakat memiliki 23,418% atau sebanyak 421.557.471 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp421.557.471

Saat ini, IKT bergerak dalam bidang pengelolaan terminal kendaraan, bongkar muat barang, pelayanan penumpukan dan pelayanan logistik lainnya.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

PPK was established based on Deed No. 15 dated September 8, 2015 by Risna Rahmi Arifa, SH., Notary in Medan, and was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia with Decree No. AHU-2455231.AH.01.01.Tahun.2015 dated September 8, 2015.

The authorized capital of PPK amounted to Rp3,000,000,000 composed of 3,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:

- SPSL owns 90.00% or 759,000 shares with total amount of Rp759,000,000.
- PMT owns 10.00% or 84,333 shares with total amount of Rp84,333,000.

Currently, PPK operates in real estate and utilities.

PIL was established based on deed No. 34 dated September 26, 2014 by Rahmad Nauli Siregar, SH., Notary in Medan, and was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia with Decree No. AHU-27882.40.10.2014 dated October 6, 2014.

The authorized capital of PIL amounted to Rp800,000,000 composed of 800,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:

- SPSL owns 99.67% or 204,820 shares with total amount of Rp204,820,000.
- KopKarpel UTPK owns 0.33% or 680 shares with total amount of Rp680,000.

Currently, PIL operates in providing multimode transportation, container yard and other logistic services.
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1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint 
Operation (continued)

MTI

MTI was established based on Notarial Deed of 
Notary Herdimansyah Chaidirsyah, SH., No. 15 
dated February 15, 2002. The 
establishment of MTI was approved by Minister 
of Justice and Human Rights in Decree No. 
C-06123 HT.01.01.TH.2002 tanggal 
April 11, 2002.

The authorized capital of MTI amounted to 
Rp28,500,000 composed of 57,000,000 shares 
with par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share. 
Total issued and fully paid capital amounted to 
Rp17,314,719 composed of 34,629,439 shares.

The share ownership issued and fully paid 
shares is as follows:
- SPSL owns 99.00% or 34,283,150 shares 
with total amount of Rp17,141,575.
- Koperasi Pegawai Maritim owns 1.00% 
or 346,289 shares with total amount of 
Rp173,144.

Currently, MTI’s activities are in transportation, 
warehousing, cargo consolidation, cargo space 
provision and customs services.

PLI – Previously PSL

PLI was established previously Pelindo Solusi 
Logistik (PSPL) based on Deed No. 21 dated 
September 29, 2021 of Notary Nanda Fauz 
Iwan, SH., M.Kn. The Deed of establishment 
was authorized by the Minister of Law and 
Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia 
through its Decision letter No. AHU-0061322.AH.01.01 

The authorized capital of PLI amounted to 
Rp408,000,000 which is divided into 408,000 
shares with a nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full 
amount) per share. The capital share ownership 
of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:
- SPSL owns 99.90% or 101,898 shares 
with total amount of Rp101,898,000.
- ILCS owns 0.10% or 102 shares with total 
amount of Rp102,000.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

MMI

MMI was established based on Deed No. 16 dated July 5, 2018 of Notary Jose Dima Satria, S.H., M.Kn. The Deed of establishment was authorized by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through its Decision letter No. AHU-0033122.AH.01.01.Tahun 2018 dated July 16, 2018.

The authorized capital of MMI amounted to Rp350,000,000 which is divided into 3,500,000 shares with a nominal value of Rp100 (full amount) per share.

Based on the Decision of the Meeting Deed of MMI No. 54 dated April 16, 2021, PPI acquired the share ownership of PT PP Properti Tbk in MMI of 656,250,000 shares or equivalent to 21.13% of the share ownership of MMI with transfer value of Rp70,087,500.

The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital before shares takeover is as follows:

- PPI owns 78.87% or 2,450,000,000 shares with total amount of Rp245,000,000
- PT PP Properti Tbk owns 21.13% or 656,250,000 shares with total amount of Rp65,625,000.

The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital after shares takeover is as follows:

- SPSL owns 99.97% or 3,106,250,000 shares with total amount of Rp310,625,000.
- API owns 0.03% or 100,000 shares with total amount of Rp100,000.
1. GENERAL (continued)
   b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

API

API was established based on Deed No. 29 dated July 24, 2014 of Yulianti Irawati, S.H., a substitute of Notary Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn. The Deed of establishment was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights in its Decision No. AHU-19255.40.10.2014 dated August 4, 2014. API’s Articles of Association has been amended based on Deed No. 29 dated March 26, 2015 of Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn., a notary in Jakarta, regarding the increase in authorized and paid-in capital, which was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision No. AHU-0934117.AH.01.02.TAHUN 2015 dated April 27, 2015.

Based on Deed No. 33 dated December 21, 2017 of Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn., a notary in Jakarta, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) increased the authorized capital to Rp1,000,000,000 and the issued and fully paid capital to Rp386,000,000 which was subscribed by PPI and PTP amounting to Rp382,140,000 and Rp3,860,000, respectively. The Deed was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision No. AHU-0027756.AH.01.02.TAHUN 2017 dated December 27, 2017.

Based on Deed No. 26 dated December 28, 2018 of Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn., a notary in Jakarta, API increased the issued and fully paid capital to Rp805,760,000 which was subscribed by PPI and PTP amounting to Rp801,900,000 and Rp3,860,000, respectively. The deed was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision No. AHU-AH.01.03-0018880 dated January 11, 2019.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)
   b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi Bersama (lanjutan)

API


Berdasarkan Akta No. 33 tanggal 21 Desember 2017 dari Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) melakukan peningkatan modal dasar menjadi Rp1.000.000.000 dan modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi Rp386.000.000 yang diambil bagian oleh PPI dan PTP masing-masing sebesar Rp382.140.000 dan Rp3.860.000. Akta ini telah memperoleh persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Keputusan No. AHU-0027756.AH.01.02.TAHUN 2017 tanggal 27 Desember 2017.

Berdasarkan Akta No. 26 tanggal 28 Desember 2018 dari Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, API melakukan peningkatan modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi Rp805.760.000 yang diambil bagian oleh PPI dan PTP masing-masing sebesar Rp801.900.000 dan Rp3.860.000. Akta ini telah memperoleh persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Keputusan No.AHU-AH.01.03-0018880 tanggal 11 Januari 2019.
### 1. GENERAL (continued)

#### b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

**API (continued)**

The composition of the issued and fully paid capital is as follows:

- **SPSL** owns 99.68% or 122,124,464 shares with a par value of Rp1,221,244,640.
- **PTP** owns 0.32% or 386,000 shares with a par value of Rp3,860,000.

Currently, the API's activities are primarily concentrated on investment in CTP, an associate which is engaged in a toll road project.

**NTS**

NTS was established under the Notarial Deed No. 3 dated October 11, 2013 of Notary Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn, Notary in Jakarta, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-506034. AH.01.01 Tahun 2013 dated November 4, 2013.

The authorized capital of NTS amounted to Rp200,000,000 composed of 200,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares are as follows:

- **SPSL** owns 99.16% or 60,240 shares with total amount of Rp60,240,000.
- **Koperasi PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (Persero)** owns 0.84% or 510 shares with total amount of Rp510,000.

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### 1. UMUM (lanjutan)

#### b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi Bersama (lanjutan)

**API (lanjutan)**

The composition of the issued and fully paid capital is as follows:

- **SPSL** owns 99.68% or 122,124,464 shares with a par value of Rp1,221,244,640.
- **PTP** owns 0.32% or 386,000 shares with a par value of Rp3,860,000.

Saat ini, kegiatan API terutama terkonsentrasi pada investasi pada CTP, entitas asosiasi yang bergerak dalam penyelenggaraan proyek jalan tol.

**NTS**

NTS didirikan berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 3 tanggal 11 Oktober 2013 dari Notaris Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn., Notaris di Jakarta, dan telah mendapatkan pengesahan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-506034.AH.01.01 Tahun 2013 tanggal 4 November 2013.

Modal dasar NTS sebesar Rp200,000,000 terdiri dari 200,000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1,000,000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Komposisi modal yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebagai berikut:

- **SPSL** memiliki sebesar 99,16% atau sebanyak 60,240 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp60,240,000.
- **Koperasi PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (Persero)** memiliki sebesar 0,84% atau sebanyak 510 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp510,000.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

PTP1 was established based on deed No. 162 by July 30, 2013 Rahmad Nauli Siregar, SH., Notary in Medan on, and was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia with Decree No. AHU-46327.AH.01.01.Tahun 2013 dated September 3, 2013. The company is started their operational activity in April 2021.

The authorized capital of PTP1 amounted to Rp4,500,000,000 composed of 4,500,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000 (full amount) per share. Total issued and fully paid capital amounted to Rp623,572,000 composed of 623,572,000 shares with share ownership as follows:

- SPTP owns 70% or 436,500,000 shares with total amount of Rp436,500,000.
- PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) owns 15% or 93,536,000 shares with total amount of Rp93,536,000.
- PT Hutama Karya (Persero) owns 15% or 93,536,000 shares with total amount of Rp93,536,000.

Based on Deed No. 04 dated June 04, 2020 by Henry Tjong, SH., Notary in Medan, that the Company’s paid-up and issued shares amounted to Rp623,572,000. Based on the Circular Decision, the Shareholders of the Company unanimously decided and agreed to increase the authorized capital to Rp958,464,000 with a nominal value of Rp1,000 per share and the issued/paid-up capital of Rp334,892,000 with a nominal value of Rp1,000 per share.

Modal dasar PTP1 sebesar Rp4,500,000,000 terdiri atas 4,500,000,000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1,000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Jumlah modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebanyak 623,572,000 saham atau sebesar Rp623,572,000 dengan komposisi sebagai berikut:

- SPTP memiliki 70% atau sebanyak 436,500,000 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp436,500,000.
- PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) memiliki 15% atau sebanyak 93,536,000 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp93,536,000.
- PT Hutama Karya (Persero) memiliki 15% atau sebanyak 93,536,000 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp93,536,000.

Berdasarkan Akta No. 04 tanggal 04 Juni 2020 dari Henry Tjong, SH., Notaris di Medan, bahwa saham Perusahaan yang telah disetor dan ditempatkan berjumlah Rp623,572,000. Berdasarkan Keputusan Sirkuler, para Pemegang Saham Perusahaan dengan bulat memutuskan dan menyetujui melakukan peningkatan modal dasar menjadi Rp958,464,000 dengan nilai nominal Rp1,000 per lembar dan modal ditempatkan /disetor sebesar Rp334,892,000 dengan nominal sebesar Rp1,000 per lembar.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

PTP1 (continued)

Based on Deed No. 36 dated July 30, 2020 from Henry Tjong, SH., Notary in Medan, the Shareholders of the Company unanimously decided and agreed to increase the authorized capital to Rp4,500,000,000 with a nominal value of Rp.1,000 per share and issued/paid-up capital of Rp264,000,000 with a nominal value of Rp. 1,000 per share. So that the paid-up capital was originally 958,464,000 to Rp1,222,464,000. The composition of the issued and fully paid capital is as follows:

- SPTP owns 70% or 855,724,000 shares with total amount of Rp855,724,000.
- PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) owns 15% or 183,370,000 shares with total amount of Rp183,370,000.
- PT Hutama Karya (Persero) owns 15% or 183,370,000 shares with total amount of Rp183,370,000.

Currently, PTP1 operates in providing container services and other port services in Belawan.

IPC TPK

IPC TPK was established based on Notarial Deed No. 25 dated July 10, 2013 of Notary Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn. The establishment of IPC TPK was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-40641.AH.01.01.Tahun 2013 dated July 25, 2013.

Based on Shares Sales Purchase Agreement No. 36 dated December 28, 2018 of Silfia, S.H., a substitute of Notary Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., MTI transfers and hands over all of the shares owned, which are 250 shares in IPC TPK to PII with a buying price of Rp7,915,500.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

IPC TPK (continued)

The authorized capital of IPC TPK amounted to Rp100,000,000 composed of 100,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:

- SPTP owns 99.00% or 24,750 shares with total amount of Rp24,750,000.
- PII owns 1.00% or 250 shares with total amount of Rp250,000.

Currently, IPC TPK's activities consist of container terminal services and other port services.

TTL

TTL was established under Notarial Deed No. 309 dated December 30, 2013, of Notary Yatiningsih, S.H., Master of Laws, Notary in Surabaya, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-10997.AH.01.01 Tahun 2014 dated March 13, 2014.

The authorized capital of TTL amounted to Rp400,000,000 composed of 400,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:

- SPTP owns 99.50% or 134,325 shares with total amount of Rp134,325,000.
- Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) owns 0.50% or 675 shares with total amount of Rp675,000.

TPS

TPS was established under the Notarial Deed No. 1 dated April 1, 1999 of Notary Rahmat Santoso, S.H., Notary in Surabaya, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. C-6465 HT.01.01 Th.99 dated April 9, 1999.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

TPS (continued)

The authorized capital of TPS amounted to Rp127,884,057 composed of 255,768,116 shares with par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares are as follows:

- The Company (Formerly Pelindo III) owns 50.50% or 129,162,897 shares with total amount of Rp64,581,448.
- P&O Dover owns 49.00% or 125,326,377 shares with total amount of Rp62,663,188.
- Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) owns 0.50% or 1,278,841 shares with total amount of Rp639,420.

Based on Notarial Deed No. 143 dated April 28, 2019, by Notary Yatiningsih S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Surabaya, regarding the Agreement on Transfer of Rights (Sale and Purchase) of Shares. The composition of the issued and fully paid capital as of January 1, 2020/December 31, 2019 are as follows:

- SPTP owns 99.50% or 254,489,274 shares with total amount of Rp127,244,637.
- Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) owns 0.50% or 1,278,841 shares with total amount of Rp639,420.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

BJTI (continued)

BJTI's Articles of Association has been amended several times, most recently by notarial deed of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1 dated March 1, 2017 by Mira Irani, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Sidoarjo, regarding the approval of Company's Budget Plan (RKAP) year 2017 and increase of authorized capital to become Rp4,000,000,000 divided into 4,000,000 shares at par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share and approval of reclassification of the balance of capital reserve to become share capital so that the total paid up capital becomes Rp1,114,310,000 divided into 1,114,310 shares. This deed has been approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in decision letter No. AHU-0006656.AH.01.02. Year 2017 dated March 18, 2017.

The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:
- SPTP owns 96.84% or 1,079,138 shares amounting to Rp1,079,138,000.
- Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) owns 3.16% or 35,172 shares amounting to Rp35,172,000.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

KKT (continued)

• SPTP owns 50% or 125 shares with total amount of Rp62,500.
• Perusahaan Daerah Melati Bhakti Satya owns 50% or 125 shares with total amount of Rp62,500.

JPPI

JPPI was established based on Notarial Deed No. 8 dated November 5, 2012 of Yulianti Irawati, S.H., a substitute of Notary Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn. The Deed of Establishment was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights in Decision No. AHU-57978.AH.01.01.Tahun 2012 dated November 13, 2012.

Based on Shares Sales Purchase Agreement No. 38 dated December 28, 2018 of Silfia, S.H., a substitute of Notary Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., MTI transfers and hands over all of the shares owned, which are 25,000 shares in JPPI to PII with a buying price of Rp227,500.

The authorized capital of JPPI amounted to Rp100,000,000 composed of 10,000,000 shares with par value of Rp10,000 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:
• SPJM owns 99.00% or 2,475,000 shares with total amount of Rp24,750,000.
• PII owns 1.00% or 25,000 shares with total amount of Rp250,000.

Currently, JPPI activities are in providing technical activities including installation, reparation and maintenance and installation of technical tools, installation of equipment for water, gas, telecommunication, electrical and mechanical and boiler/pressure vessel and the related activities.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

JAI

JAI was established based on Notarial Deed No. 24 dated July 10, 2013 of Notary Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn. The Deed of Establishment was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-47228.AH.01.01.Tahun 2013 dated September 9, 2013.

Based on Deed of Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting of JAI No. 14 dated October 11, 2017 of Fathiah Helmi, S.H., notary in Jakarta, JAI's shareholders agree among others:

- Change in par value of share from Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share to Rp100 (full amount) per share.

- Issuance of shares from JAI's portfolio, which represents new shares issued from the portfolio of as much as 30% of the issued and paid-up capital after the public offering has been completed or as much as 1,743,987,600 new shares, offered to the public through initial public offering.

- Increase of the authorized share capital of JAI from Rp100,000,000 to Rp1,500,000,000, divided into 15,000,000,000 shares at par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share and the increase of issued and paid-up capital from Rp58,000,000 to Rp406,930,460 whereby an increase of Rp348,930,460 or 3,489,304,600 shares was performed by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) through injection of 21 units of vessels, consist of 9 units of pilotage vessels, 10 units of tug vessels and 2 units of mooring vessels. Injection of vessels has been appraised by KJPP Toto Suharto & Partners through appraisal report No. P.PP.17.00.0111 dated June 9, 2017.
1. UMUM (lanjutan)
   b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi Bersama (lanjutan)

JAI (lanjutan)

Modal dasar JAI sebesar Rp1,500,000,000 terdiri dari 100,000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp100 (nilai penuh) per saham. Komposisi modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebagai berikut:

- SPJM memiliki 76,89% atau sebanyak 4.063.504.600 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp406.350.460.
- MTI memiliki 0,11% atau sebanyak 5.800.000 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp580.000.
- PII memiliki 10,78% atau sebanyak 569.551.400 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp56.955.140.
- Masyarakat memiliki 12,07% atau sebanyak 637.915.300 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp63.791.530.
- Saham treasuri 0,15% atau sebanyak 8.039.800 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp803.980

Saat ini, JAI bergerak dalam bidang pelayanan jasa pemanduan kapal, penundaan kapal, angkutan laut, sungai, danau dan penyebrangan, penyewaan kapal dan keagenan kapal.

EPI


1. GENERAL (continued)
   b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

JAI (continued)

The authorized capital of JAI amounted to Rp1,500,000,000 composed of 100,000 shares with par value of Rp100 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:

- SPJM owns 76.89% or 4,063,504,600 shares with total amount of Rp406,350,460.
- MTI owns 0.11% or 5,800,000 shares with total amount of Rp580,000.
- PII owns 10.78% or 569,551,400 shares with total amount of Rp56,955,140.
- Public owns 12.07% or 637,915,300 shares with total amount of Rp63,791,530.
- Treasury stock 0.15% or 8,039,800 shares with total amount Rp803,980

Currently, JAI’s activities consist of pilotage and tug services, sea, river, lake and crossing transportation, ship rental and ship agencies.

EPI

EPI was established based on Notarial Deed No. 11 dated November 5, 2012 of Yulianti Irawati, S.H., a substitute of Notary Nur Muhammad Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H., M.Kn. The Deed of Establishment was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights in Decision No. AHU-58019.AH.01.01.Tahun 2012 dated November 14, 2012.
The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OF
PARENT ONLY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL
POSITION
AS OF MARCH 31, 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)
   b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint
      Operation (continued)

EPI (continued)
The authorized capital of EPI amounted to Rp174,543,000 composed of 17,454,300 shares with par value of Rp10,000 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:
- SPJM owns 55.00% or 2,400,000 shares with total amount of Rp24,000,000.
- PT Haleyora Power owns 45.00% or 1,963,575 shares with total amount of Rp19,635,750.

Currently, EPI's activities consist of providing electrical supply and supplying treated water on port areas and surrounding.

Rukindo
Rukindo was established under the name of PT Pengerukan Indonesia (Persero) based on Deed No. 2 dated October 1, 1991 of Achmad Bajumi, S.H., a substitute of Notary Imas Fatimah, S.H., which was subsequently amended by Deed No. 51 dated February 11, 1992 of Notary Imas Fatimah, S.H. The Deed of Establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision No. C2-2075 HT.01.01.Th.92 dated March 3, 1992.

The authorized capital of Rukindo amounted to Rp2,000,000,000 composed of 2,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. Based on Notarial Deed of Fatiah Helmi, S.H., No. 47 dated December 28, 2017, the Company's (formerly Pelindo II) shareholders approved the following matters:
- Increase in the issued and paid capital from Rp195,000,000 which will be converted into capital at the end of 10 (ten) year. The issued shares amounted to 195,000 shares with a par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
INFORMASI TAMBAHAN TERSENDIRI
ENTITAS INDUK
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN
TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)
   b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi
      Bersama (lanjutan)

EPI (lanjutan)
Modal dasar EPI sebesar Rp174,543,000 terdiri dari 17,454,300 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp10,000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Komposisi modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebagai berikut:
- SPJM memiliki 55.00% atau sebanyak 2,400,000 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp24,000,000.
- PT Haleyora Power memiliki 45.00% atau sebanyak 1,963,575 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp19,635,750.

Saat ini, EPI bergerak dalam bidang penyedia pasokan energi listrik dan penyediaan air bersih di wilayah pelabuhan dan sekitarnya.

Rukindo

Modal dasar Rukindo sebesar Rp2,000,000,000 terdiri dari 2,000,000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1,000,000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Berdasarkan Akta Notaris Fatiah Helmi, S.H., No. 47 tanggal 28 Desember 2017, para pemegang saham Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) menyetujui hal-hal sebagai berikut:
- Peningkatan modal ditempatkan dan disetor dari semula berjumlah Rp195,000,000 yang akan dikonversi menjadi modal pada akhir tahun ke-10 (sepuluh). Saham yang diterbitkan sejumlah 195,000 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1,000,000 (nilai penuh) per saham.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

Rukindo (continued)

Based on Notarial Deed of Fathiah Helmi, S.H., No. 48 dated December 28, 2017, which was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision No. AHU-AH.01.03-0007913 dated January 10, 2018, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) received 70,000 newly-issued shares as a result of the conversion of Rukindo’s payable to the Company (formerly Pelindo II). The Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) shares ownership in Rukindo increased to 99.93%.

The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:

- SPJM owns 99.91% or 611,622 shares with total amount of Rp611,622,000.
- PPI owns 0.09% or 542 shares with total amount of Rp542,000.

Currently, Rukindo’s main activities consist of dredging of sail navigation channel, port basin, reclamation and transportation of dredging products.

Ell

Ell was established under the Notarial Deed No. 69 dated January 16, 2012 of Notary Yenny Himawan, S.H., M.Kn, Notary in Makassar, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter AHU-11047.AH.01.01 Tahun 2012 dated February 29, 2012.

The authorized capital of Ell amounted to Rp100,000,000 composed of 100,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares are as follows:
- SPJM owns 99.29% or 28,050 shares with total amount of Rp28,050,000.
1. **GENERAL (continued)**
   
b. **Subsidiaries, Associates, Share Investment and Joint Operation (continued)**

   Ell (continued)

   • Koperasi PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (Persero) owns 0.71% or 200 shares with total amount of Rp200,000.

   PMS

   PMS was established under the Notarial Deed No. 8 dated December 31, 2011, of Notary Stephanus R. Agus Purwanto, S.H., Notary in Surabaya, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-34988.AH.01.01 Tahun 2012 dated September 27, 2012.

   The authorized capital of PMS amounted to Rp260,500,000 composed of 260,500,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:

   • The Company (formerly Pelindo III) owns 97.89% or 255,000,000 shares with total amount of Rp255,000,000.

   • Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) owns 2.11% or 5,500,000 shares with total amount of Rp5,500,000.

   Anggaran Dasar PMS telah mengalami perubahan, terakhir dengan akta pernyataan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan No. 1 tanggal 18 November 2019 oleh Heni Yuniantin, S.H., M.Kn., Notaris di Sidoarjo, mengenai pemberitahuan perubahan Anggaran Dasar menjadi Rp310,500,000,000 terbagi atas 310,500,000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1,000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Akta ini telah mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan surat keputusannya No. AHU-AH.01.03-0361631 Tahun 2019 tanggal 19 November 2019.

   PMS’s Articles of Association has been amended, most recently by notarial deed of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1 dated November 18, 2019 by Heni Yuniantin, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Sidoarjo, regarding the notification amendment of the Articles of Association to become Rp310,500,000,000 divided into 310,500,000 shares at par value of Rp1,000 (full amount) per share. This deed has been approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in decision letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0361631 Year 2019 dated November 19, 2019.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates, Share Investment and Joint Operation (continued)

TEDS

TEDS was established under Notarial Deed No. 360 dated September 29, 2014, by Notary Yatiningsih, S.H., M.H., Notary in Surabaya, and was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-306131.40.10.2014 dated October 21, 2014.

The authorized capital of TEDS amounted to Rp5,000,000 composed of 10,000 shares with par value of Rp500,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:

- PDS owns 99.00% or 3,960 shares amounting to Rp1,980,000.
- Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) owns 1.00% or 40 shares amounting to Rp20,000.

PMP

PMP was established based on deed No. 74 dated December 28, 2018 made by Notary Hj. Bambang Suprianto, SH., Sp.N., MH in Jakarta and got approval from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia with Decree No. AHU-0006164.AH.01.01.Tahun 2019 dated February 6, 2019.

The authorized capital of PMP amounted to Rp50,000,000 composed of 50,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates, Share Investment and Joint Operation (continued)

PMP (continued)

- PIL owns 99% or 12,375 shares with total amount of Rp12,375,000.
- PMT owns 1% or 125 shares with total amount of Rp125,000.

CTP

Based on Conditional Share Subscription Agreement and Shareholders Agreement of MTDX dated April 14, 2015, which was amended and restated on August 28, 2015, API, MTD Capital Bhd and PT Nusacipta Etika Pratama agreed that API will invest in MTDX by subscribing to 130,220 new shares with a total nominal amount of Rp118,500,200 (representing 45% share ownership) issued by MTDX. On September 18, 2015, the transaction was completed and API became the owner of 45.00% shares in MTDX.

Pada bulan Oktober 2021, API meningkatkan kepemilikan saham di CTP dari 45,00% menjadi 100,00%.

ISU

ISU didirikan berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 9 tanggal 29 November 2018 dari Notaris Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn, Notaris di Jakarta, dan telah mendapatkan pengesahan dari Menteri Hukum dan Huk Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0057261.AH.01.01 Tahun 2018 tanggal 30 November 2018.

Based on Deed No. 17 dated May 24, 2017 drawn before Drs. Soebiantoro, S.H., MTDX change the name to PT Cibitung Tanjung Priok Port Tollways (“CTP”). The deed of establishment was authorized by the Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision No. AHU-0057261.AH.01.01 dated May 26, 2017.

On October 2021, API increase share ownership in CTP from 45.00% to 100.00%.

ISU

ISU was established under the Notarial Deed No. 9 dated November 29, 2018 of Notary Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn, Notary in Jakarta, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-0057261.AH.01.01 Tahun 2018 dated November 30, 2018.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates, Share Investment and Joint Operation (continued)

ISU (continued)

The authorized capital of ISU amounted to Rp500,000 composed of 1,000 shares with par value of Rp500,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares are as follows:

- NTS owns 99.60% or 249 shares with total amount of Rp124,500.
- EII owns 0.40% or 1 shares with total amount of Rp500.

LEGI

LEGI was established under Notarial Deed “No. 58 dated December 8, 2014 by Notary Yatiningsih, SH., M.H., Notary in Surabaya, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-0005031.AH.01.01 on February 3, 2015.

Based on Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting as stated in Notarial Deed No. 35 dated June 7, 2017 by Yatiningsih, S.H., M.H., the shareholders approved and authorized the transfer of shares from TTL to Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) amounting to 91 shares or equivalent to Rp91,000. The transfer of shares was approved by Deed of Sale and Purchase of shares No. 36 dated June 7, 2017 by Yatiningsih, S.H., M.H.

The authorized capital of LEGI amounted to Rp200,000,000 composed of 200,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:

- TTL owns 99.00% or 92,109 shares amounting to Rp92,109,000.
- Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) owns 1.00% or 931 shares amounting to Rp931,000.
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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi, Investasi 
Saham dan Operasi Bersama (lanjutan)

PPI1

PPI1 didirikan berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 5 
tanggal 5 Desember 2014 oleh Notaris Yahya 
Abdullah Waber, S.H., Notaris di Surabaya, 
dan telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak 
Asasi Manusia dengan Surat Keputusan 
No. AHU-0130014.40.80.2014 tanggal 
12 Desember 2014.

Modal dasar PPI1 adalah sebesar Rp220.000.000 
terdiri dari 220.000.000 saham dengan nilai 
nominal Rp1.000 (nilai penuh) per saham. 
Komposisi modal yang telah ditempatkan dan 
disetor penuh sebagai berikut:

- BJTI memiliki sebesar 99,93% atau sebanyak 
114.710.000 saham dengan nilai sebesar 
Rp114.710.000.

- Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia 
(Persero) memiliki sebesar 0,07% atau 
sebanyak 80.000 saham dengan nilai 
nominal sebesar Rp80.000.

BIMA

BIMA didirikan berdasarkan Akta Notaris 
No. 6 tanggal 11 November 2015 oleh Notaris 
Yahya Abdullah Waber, S.H., Notaris di 
Surabaya, dan telah disahkan oleh Menteri 
Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia dengan Surat 
Keputusan No. AHU-2468002.AH.01.01 tanggal 
23 November 2015.

Modal dasar BIMA adalah sebesar Rp10.000.000 
terdiri dari 10.000 saham dengan nilai nominal 
Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Komposisi 
modal yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh 
sebagai berikut:

- BJTI memiliki sebesar 90,00% atau 6.750 
saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp6.750.000.

- Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia 
(Persero) memiliki sebesar 10,00% atau 
sebanyak 750 saham dengan nilai nominal 
sebesar Rp750.000.

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1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates, Share Investment 
and Joint Operation (continued)

PPI1

PPI1 was established under Notarial Deed No. 5 
dated December 5, 2014 by Notary Yahya 
Abdullah Waber, S.H., Notary in Surabaya, 
and was approved by Minister of Law 
and Human Rights under Decision 
Letter No. AHU-0130014.40.80.2014 dated 
December 12, 2014.

The authorized capital of PPI1 amounted to 
Rp220,000,000 composed of 220,000,000 shares 
with par value of Rp1,000 (full amount) per share. 
The share ownership issued and fully paid shares 
is as follows:

- PT BJTI owns 99.93% or 114,710,000 shares 
amounting to Rp114,710,000.

- Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia 
(Persero) owns 0.07% or 80,000 shares 
amounting to Rp80,000.

BIMA

BIMA was established under Notarial Deed 
No. 6 dated November 11, 2015, by Notary Yahya 
Abdullah Waber, S.H., Notary in Surabaya, 
and was approved by Minister of Law 
and Human Rights under Decision 
Letter No. AHU-2468002.AH.01.01 dated 
November 23, 2015.

The authorized capital of BIMA amounted to 
Rp10,000,000 composed of 10,000 shares with 
par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. 
The share ownership issued and fully paid shares 
is as follows:

- BJTI owns 90.00% or 6,750 shares 
amounting to Rp6,750,000.

- Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia 
(Persero) owns 10.00% or 750 shares 
amounting to Rp750,000.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

BIMA (continued)

The Company’s Articles of Association has been amended, most recently by notarial deed of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 17 dated September 6, 2021 by Yatiningsih, S.H., M.H., Notary in Surabaya, regarding the approval of the increase of authorized capital to Rp90,000,000 divided into 90,000 shares at par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share and the increase of issued and fully paid shares to Rp22,500,000 divided into 22,500 shares. This deed has been approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia by decree No. AHU-0049916.AH.01.02 year 2021 dated September 15, 2021. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:

- BJTI owns 90.00% or 20,250 shares amounting to Rp20,250,000.
- Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) owns 10.00% or 2,250 shares amounting to Rp2,250,000.

BMS

BMS was established under Notarial Deed No. 12 dated June 12, 2012 of Notary Stephanus Raden Agus Purwanto, S.H., Notary in Surabaya. PT BMS had officially become Badan Usaha Pelabuhan (BUP), by Minister of Transportation under Decision Letter No. KP.164 Year 2013 dated February 15, 2013.

The authorized capital of BMS amounted to Rp1,000,000,000 composed of 1,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:

- PT BJTI owns 60.00% or 432,600 shares amounting to Rp432,600,000.
- UEPN owns 40.00% or 288,400 shares amounting to Rp288,400,000.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

TCS

TCS was established under Notarial Deed No. 189 dated December 15, 2015, by Notary Mira Irani, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Sidoarjo, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-0003534.AH.01.01 dated January 21, 2016.

The authorized capital of TCS amounted to Rp240,000,000 composed of 240,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares are as follows:

- BJTI owns 51.00% or 30,600 shares amounting to Rp30,600,000.

- PT Andahanesa Abadi owns 49.00% or 29,400 shares amounting to Rp29,400,000.

Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan telah mengalami perubahan, terakhir dengan akta pernyataan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan No. 74 tanggal 29 Januari 2020 oleh Yatiningsih, S.H., M.H., Notaris di Surabaya, mengenai pengesahan penurunan modal dasar menjadi Rp8,000,000 terbagi atas 8,000 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1,000,000 (nilai penuh) per lembar saham dan penurunan modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi Rp2,000,000 terbagi atas 2,000 lembar saham. Akta ini telah mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan surat keputusan No. AHU-0026976.AH.01.02 tahun 2020 tanggal 1 April 2020.

APBS

APBS was established under Notarial Deed No. 9 dated April 21, 2014 by Notary Ivan Gelium Lantu, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Depok, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-006051.40.10.2014 dated April 25, 2014.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

APBS (continued)

The authorized capital of APBS amounted to Rp750,000,000 composed of 750,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares are as follows:

- PMS owns 90.00% or 168,750,000 shares amounting to Rp168,750,000.
- Van Oord owns 5.00% or 9,375,000 shares amounting to Rp9,375,000.
- Gerbang Sarana Utama owns 5.00% or 9,375,000 shares amounting to Rp9,375,000.

Based on Notarial Deed No. 02 dated February 10, 2021, by Notary Stephanus R. Agus Purwanto, S.H., Notary in Surabaya, regarding the agreement of sale and purchase along with changes on composition of shareholders in "PT Alur Pelayaran Barat Surabaya". The composition of the fully paid capital as of October 1, 2021 are as follows:

- PMS owns 93.00% or 174,375,000 shares amounting to Rp174,375,000.
- Gerbang Sarana Utama owns 7.00% or 13,125,000 shares amounting to Rp13,125,000.

PEL

PEL was established under Notarial Deed No. 2 dated September 9, 2014, by Notary Stephanus Raden Agus Purwanto, S.H., Notary in Surabaya, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-2963.40.10.2014 dated October 14, 2014.

The authorized capital of PEL amounted to Rp40,000,000 composed of 40,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares are as follows:

- PEL was established under Notarial Deed No. 2 dated September 9, 2014, by Notary Stephanus Raden Agus Purwanto, S.H., Notary in Surabaya, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-2963.40.10.2014 dated October 14, 2014.

The authorized capital of PEL amounted to Rp40,000,000 composed of 40,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares are as follows:
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1. UMUM (lanjutan)  
b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi Bersama (lanjutan)  

PEL (lanjutan)  
- PMS memiliki sebesar 90,00% atau sebanyak 9.000.000 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp9.000.000.  
- PEL (pembelian kembali) memiliki sebesar 9,00% atau sebanyak 900.000 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp900.000.  
- BJTI memiliki sebesar 1,00% atau sebanyak 100.000 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp100.000.  

Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan telah mengalami perubahan, terakhir dengan akta pernyataan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan No. 4 tanggal 30 Desember 2020 oleh Amanda Mirza Evariana, S.H., M.Kn., Notaris di Gresik, mengenai pengesahan penurunan modal dasar menjadi Rp36.400.000 terbagi atas 36.400.000 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000 (nilai penuh) per lembar saham dan penurunan modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi Rp9.100.000 terbagi atas 9.100.000 lembar saham. Akta ini telah mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan surat keputusan No. AHU-0014114.AH.01.02 Tahun 2021 tanggal 7 Maret 2021. Komposisi modal yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebagai berikut:  
- PMS memiliki sebesar 98,90% atau sebanyak 9.000.000 saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp9.000.000.  
- BJTI memiliki sebesar 1,10% atau sebanyak 100.000 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp100.000.  

BMC  

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1. GENERAL (continued)  
b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)  

PEL (continued)  
- PMS owns 90.00% or 9,000,000 shares amounting to Rp9,000,000.  
- PEL (buyback) owns 9.00% or 900,000 shares amounting to Rp900,000.  
- BJTI owns 1.00% or 100,000 shares amounting to Rp100,000.  

The Company's Articles of Association has been amended, most recently by notarial deed of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 4 dated December 30, 2020 by Amanda Mirza Evariana, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Gresik, regarding the approval of the decrease of authorized capital to Rp36,400,000 divided into 36,400,000 shares at par value of Rp1,000 (full amount) per share and the decrease of issued and fully paid shares to Rp9,100,000 divided into 9,100,000 shares. This deed has been approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia by decree No. AHU-0014114.AH.01.02 Year 2021 dated March 7, 2021. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares are as follows:  
- PMS owns 98.90% or 9,000,000 shares amounting to Rp9,000,000.  
- BJTI owns 1.10% or 100,000 shares amounting to Rp100,000.  

BMC  
BMC was established under Notarial Deed No. 17 dated December 16, 2015, by the Notary Yohana S. Aminah Hadjianto, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Kendal, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU.2473417.AH.01.01 dated December 21, 2015.
The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the
Indonesian language.

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1. GENERAL (continued)
   b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint
      Operation (continued)

   BMC (continued)

   The authorized capital of BMC amounted to
   Rp1,000,000 composed of 1,000 shares with par
   value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The
   share ownership issued and fully paid shares is
   as follows:
   - PMS owns 90.00% or 900 shares amounting
     to Rp900,000.
   - Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia
     III (Persero) owns 10.00% or 100 shares
     amounting to Rp100,000.

   Based on Notarial Deed No. 5 dated
   November 29, 2019, by Notary Amanda Mirza
   Ervariana, S.H., Notary in Gresik, and
   was approved by Minister of Law and
   Human Rights under Decision Letter
   No. AHU-0102677.AH.01.02 Tahun 2019. The
   composition of the issued and fully paid capital as
   of January 1, 2020/December 31, 2019 are as
   follows:
   - PMS owns 99.80% or 50,900 shares
     amounting to Rp50,900,000.
   - Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia
     III (Persero) owns 0.20% or 100 shares
     amounting to Rp100,000.

RSP

RSP was established based on Establishment
Notarial Deed of Notary Nelly Elsye Tahamata,
S.H., No. 2 dated May 1, 1999 and has been
approved by Minister of Justice of the Republic
of Indonesia with the Decree
No. C.11876.HT.01.01 dated June 29, 1999.

The authorized capital RSP of Rp153,979,000
composed of 153,979 shares with par value
Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share.

Based on Decision-Shares Conditional
Agreement on June 30, 2020, PT Pertamina
Bina Medika IHC (“PBM IHC”) takeover RSP
103,166 shares owned by the Company
(formerly Pelindo II) (67%) worth
Rp167,500,000.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

RSP (continued)
The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital before shares takeover is as follows:

- The Company (formerly Pelindo II) owns 99.88% or 153,799 shares with total amount of Rp15,379,900,000.
- Koperasi Pegawai Maritim owns 0.12% or 180 shares with total amount of Rp180,000.

The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital after shares takeover and as of October 1, 2021 is as follows:

- PBM IHC owns 67% or 103,166 shares with total amount of Rp103,166,000.
- The Company (formerly Pelindo II) owns 32.88% or 50,633 shares with total amount of Rp50,633,000.
- Koperasi Pegawai Maritim owns 0.12% or 180 shares with total amount of Rp180,000.

Currently, RSP activities are in health services and other health support services.

PHC

PHC was established under Notarial Deed No. 1 dated September 1, 1999 of Notary Syafran, S.H., Notary at Semarang, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. C-16306 HT.01.01 TH.1999, dated September 13, 1999 and was published in the State Gazette No. 11, dated September 13, 1999.

The authorized capital of PHC amounted to Rp142,000,000 composed of 284,000,000 shares with par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share. The composition share ownership issued and fully paid shares are as follows:
1. GENERAL (continued)
   b. Subsidiaries, Associates, Share Investment and Joint Operation (continued)

   PHC (continued)
   - The Company (formerly Pelindo III) owns 98.73% or 280,400,000 shares with total amount of Rp140,200,000.
   - Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) owns 1.27% or 3,600,000 shares with total amount of Rp1,800,000.

   Based on Notarial Deed No. 18 dated August 7, 2020, by Notary Aulia Taufani, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Jakarta, regarding the Statement of shareholders’ decisions of PT Pelindo Husada Citra, the composition of the issued and fully paid capital as of October 1, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows:
   - The Company (formerly Pelindo III) owns 31.73% or 90,120,000 shares with total amount of Rp45,060,000.
   - PT Pertamina Bina Medika IHC owns 67% or 190,280,000 shares with total amount of Rp95,140,000.
   - Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) owns 1.27% or 3,600,000 shares with total amount of Rp1,800,000.

   PTI
   PTI was established under Notarial Deed No. 41 dated December 12, 2013 of Public Notary Rahmad Nauli Siregar SH., and was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter No. AHU-68302.AH.01.02.Tahun 2013 dated December 27, 2013.

   Based on Deed No. 65 dated April 27, 2016 by Ashoya Ratam, SH., M.Kn, Notary in Jakarta concerning the Declaration of Decisions Outside the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders’, PIL has been approved to purchase of 18,000 shares in PTI, and the deed was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia with Decree No. AHU-0008200.AH.01.02.Tahun 2016 dated April 28, 2016.
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1. UMUM (lanjutan)  
b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi  
Bersama (lanjutan)  
PTI (lanjutan)  
Komposisi modal ditempatkan dan disetor  
penuh sebagai berikut:

- Charleston Logistics Pte. Ltd. memiliki 49,00% atau sebanyak 88.200 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp44.100.000.
- PT Tason Putra Mandiri memiliki 22,80% atau sebanyak 41.040 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp20.520.000.
- PIL memiliki 20,00% atau 36.000 lembah saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp18.000.000.
- Tuan Gaotama Setiawan memiliki 8,20% atau 14.760 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp7.380.000.

JBT  
JBT didirikan berdasarkan Akta Notaris  
No. 2 tanggal 22 Agustus 2011 oleh Paulina Siti  
Suprimulyanti Endah Putri, S.H. dan disahkan  
dengan Surat Keputusan No. AHU-57740.AH.01.01.TH.2011 tanggal  
25 November 2011.

Modal dasar JBT adalah sebesar Rp745.434.000 terdiri dari 745.434 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Komposisi modal yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebagai berikut:

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) memiliki sebesar 17,58% atau sebanyak 131.048 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp131.048.000.
- PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk memiliki 55,00% atau sebanyak 409.993 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp409.993.000.
- Pemerintah Provinsi Bali memiliki 8,01% atau sebanyak 59.707 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp59.707.000.
- Pemerintah Kabupaten Badung memiliki 8,01% atau sebanyak 59.707 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp59.707.000.

The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital are as follows:

- Charleston Logistics Pte. Ltd. owns 49.00% or 88,200 shares with nominal amount of Rp44,100,000.
- PT Tason Putra Mandiri owns 22.80% or 41,040 shares with nominal amount of Rp20,520,000.
- PIL owns 20.00% or 36,000 shares with nominal amount of Rp18,000,000.
- Mr. Gaotama Setiawan owns 8.20% or 14,760 shares with nominal amount of Rp7,380,000.

JBT was established under Notarial Deed No. 2 dated August 22, 2011 by Notary Paulina Siti Suprimulyanti Endah Putri, S.H. and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-57740.AH.01.01.TH.2011 dated November 25, 2011.

The authorized capital of JBT amounted to Rp745,434,000 composed of 745,434 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares are as follows:

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) owns 17.58% or 131,048 shares amounting to Rp131,048,000.
- PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk owns 55.00% or 409,993 shares amounting to Rp409,993,000.
- Government of Bali Province owns 8.01% or 59,707 shares amounting to Rp59,707,000.
- Government of Badung District owns 8.01% or 59,707 shares amounting to Rp59,707,000.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

JICT (continued)

- PT Angkasa Pura I owns 8.00% or 59,635 shares amounting to Rp59,635,000.
- PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk owns 1.00% or 7,454 shares amounting to Rp7,454,000.
- PT Hutama Karya (Persero) owns 1.00% or 7,454 shares amounting to Rp7,454,000.
- PT Pengembangan Pariwisata Indonesia (Persero) owns 1.00% or 7,454 shares amounting to Rp7,454,000.
- PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk owns 0.40% or 2,982 shares amounting to Rp2,982,000.

Based on Notarial Deed No. 24 dated November 12, 2020, by Notary Leolin Jayayanti, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Jakarta, regarding the Minutes of Meeting of PT Jasamarga Bali Tol, the shareholders approved the additional issued and fully paid to the PT Jasamarga Bali Tol's cash amounting to Rp200,000,000 by PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk and PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk.

The composition of the issued and fully paid capital as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows:

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) owns 13.86% or 131,048 shares amounting to Rp131,048,000.

JICT was established based on Notarial Deed No. 72 dated March 27, 1999 of Notary Nelly Elsye Tahamata, S.H., M.Kn. The establishment of JICT was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights No. C-5466.HT.01.01.TH’99 dated March 29, 1999.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

JICT (continued)

Based on Deed of Amendment No. 77 and 78 dated March 30, 1999 by Notary Nelly Elsye Tahamata, S.H., the authorized capital of JICT amounted to Rp221,450,406, comprising of 1 Series A share for The Government of Republic of Indonesia portion and 442,900,812 Series B shares with par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital is as follows:

- The Company (formerly Pelindo II) owns 48.90% or 216,578,498 Series B shares with total amount of Rp108,289,249.
- Koperasi Pegawai Maritim owns 0.10% or 442,899 Series B shares with total amount of Rp221,449.
- Hutchison Port Jakarta Pte. Ltd., (formerly Grosbeak Pte. Ltd.) owns 51.00% or 225,879,415 Series B shares with total amount of Rp112,939,707.

Currently, JICT’s activities consist of port services, container terminal services, dockyard and other related services.

Ambapers

Ambapers was established under Notarial Deed No. 9 dated March 26, 2004 by Notary Grace Senda Sardjito, S.H., Notary in Jakarta, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No.C-14469 HT.01.TH.2004 dated June 11, 2004.

Based on General Shareholders Meeting as stated in Notarial Deed No. 16 dated March 9, 2018 by Neddy Farmanto, S.H., the shareholders approved and authorized the reclassification of the balance of capital reserve to become share capital so that the total paid up capital becomes Rp5,000,000.

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1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

Ambapers (continued)

Based on General Shareholders Meeting as stated in Notarial Deed No. 33 dated March 21, 2017 by Neddy Farmanto, S.H., the shareholders approved and authorized the reclassification of the balance of capital reserve to become share capital so that the total paid up capital becomes Rp6,000,000.

The authorized capital of Ambapers amounted to Rp20,000,000 composed of 20,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) owns 40.00% or 6,000 shares amounting to Rp6,000,000.
- PT Bangun Banua Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan owns 60.00% or 9,000 shares amounting to Rp9,000,000.

PT Portek Indonesia

PT Portek Indonesia was established under Notarial Deed No. 175 dated September 21, 1999 by Notary Rahmat Santoso, S.H., Notary in Surabaya, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. C-2242 HT.01.01 TH2000 dated February 14, 2000.

The authorized capital of PT Portek Indonesia amounted to USD2,000,000 (full amount) composed of 400 shares with par value of USD5,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) owns 49.00% or 49 shares amounting to Rp2,670,500.
- Portek System & Equipment Pte Ltd., Singapore owns 51.00% or 51 shares amounting to Rp2,779,500.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates, Share Investment and Joint Operation (continued)

LNG

LNG was established under Notarial Deed No. 01 dated October 1, 2019 by Heni Yuniastini, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Sidoarjo, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-0051386.AH.01.01 dated October 5, 2019.

The authorized capital and issued and paid capital of LNG totaling Rp580,000,000 and Rp145,000,000 respectively, which consists of 145,000 shares with nominal value per share of Rp1,000,000 (full amount). The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:

- PT PGN LNG Indonesia (PLI) owns 51.00% or 73,950 shares amounting to Rp73,950,000.
- PEL owns 49.00% or 71,050 shares amounting to Rp71,050,000.

BKMS

BKMS was established under Notarial Deed, No. 56 dated May 18, 2012 by Notary Ardi Kristiar in Jakarta and has recent amended by Notary Andayani Risilawati, SH., MH., CN., No. 01 dated March 19, 2014 domiciled in Gresik, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0019775 dated March 27, 2015.

The authorized capital of BKMS amounted to Rp4,000,000,000 composed of 4,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:

- BJTI owns 40.00% or 800,000 shares amounting to Rp800,000,000.
- PT Usaha Era Pratama Nusantara (UEPN) owns 60.00% or 1,200,000 shares amounting to Rp1,200,000,000.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

PCN

PCN was established under Notarial Deed No. 35 dated January 11, 2016, by Notary Kukuh Muljo Rahardjo, S.H., Notary in Surabaya, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-0002328.AH.01.01 Tahun 2016 dated January 15, 2016.

The authorized capital of PCN amounted to Rp20,000,000 composed of 40,000 shares with par value of Rp500,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares are as follows:

- PHC owns 70.00% or 7,000 shares amounting to Rp3,500,000.
- BJTI owns 30.00% or 3,000 shares amounting to Rp1,500,000.

TNU

TNU was established under Notarial Deed No. 89 dated August 23, 2013 of Notary Yulia, S.H., Notary in Jakarta, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-13479.AH.01.01 Year 2014.

The authorized capital of TNU amounted to Rp40,000,000 composed of 40,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:

- BJTI owns 40.00% or 68,500 shares amounting to Rp68,500,000.
- PT Andahanesa Abadi owns 60.00% or 102,750 shares amounting to Rp102,750,000.
1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation (continued)

NPCT1

NPCT1 was established based on Deed No. 33 dated May 28, 2014 of Notary Liestiani Wang, S.H., M.Kn. The Deed of establishment was authorized by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision No. AHU-11432.40.10.2014 dated June 3, 2014.

The authorized capital of NPCT1 amounted to Rp340,725,600 which is divided into 510 Class A shares and 490 Class B shares with a nominal value of Rp340,725,600 (full amount) per share. The capital share ownership of issued and fully paid capital are as follows:

- IPC TPK owns 51.00% or 510 Class A shares with total amount of Rp173,770,056.
- Sea Terminal Management & Service Pte. Ltd., owns 49.00% or 490 Class B shares with total amount of Rp166,955,544.

Currently, NPCT1 engage in cargo handling services.

PBM IHC

Based on Notarial Deed No.42 dated August 7, 2020, by Notary Aulia Taufani, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Jakarta, regarding the Statement of shareholders’ decisions of PT Pertamina Bina Medika IHC, the composition of the issued and fully paid capital as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) owns 4.00% or 1,168,743 shares with total amount of Rp116,874,300.
- PT Pertamina (Persero) owns 81.11% or 23,700,021 shares with total amount of Rp2,370,002,100.
- PT Perkebunan Nusantara X owns 5.62% or 1,643,253 shares with total amount of Rp164,325,300.
1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi dan Operasi Bersama (lanjutan)

PBM IHC (lanjutan)

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) memiliki sebesar 2,00% atau sebanyak 584.372 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp58.437.200.
- PT Perkebunan Nusantara XI memiliki sebesar 1,94% atau sebanyak 566.840 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp56.684.000.
- PT Timah Tbk. memiliki sebesar 1,78% atau sebanyak 518.889 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp51.888.900.
- PT Perkebunan Nusantara XII memiliki sebesar 1,74% atau sebanyak 508.403 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp50.840.300.
- PT Krakatau Steel (Persero) Tbk. memiliki sebesar 0,75% atau sebanyak 218.239 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp21.823.900.
- PT Krakatau Industrial Estate Cilegon memiliki sebesar 0,61% atau sebanyak 178.559 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp17.855.900.
- PT Krakatau Bandar Samudera memiliki sebesar 0,44% atau sebanyak 128.959 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp12.895.900.
- PT Pertamina Pedeve Indonesia memiliki sebesar 0,01% atau sebanyak 1.484 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp148.400.

PPI1 - Patimban

PPI1 - Patimban didirikan berdasarkan Akta No.1 tanggal 5 Februari 2021 dari Dedy Syamri, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta, dan telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia dengan Surat Keputusan No. AHU-008867.AH.01.01 tanggal 5 Februari 2021.

Modal dasar PPI1 - Patimban adalah sebesar Rp40,000,000 terdiri dari 40,000,000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1,000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Komposisi modal yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh adalah sebagai berikut:

- The Company (formerly Pelindo II) owns 2.00% or 584,372 shares with total amount of Rp58,437,200.
- PT Perkebunan Nusantara XI owns 1.94% or 566,840 shares with total amount of Rp56,684,000.
- PT Timah Tbk. owns 1.78% or 518,889 shares with total amount of Rp51,888,900.
- PT Perkebunan Nusantara XII owns 1.74% or 508,403 shares with total amount of Rp50,840,300.
- PT Krakatau Steel (Persero) Tbk. owns 0.75% or 218,239 shares with total amount of Rp21,823,900.
- PT Krakatau Industrial Estate Cilegon owns 0.61% or 178,559 shares with total amount of Rp17,855,900.
- PT Krakatau Bandar Samudera owns 0.44% or 128,959 shares with total amount of Rp12,895,900.
- PT Pertamina Pedeve owns 0.01% or 1,484 shares with total amount of Rp148,400.

PPI1 - Patimban

PPI1 - Patimban was established under Notarial Deed No. 1 dated February 5, 2021 by Dedy Syamri, S.H., Notary in Jakarta, and was approved by Minister of Law and Human Rights under Decision Letter No. AHU-008867.AH.01.01 dated February 5, 2021.

The authorized capital of PPI1 - Patimban amounted to Rp40,000,000 composed of 40,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000 (full amount) per share. The share ownership issued and fully paid shares is as follows:
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1. GENERAL (continued)
b. Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Operation
(continued)

PP1 - Patimban (continued)
- PT CTCorp Infrastruktur Indonesia owns 32.00% or 3,200,000 shares amounting to Rp3,200,000.
- PT Indika Logistic & Support owns 29.00% or 2,900,000 shares amounting to Rp2,900,000.
- PT U Connectivity Services owns 29.00% or 2,900,000 shares amounting to Rp2,900,000.
- PT Terminal Petikemas Surabaya owns 10.00% or 1,000,000 shares amounting to Rp1,000,000.

MKO MTKI
On April 9, 2015, IKT entered into an Agreement of Construction and Operation of Car Terminal in Gresik Jawa Timur with PT Maspion Industrial Estate ("MIE") by establishing MKO MTKI. The period of agreement is 25 (twenty five) years with the funding portion for IKT and MIE amounted to 45.00% and 55.00%, respectively.

On March, 2016, MKO Maspion Terminal Kendaraan Indonesia has operated commercially and engages in car terminal operation.

c. Board of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee, Corporate Secretary and Employees

Board of Commissioners and Directors
Based on The Decree of The Minister of SOEs No. SK-334/MBU/10/2021 and No.SK-335/MBU/10/2021 dated October 1, 2021 which stated on Notarial Deed Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H.,M.Kn. No.08 and No. 09 tanggal 6 Oktober 2021, Menteri BUMN selaku Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS) Perusahaan diantaranya menetapkan perubahan nomenklatur serta susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi menjadi sebagai berikut:
1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Board of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee, Corporate Secretary and Employees (continued)

Board of Commissioners and Directors (continued)

31 Maret 2022

Dewan Komisaris
Plt. Komisaris Utama/ Komisaris Independen
Marsetio
Komisaris
Raden Agus Haryoto Purnomo
Komisaris
Didi Sumedi
Komisaris
Sudung Situmorang
Komisaris Independen
Antonius Rainier Haryanto
Komisaris Independen
Heru Sukanto
Komisaris Independen
Muchtar Luthfi Mutty

31 Maret 2022

Direksi
Direktur Utama
Arif Suhartono
Wakil Direktur Utama
Hambra
Direktur Keuangan dan Manajemen Risiko
Mega Satria
Direktur Sumber Daya Manusa dan Umum
Ihsanuddin Usman
Direktur Strategi
Prasetyo
Direktur Investasi
Boy Robyanto
Direktur Pengelola
Putut Sri Muljanto

31 Desember 2021

Dewan Komisaris
Plt. Komisaris Utama/ Komisaris Independen
Marsetio
Komisaris
Raden Agus Haryoto Purnomo
Komisaris
Didi Sumedi
Komisaris
Sudung Situmorang
Komisaris Independen
Antonius Rainier Haryanto
Komisaris Independen
Heru Sukanto
Komisaris Independen
Muchtar Luthfi Mutty

Direksi
Direktur Utama
Arif Suhartono
Wakil Direktur Utama
Hambra
Direktur Keuangan dan Manajemen Risiko
Mega Satria
Direktur Sumber Daya Manusa dan Umum
Ihsanuddin Usman
Direktur Strategi
Prasetyo
Direktur Investasi
Boy Robyanto
Direktur Pengelola
Putut Sri Muljanto

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.
1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Board of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee, Corporate Secretary and Employees (continued)

Audit Committee and Corporate Secretary

The Company’s Audit Committee and Corporate Secretary as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Audit Committee</th>
<th>Corporate Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 31, 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketua</td>
<td>Heru Sukanto</td>
<td>Ali Mulyono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakil Ketua</td>
<td>Didi Sumedi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anggota</td>
<td>Ahmad Zakie Mubarok</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anggota</td>
<td>Sofia Chairunnisa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sekretaris Perusahaan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Audit Committee</th>
<th>Corporate Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketua</td>
<td>Heru Sukanto</td>
<td>Ali Mulyono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakil Ketua</td>
<td>Didi Sumedi</td>
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<td>Sofia Chairunnisa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sekretaris Perusahaan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employees

Total permanent employees of the Group as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are 10,049 and 10,109 employees, respectively (unaudited).

d. Reporting Currency

The Group’s functional currency is Rupiah, except TPK Koja, NPCT1 and JICT which are in United States Dollar.

The presentation currency of the Group’s consolidated financial statements is in Rupiah.
1. GENERAL (continued)

e. Translation into Presentation Currency

In preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Group, financial statements of TPK Koja, NPCT1 and JICT were translated to Rupiah currency based on the following:

- Assets and liabilities were translated using the prevailing rates at reporting date;
- Income and expenses were translated using the average exchange rate; and
- All resulting exchange differences were recognized in other comprehensive income.

f. Merger

Government Regulation (PP) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 101 Year 2021 regarding the Merger of Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia I (“Pelindo I”), Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (“Pelindo III”) and Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (“Pelindo IV”) into Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II (“Pelindo II”) on October 1, 2021, stipulating among others:

- Port operational activities that have been carried out along with the operational assets owned or controlled by Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV are subsequently managed and owned or controlled by Pelindo II;
- Pelindo II is required to make adjustments to permits, concessions and legal documents no later than 2 (two) years since the date of merger;
- The definitive net assets value of Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV which are combined into Pelindo II are determined by the Minister of Finance based on the proposal of the Minister of SOE.

Based on the Deed of Merger No. 5 dated October 1, 2021 from the notary Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn., Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV agreed to merge with Pelindo II, where Pelindo II as the surviving entity. The plan design of merger was approved by the shareholders of each company on the same date as follows:
1. GENERAL (continued)

f. Merger (continued)

- Statement of the Decree of the Minister of SOE as Pelindo I General Shareholders Meeting (GSM) No. 1 on October 1, 2021.

- Statement of the Decree of the Minister of SOE as Pelindo II General Shareholders Meeting (GSM) No. 2 on October 1, 2021.

- Statement of the Decree of the Minister of SOE as Pelindo III General Shareholders Meeting (GSM) No. 3 on October 1, 2021.

- Statement of the Decree of the Minister of SOE as Pelindo IV General Shareholders Meeting (GSM) No. 4 on October 1, 2021.

Based on the Deed of Merger No. 5, all parties agreed to the merger with the following conditions among others:

1. All operations, businesses, and activities of Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV are transferred to Pelindo II.

2. All permits, concessions, facilities, licenses, approvals and utilizations that have been granted by the authorities to Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV are transferred to Pelindo II.

3. Since the effective date, all assets and liabilities owned by Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV are transferred to Pelindo II.

4. All Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV workers will become Pelindo II workers in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations regarding labor and the Minutes of Agreement between Pelindo I, Pelindo II, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV with the management of the Pelindo I, Pelindo II, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV labor union on June 24, 2021.

The composition of the share capital of Pelindo I, Pelindo II, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV before and after the merger are as follows (full amount):
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KONSOLIDASIAN 
TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022 
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. UMUM (lanjutan)</th>
<th>1. GENERAL (continued)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. Penggabungan (lanjutan)</td>
<td>f. Merger (continued)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sebelum Penggabungan</strong></td>
<td><strong>Before Merger</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelindo I</td>
<td>Pelindo I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal Dasar</td>
<td>Authorized capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rp6.800.000.000</td>
<td>Issued and fully-paid capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh</td>
<td>Rp1.700.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelindo II</td>
<td>Pelindo II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal Dasar</td>
<td>Authorized capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rp4.000.000.000</td>
<td>Issued and fully-paid capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Pelindo III</td>
<td>Pelindo III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal Dasar</td>
<td>Authorized capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rp3.200.000.000</td>
<td>Issued and fully-paid capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh</td>
<td>Rp2.218.953.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelindo IV</td>
<td>Pelindo IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal Dasar</td>
<td>Authorized capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rp10.000.000.000</td>
<td>Issued and fully-paid capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh</td>
<td>Rp3.112.085.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Setelah Penggabungan</strong></td>
<td><strong>After Merger</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelindo II</td>
<td>Pelindo II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal Dasar</td>
<td>Authorized capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rp33.000.000.000</td>
<td>Issued and fully-paid capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh</td>
<td>Rp8.475.067.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Based on the above Deed of Merger No. 5, it is stated that the effective date of the merger is the date of issuance of the Receipt Notification of the Merger of the Entities from the Minister of Law and Human Rights of Pelindo II in connection with the merger, which is through its letter No. AHU-AH.01.10-0014401 dated October 1, 2021. With the commencement of this merger, Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV as the merging entities are dissolved by law since that date.
f. **Merger (continued)**

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2022 and for the year then ended, have presented the effects of the merger.

Based on the Deed of General Meeting of Shareholders Decision No. 7 dated October 1, 2021, the shareholders approved among others the changes of Article of Association, logo and name of the Company from Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II to Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia or abbreviated PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero). This amendment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through its letter No. AHU-0053936.AH.01.02 dated October 1, 2021.

The transfer of assets and liabilities of Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV to Pelindo II are recorded based on the pooling of interest method in accordance with PSAK No. 38 (Revised 2012), “Business Combination of Entities Under Common Control”.

Based on PSAK No. 38, the transfer of assets, liabilities, shares and/or other ownership instruments between entities under common control will not result in a profit or loss for the Company or individual entities that are in the same group.

Because of restructuring transactions between entities under common control do not change the economic substance of the ownership of the assets, liabilities, shares or other ownership instruments that are exchanged, the transferred assets or liabilities must be recorded at their book value using the pooling of interest method.

In applying the pool of interests method, the components of the consolidated financial statements during the merger occurred are presented as if the merger had occurred since the beginning of the earliest presentation period.

---

1. **GENERAL (continued)**

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2022 and for the year then ended, have presented the effects of the merger.

Based on the Deed of General Meeting of Shareholders Decision No. 7 dated October 1, 2021, the shareholders approved among others the changes of Article of Association, logo and name of the Company from Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II to Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia or abbreviated PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero). This amendment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through its letter No. AHU-0053936.AH.01.02 dated October 1, 2021.

The transfer of assets and liabilities of Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV to Pelindo II are recorded based on the pooling of interest method in accordance with PSAK No. 38 (Revised 2012), “Business Combination of Entities Under Common Control”.

Based on PSAK No. 38, the transfer of assets, liabilities, shares and/or other ownership instruments between entities under common control will not result in a profit or loss for the Company or individual entities that are in the same group.

Because of restructuring transactions between entities under common control do not change the economic substance of the ownership of the assets, liabilities, shares or other ownership instruments that are exchanged, the transferred assets or liabilities must be recorded at their book value using the pooling of interest method.

In applying the pool of interests method, the components of the consolidated financial statements during the merger occurred are presented as if the merger had occurred since the beginning of the earliest presentation period.
1. GENERAL (continued)

f. Merger (continued)

Such merger as mentioned above is using book value which based on Regulation of The Minister of Finance of The Republic of Indonesia (PMK) No. 56/PMK.010/2021 dated June 4, 2021 regarding Second Amendment on PMK No. 52/PMK.010/2017 regarding The Use of Book Value on Transfer of Assets in relation to Merger, Consolidation, Expansion or Business Takeover and General Director of Tax Regulation No. PER-21/PJ/2021 dated December 9, 2021 regarding Amendment on General Director of Tax Regulation No. PER-03/PJ/2021 regarding Procedures of Proposal and Issuance on Using Book Value for The Use of Book Value on Transfer of Assets in relation to Merger, Consolidation, Expansion or Business Takeover. In accordance with the regulation, management will submit proposal to General Director of Tax to obtain approval for using book value on the transfers of assets of Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV to the Company (formerly Pelindo II). Management believes that it can fulfill all requirements as required by such regulation for using book value for tax purposes in relation to the merger.

In relation to the establishment of PP No. 101 Year 2021 dated October 1, 2021 regarding the merger of Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and the Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) Directors Letter dated November 24, 2021 regarding Proposal of Definitive Net Assets Value of the Company, the Minister of SOE delivered proposal of definitive net assets value to Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia through its letter No. S-956/MBU/12/2021 dated December 14, 2021. Such proposed definitive net assets value of Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV which were merged into the Company (formerly Pelindo II) amounting to Rp13,373,078,900.000 (full amount), Rp17,323,408,459.305 (full amount) and Rp8,435,066,761.955 (full amount) based on the report of KJPP Suwendho Rinaldy dan Rekan, independent appraisal, dated September 23, 2021.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

f. Penggabungan (lanjutan)


1. GENERAL (continued)

f. Merger (continued)

Based on the proposal of the Minister of SOE as mentioned, the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia through its Decision No.527/KMK.6/2021 dated December 29, 2021 established the definitive net assets value of Pelindo I, Pelindo III and Pelindo IV which were merged into the Company (formerly Pelindo II) amounting to Rp13,373,078,900,000 (full amount), Rp17,323,408,459,305 (full amount) and Rp8,435,066,761,955 (full amount).

Based on the decision of the Minister of SOE as the GMS Number S-38/MBU/01/2022 dated January 12, 2022 regarding Changes of Capital Structure and Changes of the Company's Article of Association, which has been notarized by Nanda Fauz Iwan, SH., MKn., notary in Jakarta, through Deed Number 2 dated February 9, 2022, the Company's shareholder approved among others:

- Increase of the Company's authorized capital to Rp156,000,000,000,000 (full amount) divided into 156,000,000 shares, each with nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount).
- Issuance/placement of unused shares (portfolio) amounting to 39,131,555 shares, each with nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) totalling to Rp39,131,555,000,000 (full amount) which all taken by the State of The Republic of Indonesia.
- Additional capital by the State of The Republic of Indonesia to the Company's shares amounting to Rp39,131,555,000,000 (full amount):
  - Amounting to Rp13,378,078,900,000 (full amount) as a result of the merger of Pelindo I to the Company.
  - Amounting to Rp17,323,408,459,305 (full amount) as a result of the merger of Pelindo III to the Company.
  - Amounting to Rp8,435,066,761,955 (full amount) as a result of the merger of Pelindo IV to the Company.
  - Amounting to Rp878,740 (full amount) is a capital injection by the State of The Republic of Indonesia arising from the capitalization of part of the Company's reserves.
1. UMUM (lanjutan)

f. Penggabungan (lanjutan)

Akta perubahan Anggaran Dasar tersebut di atas telah memperoleh persetujuan dari Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia Nomor AHU-0014773.AH.01.02.Tahun 2022 tanggal 1 Maret 2022.

The Deed of changes in Article of Association as mentioned above has obtained approval from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of The Republic of Indonesia Number AHU-0014773.AH.01.02.Tahun 2022 dated March 1, 2022.

g. Penambahan kepemilikan CTP

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Jual Beli Bersyarat pada tanggal 21 Juli 2021 dan Akta Jual Beli Saham yang diaktualkan dengan akta Notaris Ny. Hastuti Nainggolan, SH., M.Kn, No. 1 tanggal 1 Oktober 2021, API membeli saham CTP yang dimiliki oleh PT Waskita Toll Road (entitas dibawah pengendalian yang sama dan tidak berstatus sementara) sebanyak 1.386.131 lembar saham dengan harga beli sebesar Rp2.445.141.067 sehingga kepemilikan API pada CTP mengalami peningkatan dari 45,00% menjadi 100,00%.

API has made payment of the shares transfer to PT Waskita Toll Road on October 14, 2021.

Pembelian saham CTP oleh API tersebut memenuhi kategori kombinasi bisnis antara entitas sepengendali sebagaimana diuraikan di dalam PSAK 38 (Revisi 2012) tentang “Kombinasi Bisnis Entitas Sepengendali”, dengan demikian, transaksi penambahan kepemilikan di CTP tersebut diakui menggunakan metode penyeatu kepentingan.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING

a. Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian telah disusun sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia ("SAK"), yang mencakup Pernyataan dan Interpretasi yang dikeluarkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK IAI) dan Peraturan-Peraturan serta Pedoman Penyajian dan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan yang diterbitkan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK").
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis, except for the consolidated statement of cash flows, using the historical cost concept of accounting, except as disclosed in the relevant Notes to the consolidated financial statements herein.

The consolidated statement of cash flows, which have been prepared using the direct method, present receipts and disbursements of cash and cash equivalents classified into operating, investing and financing activities.

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

All figures in the consolidated financial statements are rounded to and expressed in thousands of Rupiah (“Rp”), unless otherwise stated.

b. Changes in Accounting Principles

The Group made first time adoption of all the new and/or revised standards effective for the periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, including the following revised standards that have affected the consolidated financial statements of the Group:


The amendment to PSAK 22 Business Combinations clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that, together, significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Changes in Accounting Principles (continued)

Amendments to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("PSAK") 22: Definition of a Business (continued)

Amendments to PSAK 55, PSAK 60, PSAK 62, PSAK 71 and PSAK 73 - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase 2)

The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR). The amendments include the following practical expedients:

- A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the (interest rate benchmark) reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest.

- Permit changes required by interest rate benchmark reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued.

- Provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Changes in Accounting Principles (continued)

Amendments to PSAK 55, PSAK 60, PSAK 62, PSAK 71 and PSAK 73 - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase 2) (continued)

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.

Amendments to PSAK 73: Leases - Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions After June 30, 2021

In light of the ongoing pandemic additional amendment was subsequently issued in March 2021 to extend the scope of the lease concession period, which is one of the conditions for applying the practical expedient, from June 30, 2021 in Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions - Amendments to PSAK 73: Leases issued in May 2020, to June 30, 2022.

If a lessee already applied the practical expedient in the May 2020 amendment, it is required to continue to apply the practical expedient consistently, to all lease contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances, using the March 2021 amendment. If a lessee did not apply the practical expedient in the May 2020 amendment to eligible lease concessions, it is prohibited from applying the practical expedient in the March 2021 amendment.

The March 2021 amendment is to be applied retrospectively, recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying that amendment as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the lessee first applies the amendment.

However, the Group has not received Covid-19-related rent concessions but plans to apply the practical expedient if it becomes applicable within allowed period of application.

Amendemen ini tidak berdampak pada laporan keuangan konsolidasian Kelompok Usaha. Kelompok Usaha bermaksud untuk menggunakan cara praktis di periode-periode mendatang jika dapat diterapkan.


Namun, Kelompok Usaha belum menerima konsesi sewa terkait Covid-19, tetapi berencana untuk menerapkan cara praktis jika berlaku dalam periode penerapan yang diizinkan.


The March 2021 amendment is to be applied retrospectively, recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying that amendment as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the lessee first applies the amendment.

However, the Group has not received Covid-19-related rent concessions but plans to apply the practical expedient if it becomes applicable within allowed period of application.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Changes in Accounting Principles (continued)

Amendments to PSAK 55, PSAK 60, PSAK 62, PSAK 71 and PSAK 73 - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase 2) (continued)

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.

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The March 2021 amendment is to be applied retrospectively, recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying that amendment as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the lessee first applies the amendment.

However, the Group has not received Covid-19-related rent concessions but plans to apply the practical expedient if it becomes applicable within allowed period of application.
The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
INFORMASI TAMBAHAN TERSENDIRI
ENTITAS INDUK
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN
TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

b. Changes in Accounting Principles (continued)

2021 Annual Improvements

The following summary provides information on the annual improvements of PSAKs that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. The annual improvements of PSAK are basically a set of narrow scope amendments that provide clarification so that there are no significant changes to existing principles or new principles.

- PSAK 1: Presentation of Financial Statements, some changes regarding consideration made by management in the process of applying accounting policies that significantly affect the amounts they recognize in the financial statements.
- PSAK 13: Investment Property, regarding disclosure of applying fair value model has been deleted.
- PSAK 48: Impairment of Assets, regarding the scope of impairment of assets and deletion of the difference with IFRS in IAS 36 paragraph 04(a).
- PSAK 66: Joint Arrangement, Regarding adjustments in paragraphs 25, PP11, PP33A(b) and its footnotes, C12 and C14 regarding reference to PSAK 71: Financial instruments.
- PSAK 16: Service concession arrangement, regarding adjustment in several paragraphs in illustrative example to be consistent with PSAK 72: Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Thus, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has all of the following:

...
2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

c. Prinsip-Prinsip Konsolidasi (lanjutan)

i) Kekuasaan atas investee, yaitu hak yang ada saat ini yang memberi investor kemampuan kini untuk mengarahkan aktivitas relevan dari investee.

ii) Eksposur atau hak atas imbal hasil variabel dari keterlibatannya dengan investee, dan

iii) Kemampuan untuk menggunakan kekuasannya atas investee untuk mempengaruhi jumlah imbal hasil.

Bila Kelompok Usaha tidak memiliki hak suara atau hak serupa secara mayoritas atas suatu investee, Kelompok Usaha mempertimbangkan semua fakta dan keadaan yang relevan dalam mengevaluasi apakah mereka memiliki kekuasaan atas investee, termasuk:

i) Pengaturan kontraktual dengan pemilik hak suara lainnya dari investee,

ii) Hak yang timbul atas pengaturan kontraktual lain, dan

iii) Hak suara dan hak suara potensial yang dimiliki Kelompok Usaha.


Seluruh laba rugi dan setiap komponen penghasilan komprehensif lain ("PKL") diatribusikan pada pemilik entitas induk dan pada kepentingan nonpengendali ("KNP"), walaupun hal ini akan menyebabkan saldo KNP yang defisit. Bila dipandang perlu, penyesuaian dilakukan terhadap laporan keuangan entitas anak untuk diselaraskan dengan kebijakan akuntansi Kelompok Usaha.

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
INFORMASI TAMBAHAN TERSENDIRI
ENTITAS INDUK
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN
TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Principles of Consolidation (continued)

i) Power over the investee, that is existing rights that give the Group current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee,

ii) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and

iii) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

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

ii) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements, and

iii) The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income ("OCI") are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests ("NCI"), even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Principles of Consolidation (continued)

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows related to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the parent’s ownership interest in a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities and component of equity, while the difference is recognized in the profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

d. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

The Group applied PSAK No. 10 (Revised 2010), “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Rupiah, which is the Company’s functional currency and presentation currency. Transactions involving foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are made.

At reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted to reflect the prevailing exchange rates at such date and the resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to current consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except for foreign exchange difference that can be attributed to qualifying assets which are capitalized to construction in progress and intangible assets.

Below are the major exchange rates used for translation as of March 31, 2022; December 31, 2021 (full amount):

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dolar Amerika Serikat (USD) 1</td>
<td>14,349</td>
<td>14,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro Eropa (EUR) 1</td>
<td>16,003</td>
<td>16,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolar Singapura (SGD) 1</td>
<td>10,605</td>
<td>10,534</td>
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<td></td>
<td>United States Dollar (USD) 1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore Dollar (SGD) 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Transactions with Related Parties

The company and subsidiaries have transactions with related parties as defined in PSAK 7.
The transactions are made based on terms agreed by the parties, which may not be the same as those made with unrelated parties.

Unless specifically identified as related parties, the parties disclosed in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements are unrelated parties.

f. Business Combinations Entities Under Common Control

Business combinations under common control are accounted for using the pooling-of-interests method, whereby the difference between the considerations transferred and the book value of the net assets of the acquiree is recognized as part of "Additional Paid-in Capital" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

In applying the said pooling-of-interest method, the components of the financial statements of the combining entities are presented as if the combination has occurred since the beginning of the period of the combining entity become under common control.

g. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statements of consolidated financial position comprise cash on hand and in banks and short-term deposits with a maturity of 3 months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

  g. *Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)*

  Time deposits with maturities of more than 3 (three) months but not more than 1 (one) year are presented as short-term investments.

  h. *Inventory*

  Inventory was recorded using the weighted average method and specific identification. Inventories consist of ship and crane spare part, fuels, office supplies, medicine and medical instruments.

  Allowance for inventory obsolescence is defined based on analysis of inventory condition on the date of reporting of financial position.

  i. *Prepaid Expenses*

  Prepaid expenses are amortized and charged to operations over the periods benefited, and are presented as current asset or non-current asset based on their nature.

  j. *Investment in Associates*

  An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

  A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

  The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.
2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

j. Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi (lanjutan)


Laba rugi konsolidasian mencerminkan bagian dari Kelompok Usaha atas hasil operasi dari entitas asosiasi. Perubahan PKL dari entitas asosiasi disajikan sebagai bagian dari PKL Kelompok Usaha. Selain itu, bila terdapat perubahan yang diakui langsung pada ekuitas entitas asosiasi, Kelompok Usaha mengakui bagiannya atas perubahan, jika sesuai, dalam laporan perubahan ekuitas konsolidasian. Laba atau rugi yang belum direalisasi sebagai hasil dari transaksi-transaksi antara Kelompok Usaha dengan entitas asosiasi dieliminasi sesuai dengan kepentingan dalam entitas asosiasi.

Gabungan bagian Kelompok Usaha atas laba rugi entitas asosiasi disajikan pada muka laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian (sebagai laba atau rugi) di luar laba usaha dan mencerminkan laba atau rugi setelah pajak dan kepentingan nonpengendali pada entitas anak dari entitas asosiasi.

Laporan keuangan entitas asosiasi disusun atas periode pelaporan yang sama dengan Kelompok Usaha.

Setelah penerapan metode ekuitas, Kelompok Usaha menentukan apakah diperlukan untuk mengakui tambahan rugi penurunan nilai atas investasi Kelompok Usaha dalam entitas asosiasi. Kelompok Usaha menentukan pada setiap tanggal pelaporan apakah terdapat bukti yang obyektif yang mengindikasikan bahwa investasi dalam entitas asosiasi mengalami penurunan nilai. Dalam hal ini, Kelompok Usaha menghitung jumlah penurunan nilai berdasarkan selisih antara jumlah terpulihkan atas investasi dalam entitas asosiasi dan nilai tercatatnya dan mengakuinya dalam laba rugi.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Investment in Associates (continued)

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Investment Properties

Investment properties represent properties (land or building - or part of a building - or both) held by the Group to earn rental 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 ordinary course of business.

Investment properties are stated at cost including transaction cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value, if any. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacement of an existing investment property in the year such costs are incurred, if the recognition criteria are met and does not include the cost of daily use of the investment property.

The Company has chosen the cost model to record for its investment properties.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of investment properties which consist of building and port facilities (10 - 50 years) and road and building (10 - 40 years).

Investment properties are derecognized when either it has been disposed of or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of investment properties are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period of retirement or disposal.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recognized at cost which comprises its purchase price and any costs directly attributable in bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for the assets to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

After to initial recognition, fixed assets are carried at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation of fixed assets start when it is available for use and is computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Assets</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building and port facilities</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>10 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port equipment</td>
<td>5 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port facility installation</td>
<td>10 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road and building</td>
<td>10 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>4 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>5 - 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emplacement</td>
<td>3 - 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The carrying amounts of fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be fully recoverable.

An item of fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which the asset is derecognized.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

   I. Fixed Assets (continued)

   At the end of reporting period, the residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of assets are reviewed and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at the end of reporting period.

   Land is stated at cost and not depreciated.

   If the cost of land includes the costs of site dismantlement, removal and restoration and the benefits from the site dismantlement, removal and restoration is limited, that portion of the land asset is depreciated over the period of benefits obtained by incurring those costs. In some cases, the land itself may have a limited useful life, in which case it is depreciated in a manner that reflects the benefits to be derived from it.

   The cost of major repairs is recognized as the carrying amount of the fixed assets as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All repairs and maintenance costs that do not meet the recognition criteria are recognized in the profit or loss as incurred.

   Major spare parts and stand-by equipments are classified as fixed assets when they are expected to be used in operations during more than one year.

   Joint operation assets are joint activities that include utilization of the assets from the parties for operational activities that is based on contractual agreements. Joint operation assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lifes of similar fixed assets.

   The cost of major repairs is recognized as the carrying amount of the fixed assets as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All repairs and maintenance costs that do not meet the recognition criteria are recognized in the profit or loss as incurred.
## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### l. Fixed Assets (continued)

Major spare parts and stand-by equipments are classified as fixed assets when they are expected to be used in operations during more than one year.

Joint operation assets are joint activities that include utilization of the assets from the parties for operational activities that is based on contractual agreements. Joint operation assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lifes of similar fixed assets.

### m. Lease

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as Lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Lease (continued)

Right-of-use assets (continued)

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also assessed for impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Lease (continued)

Lease liabilities (continued)

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). The Group also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

n. Joint arrangements

The Group classifies its interests in joint arrangements as either:

- Joint ventures: where the Group has rights to only the net assets of the joint arrangement
- Joint operations: where the Group has both the rights to assets and obligations for the liabilities of the joint arrangement.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Joint arrangements (continued)

In assessing the classification of interests in joint arrangements, the Group considers:

- the structure of the joint arrangement
- the legal form of joint arrangements structured through a separate vehicle
- the contractual terms of the joint arrangement agreement
- any other facts and circumstances (including any other contractual arrangements).

The Group accounts for its interests joint operations by recognising its share of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in accordance with its contractually conferred rights and obligations.

o. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets of the Group consist of concession rights asset, software and deferred charges.

Intangible assets are recognized if the Group will obtain useful economic benefit from the intangible assets and the cost of assets can be reliably measured.

Intangible asset is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, the intangible asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any.

An intangible asset is amortized over the asset’s useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

An intangible asset shall be derecognize: i) on disposal; or ii) when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Concession Rights Assets

The Group has adopted ISAK 16, “Service Concession Arrangement” (ISAK 16) and ISAK 22, “Service Concession Arrangement: Disclosure” (ISAK 22).

ISAK 16 determines the general principles in the recognition and measurement of liabilities and rights related to service concession arrangement. ISAK 16 regulates that an operator (concession right beneficiary) does not recognize any infrastructure assets because the contractual service arrangement does not convey the right to control the use of the public service infrastructure to the operator. The operator has access to operate the infrastructure to provide the public service on behalf of the grantor in accordance with the terms specified in the contract.

ISAK 22 provides specific guidance for the required disclosures regarding the service concession arrangement.

The Group records for its service concession arrangement under the intangible asset model as it receives the right (license) to charge users of public service. At initial recognition, concession assets are recorded at the fair value of the benefit received or to be received. These concession assets are port terminal and shipping channel concession rights which are amortized over the remaining concession period from the date of operation of the port terminal and shipping channel. During the construction period, the accumulated port terminal and shipping channel construction cost is recognized as concession assets in progress. The amortization of the cost starts when the concession assets are ready to be operated.

The concession assets are derecognized at the end of the concession period. There will be no gain or loss upon derecognition as the concession assets which are expected to be fully amortized by then, will be handed over to the Kantor Otoritas Pelabuhan Utama Tanjung Priok (“OP”) for no consideration.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Intangible Assets (continued)

Concession Rights Assets (continued)

Concession asset which granted to the Group are transferrable with approval from the Government/OP. These concession assets will be transferred to the Government/OP at the end of the concession period and, at such time, all accounts related to the concession rights assets will be derecognized.

In addition, the Group recognizes and measures construction revenue in accordance with PSAK 34 (Revised 2010), “Construction Contracts” (PSAK 34) and PSAK 23, “Revenue”, for the services it performs. When the Group provides construction services or upgrades services, the consideration received or to be received by the Group is recognized at its fair value.

Construction contract comprehends all cost directly attributable to the construction of concession assets - port terminal and shipping channel which includes cost of port development, land acquisition and other costs directly related to the development, including the cost of construction of access roads and other facilities required, plus the cost of borrowing directly used for financing the construction of concession asset. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the construction is completed and operated.

The Group recognizes construction services and increased capacity of concession asset as intangible assets which the Group receives the rights (license) to charge users of public services. A right to charge users of public services is not an unconditional right to receive cash because the amounts depend on the extent of public using the service. During the construction period, the Group records intangible assets, and recognizes revenues and costs of construction in accordance with the contract.

Construction cost is the value of the construction contract.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Intangible Assets (continued)

Concession Rights Assets (continued)

The concession assets are amortized over the concession period using straight line method.

Provision for Terminal Maintenance

In operating terminal, the Group has the obligation to transfer assets to OP at the end of concession period in good condition, among others by performing regular maintenance. The estimated net provision for terminal maintenance is discounted to its present value that reflects current provision.

Software

Software represents expenses relating to systems software cost, which benefits extend over a period of 4-5 years, are deferred and amortized over the periods benefited using the straight-line method.

p. Capitalization of Borrowing Cost

The Group implemented PSAK No. 26 (Revised 2011), "Borrowing Costs".

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction and production of the qualifying assets are capitalized as a part of the related assets. Otherwise, borrowing costs are recognized as expenses when incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interests and other financing charges that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use are in progress and the expenditures for the qualifying asset and the borrowing costs have been incurred. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets are completed for their intended use.
## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>q. Unearned Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unearned revenues from usage of land and buildings are amortized over the usage term using the straight-line method. The non-current portion of unearned revenues is shown as part of &quot;long term liabilities&quot; in the consolidated statements of financial position.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>r. Revenue and Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Group adopted PSAK 72 dated January 1, 2020 using a retrospective method modified by recognizing the cumulative effect at the beginning of the application of PSAK 72 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity on January 1, 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSAK 72, &quot;Revenue from Contracts with Customers&quot; provides a comprehensive framework for determining how, when and how much revenue should be recognized. This standard provides a principle-based, single 5-step model for revenue determination and recognition to be applied to all contracts with customers, as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Identify contract(s) with a customer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract. Performance obligations are promises in a contract to transfer a customer goods or services that are distinct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Determine the transaction price, net of discounts, returns, sales incentives and value added tax, which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of each distinct goods or services promised in the contract. When these are not directly observable, the relative standalone selling price are estimated based on expected cost plus margin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Recognize revenue when performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised goods or services to a customer (which is when the customer obtains control of those goods or services).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

#### q. Pendapatan Diterima di Muka

Pendapatan diterima di muka atas pemakaian lahan dan bangunan dihitung berdasarkan masa kontrak pemakaian dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus. Bagian tidak lancar atas pendapatan diterima di muka disajikan sebagai bagian dari "liabilitas jangka panjang" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

#### r. Pendapatan dan Beban

Kelompok Usaha mengadopsi PSAK 72 pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 menggunakan metode retrospektif yang dimodifikasi dengan mengakui efek kumulatif pada awal penerapan PSAK 72 sebagai penyesuaian terhadap saldo awal ekuitas pada 1 Januari 2020.

PSAK 72 "Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan" menetapkan kerangka kerja yang komprehensif untuk menentukan bagaimana, kapan, dan berapa banyak pendapatan yang harus diakui. Standar ini menyediakan model lima langkah (5-steps model) untuk memahami prinsip untuk penentuan dan pengakuan pendapatan untuk diterapkan pada semua kontrak dengan pelanggan, sebagai berikut:

1. Identifikasi kontrak dengan pelanggan.
2. Identifikasi kewajiban pelaksanaan dalam kontrak. Kewajiban pelaksanaan merupakan kewajiban dalam kontrak untuk menyerahkan barang atau jasa yang memiliki karakteristik berbeda ke pelanggan.
3. Menetapkan harga transaksi, setelah dikurangi diskon, retur, insentif penjualan dan pajak pertambahan nilai, yang berhak diperoleh suatu entitas sebagai kompensasi atas diserahkannya barang atau jasa yang dijanjikan di kontrak.
4. Alokasi harga transaksi ke setiap kewajiban pelaksanaan dengan menggunakan dasar harga jual berdiri sendiri relatif dari setiap barang atau jasa berbeda yang dijanjikan dalam kontrak. Ketika tidak dapat diamati secara langsung, harga jual berdiri sendiri relatif diperkirakan berdasarkan biaya yang diharapkan ditambah marjin.
5. Pengakuan pendapatan ketika kewajiban pelaksanaan telah dipenuhi dengan menyerahkan barang atau jasa yang dijanjikan ke pelanggan (ketika pelanggan telah memiliki kendali atas barang atau jasa tersebut).
2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

r. Pendapatan dan Beban (lanjutan)

Selain itu, dalam mengadopsi PSAK 72, Kelompok Usaha juga memilih untuk menerapkan panduan praktis untuk tidak memperhitungkan dampak komponen pembiayaan ketika periode antara pembayaran untuk barang atau jasa yang dijanjikan dan pengalihan untuk barang atau layanan tersebut kepada pelanggan kurang dari satu tahun.

Di bawah ini adalah ringkasan kebijakan akuntansi pengakuan pendapatan Kelompok Usaha untuk pendapatan pelayanan terminal petikemas, pengusahaan tanah, bangunan, air & listrik, pelayanan jasa kapal, jasa logistik, pelayanan kesehatan, pendapatan pas pelabuhan, pengusahaan peralatan, pelayanan jaringan & konsultasi sistem informasi, pelayanan jasa barang, jasa keuangan, pendapatan dan pendapatan jasa lain-lain.

Pendapatan dari pemberian jasa diakui pada saat terjadinya penyerahan jasa kepada pengguna. Pendapatan diakui bila besar kemungkinan manfaat ekonomi akan diperoleh oleh Kelompok Usaha dan jumlahnya dapat diukur secara handal tanpa memperhitungkan kapan pembayaran dilakukan. Pendapatan jasa diakui pada saat jasa telah selesai dilakukan dan berita acara diterbitkan.

Kelompok Usaha menilai pengaturan pendapatannya terhadap kriteria tertentu untuk menentukan apakah ia bertindak sebagai prinsipal atau agen. Kelompok Usaha bertindak sebagai prinsipal jika menanggung dampak manfaat dan risiko signifikan terkait dengan penjualan barang dan jasa.

Fitur yang mengindikasikan bahwa Kelompok Usaha bertindak sebagai prinsipal mencakup:

a. Kelompok Usaha mempunyai tanggung jawab utama menyediakan barang atau jasa untuk pelanggan, atau memenuhi pesanan, misalnya Kelompok Usaha bertanggungjawab untuk penerimaan atas produk dan jasa yang dipesan atau dibeli oleh pelanggan;

r. Revenue and Expenses (continued)

In addition, in adopting PSAK 72, the Group has also chosen to apply practical guidance not to take into account the impact of the financing component when the period between payment for the goods or services promised and the transfer for the goods or services to the customer is less than one year.

Below is a summary of the Group's revenue recognition accounting policies for revenue from container services, land, building, water & electricity, terminal services, vessel services, logistic services, medical services, port entry fee, equipment services, network services and consultant of information system, cargo services, financial services, cleaning services and other services.

Revenue from service provision is recognized when the service is rendered to the user. Revenue is recognized when it is probable that economic benefits will be obtained by the Group and the amount can be measured reliably regardless of when the payment is made. Service revenues are recognized when the services are completed and the minutes are issued.

The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against certain criteria to determine whether it is acting as principal or agent. The Group acts as the principal if it bears the impact of significant benefits and risks associated with the sale of goods and services.

Features that indicate that the Group is acting as a principal include:

a. The Group has the main responsibility of providing goods or services to customers, or fulfilling orders, for example, the Group is responsible for receiving products and services ordered or purchased by customers;
2. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

   **r. Revenue and Expenses** (continued)

   Features that indicate that the Group is acting as a principal include: (continued)

   - b. The Group is subject to inventory risk before or after a customer order, during delivery or return;

   - c. The Group has the freedom to determine prices either directly or indirectly, for example providing additional goods and services; and

   - d. The Group bears the credit risk of the customers for the amounts it can receive from the customers.

   The Group has analyzed the sales transaction and concluded that the Group acts as the principal in all revenue agreements.

   **s. Taxation**

   Expenses represent decreases in economic benefits during the year in the form of cash outflows or decreases from assets or increases in liabilities that cause a decrease in equity, other than those related to distributions to owners of equity. Expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when incurred.

   **s. Taxation**

   Final Tax

   In accordance with the tax regulation in Indonesia, final tax is applied to the gross value of transactions, even when the parties carrying the transaction recognizing losses.

   Final tax is scoped out from PSAK 46: Income Tax.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s. Taxation (continued)

Current Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Interests and penalties are presented as part of other operating income or expenses since they are not considered as part of the income tax expense.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Underpayment/overpayment of income tax are presented as part of “Corporate Income Tax - Current” in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Group also presented interest/penalty, if any, as part of “Corporate Income Tax - Current”.

Amendments to tax obligations are recorded when a tax assessment letter is received or, if filed an objection, when the result of the objection is determined.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s. Taxation (continued)

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized using the liability method for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their respective tax bases at each reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and accumulated fiscal losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available in future years against which the deductible temporary differences and accumulated fiscal losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized. At the end of each reporting period, the Group reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Group recognizes a previous unrecognized deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Changes in the carrying amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities due to a change in tax rates are charged to current period operations, except to the extent that they relate to the items that previously charged or credited to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the consolidated statements of financial position, except if they are for different legal entities, consistent with the presentation of current tax assets and liabilities.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s. Taxation (continued)

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

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

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

t. Employee Benefits

The Company has a defined contribution retirement plan (Pension Plan) covering all of its qualified permanent employees and an unfunded employee benefit liability determined in accordance with the existing Collective Labor Agreement (CLA).
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

   t. Employee Benefits (continued)

   The unfunded employee benefit liability is calculated by comparing the benefit that will be received by an employee at normal pension age from the Pension Plan with the benefit as stipulated in the CLA, after deducting the accumulated employer contribution and the related investment results. If the employer-funded portion of the Pension Plan benefit is less than the benefit as required by the CLA, the Company reserves for such shortfall.

   The Company also provides other post-employment benefits, such as healthcare benefits and service pay to their retirees. The entitlement to these benefits are usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The estimation costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using an accounting methodology similar to defined benefit pension plans.

   The pension benefit obligation is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and prior service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected-unit-credit method.

   The costs of providing employee benefits under the CLA/Law/post-retirement healthcare benefits plan are determined using the projected-unit-credit method. Actuarial gains or losses are recognized as income or expense when the net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gains or losses for each individual plan at the end of the previous reporting year exceeded 10% of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at that date.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

   t. Employee Benefits (continued)

   On February 2, 2021, the Government promulgated Government Regulation Number 35 Year 2021 (PP 35/2021) to implement the provisions of Article 81 and Article 185 (b) of Law No. 11/2020 concerning Job Creation (Cipta Kerja), which aims to create the widest possible employment opportunities.

   PP 35/2021 regulates the work agreement for a certain period (non-permanent employees), outsourcing, working time, rest time and termination of employment, which can affect the minimum benefits that must be provided to employees. The implementation of the new regulation did not result in major changes to the Group’s accounting policy and had no material impact on the amounts reported for the current period.

   These gains or losses in excess of the 10% threshold are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average of remaining working period of the employees estimates. Further, past service costs arising from the introduction of a defined benefit plan or changes in the benefits payable of an existing plan are required to be amortized over the period until the benefits concerned become vested.

   Other long term employment benefits included the long services leave benefit which is determined in compliance with the Company’s Regulation. The expected costs of these benefits are calculated and recognized over the year of employment, using the method which is applied in calculating obligation for post-employment benefits. These obligations are calculated on a minimum once a year by an independent actuary. Other long term employment benefits that are vested, are recognized as expense immediately in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

   t. Employee Benefits (continued)

   Defined Contribution Plans

   A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan in which the entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for the regular contributions constitute employee benefit costs for the period during which services are rendered by employees.

   u. Financial Instruments

   A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

   Financial Assets

   Initial Recognition and Measurement

   At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PSAK 72, as disclosed in Note 2r.

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

   The Group’s business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.
2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

u. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengukuran Selanjutnya

Untuk tujuan pengukuran selanjutnya, aset keuangan diklasifikasikan dalam empat kategori:

- Aset keuangan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (instrumen utang),
- Aset keuangan pada NWPKL dengan reklasifikasi ke keuntungan dan kerugian kumulatif (instrumen utang),
- Aset keuangan pada NWPKL tanpa reklasifikasi ke keuntungan dan kerugian kumulatif atas pelepasan (instrumen ekuitas), dan
- NWLR.

Pengukuran selanjutnya dari aset keuangan tergantung kepada klasifikasi masing-masing aset keuangan seperti berikut ini:

Aset keuangan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (instrumen utang)

Kelompok Usaha mengukur aset keuangan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi jika kedua kondisi berikut terpenuhi:

- Aset keuangan dimiliki dalam model bisnis dengan tujuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan dalam rangka mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual, dan
- Persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan menghasilkan arus kas pada tanggal tertentu yang merupakan SPPI dari jumlah pokok terutang.

Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi selanjutnya diukur dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (“SBE”) dan menjadi subjek penurunan nilai. Keuntungan dan kerugian diakui dalam laba rugi pada saat aset dihentikan pengakuannya, dimodifikasi atau diturunkan nilainya.

Aset keuangan Kelompok Usaha yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi termasuk kas dan setara kas, investasi jangka pendek, piutang usaha, piutang lain-lain, pendapatan masih akan diterima, investasi jangka panjang, aset lancar lainnya dan aset tidak lancar lainnya.
2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

u. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent Measurement (continued)

Financial assets at FVOCI (debt instruments)

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

The Group’s debt instruments at FVOCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

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

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its investments in equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under PSAK 50 and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss, and these financial assets are not subject to impairment assessment. Dividends are recognized as other income in the profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent Measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at FVTPL. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the FVTPL category.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial Instruments (continued)

   Derecognition

   A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group’s consolidated statement of financial position) when:

   - The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
   - The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

   When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

   Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment

For certain categories of financial assets, such as receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group’s past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Liabilities (continued)

Initial Recognition and Measurement (continued)

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

Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Loans and borrowings)

(i) Long-term Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings

Subsequent to initial recognition, long-term interest-bearing loans and borrowings are measured at amortized acquisition costs using EIR method. At the reporting dates, accrued interest is recorded separately from the associated borrowings within the current liabilities section. Gains and losses are recognized in the profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the profit or loss.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Liabilities (continued)

Subsequent Measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Loans and borrowings) (continued)

(ii) Payables and Accruals

Liabilities for current trade and other accounts payable, accrued expenses and short-term employee benefits liability are stated at carrying amounts (notional amounts), which approximate their fair values.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit or loss.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

v. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year by the shares outstanding during the year.

The outstanding shares as of March 31, 2022 were 40,575,584 shares. The number of shares is based on the deed of Notary Nanda Fauz Iwan, SH, Mknn, Number 02 dated 09 February 2022, while as of 31 December 2021 the outstanding shares were 8,475,067 in accordance with the deed of merger of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia I, PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II, PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III, PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (Persero) sesuai akt Notaris nanda Fauz Iwan, SH, Mknn., Nomor 05 tanggal 01 Oktober 2021.

w. Provision

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

x. Segment Information

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing certain products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x. Segment Information (continued)

Segment revenue, expenses, results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to that segment. Segments are determined before intra-group balances and intra-group transactions are eliminated as part of consolidation process.

y. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Group assesses at reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset’s recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, if any, are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income under expense categories that are consistent with the functions of the impaired assets.

z. Classification of Current and Non-Current Assets

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

i) expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
ii) held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii) expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period, or
iv) cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

z. Classification of Current and Non-Current Assets (continued)

A liability is current when it is:

i) expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,

ii) held primarily for the purpose of trading,

iii) due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, or

iv) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

aa. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK), but not yet effective for current consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2022

Amendments to PSAK 22: Business Combinations - Reference to Conceptual Frameworks

These amendments clarify the interactions between PSAK 22, PSAK 57, ISAK 30 and the Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting.

In general, the amendments to PSAK 22:

- Add a description regarding "liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of PSAK 57 or ISAK 30".
- Clarifying the contingent liabilities recognized at the acquisition date.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective (continued)

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2022 (continued)

Amendments to PSAK 22: Business Combinations - Reference to Conceptual Frameworks (continued)

These amendments will become effective on January 1, 2022 with earlier application permitted and are not expected to have any impact to the financial reporting of the Group upon first-time adoption.

Amendments to PSAK 57: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets - Onerous Contract Fulfillment Costs

These amendments provide that costs to fulfill an onerous contract consist of costs that are directly related to the contract, which consist of:

1. incremental costs to fulfill the contract, and
2. allocation of other costs that are directly related to fulfilling the contract.

Amendments to PSAK 57 are effective on January 1, 2022 with earlier application permitted and are not expected to have any impact to the financial reporting of the Group upon first-time adoption.

2020 Annual Improvements – PSAK 71: Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the modified terms of a financial liability required derecognition of the original financial liability and recognition of a new financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)  

aa. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective (continued)  

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2022 (continued)  

2020 Annual Improvements - PSAK 71: Financial Instruments (continued)  
The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted but not expected to have any impact to the financial reporting of the Group upon first-time adoption.  

2020 Annual Improvements - PSAK 73: Leases  
The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying PSAK 73 removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example.  
The amendment prospectively to fair value measurements on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted but not expected to have any impact to the financial reporting of the Group upon first-time adoption.  

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023  

Amendments to PSAK 16: Fixed Assets - Proceeds before Intended Use  
The amendments prohibit entities to deduct from the cost of an item of fixed assets, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in the profit or loss.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective (continued)

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (continued)

Amendments to PSAK 16: Fixed Assets - Proceeds before Intended Use (continued)

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and shall be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial reporting of the Group.

Amendments to PSAK 1: Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of a Liability as current or non-current

The amendments specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current and clarify:

- what is meant by a right to defer settlement,
- the right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period,
- classification is not affected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right, and
- only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is an equity instrument would the terms and conditions of a liability will not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and shall be applied retrospectively.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial reporting of the Group.
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective (continued)

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (continued)

Amendment of PSAK 1: Presentation of financial statement - Disclosure of accounting policies

This amendments provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendment aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant’ accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their ‘material’ accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier application permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendment to determine the impact they will have on the Group’s accounting policy disclosures.

Amendment of PSAK 25: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments introduces a definition of ‘accounting estimates’ and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective (continued)

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (continued)

Amendment of PSAK 25: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates (continued)

The amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendment to determine the impact they will have on the Group’s financial reporting.

Amendment of PSAK 46: Income Taxes - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

This amendment proposes that entities recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities at the time of initial recognition, for example from a lease transaction, to eliminate differences in current practice for such transactions and similar transactions.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendment to determine the impact they will have on the Group’s financial reporting.
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective (continued)

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

PSAK 74: Insurance Contracts

A comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure, upon its effective date, PSAK 74 will replace PSAK 62: Insurance Contracts. PSAK 74 applies to all types of insurance contracts, life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance, regardless of the entities issuing them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features, while a few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of PSAK 74 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers.

PSAK 74 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies PSAK 71 and PSAK 72 on or before the date of initial application of PSAK 74. This standard is not expected to have any impact to the financial reporting of the Group upon first-time adoption.

3. MANAGEMENT’S USE OF ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

In the application of the Group’s accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates, judgements and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. These estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant.
3. MANAGEMENT’S USE OF ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Management believes that the following disclosure represent a summary of the significant estimates, judgements and assumptions made that affected certain reported amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Judgements

The following judgements 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 financial statements.

Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded.

Judgement is also involved in determining the provision for corporate income tax. There are certain transactions and computation for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

Lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - the Group as lessee

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

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

Pertimbangan (lanjutan)

Penentuan mata uang fungsional

Mata uang fungsional dari setiap entitas dalam Kelompok Usaha adalah mata uang dari lingkungan ekonomi utama di mana entitas tersebut beroperasi. Mata uang tersebut adalah mata uang yang mempengaruhi sebagian besar pendapatan, biaya dan pendanaan masing-masing entitas.

Klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Kelompok Usaha menetapkan klasifikasi atas aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan apakah definisi yang ditetapkan PSAK No. 71 dipenuhi. Dengan demikian, aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diakui sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi Kelompok Usaha seperti diungkapkan pada Catatan 2u.

Bila Kelompok Usaha memutuskan bahwa tidak terdapat bukti obyektif atas penurunan nilai pada evaluasi individual atas piutang usaha, baik yang nilainya signifikan maupun tidak, Kelompok Usaha menyetorkannya dalam kelompok piutang usaha dengan risiko kredit yang serupa karakteristiknya dan melakukan evaluasi kolektif atas penurunan nilai. Karakteristik yang dipilih mempengaruhi estimasi arus kas masa depan atas kelompok piutang usaha tersebut karena merupakan indikasi bagi kemampuan pelanggan untuk melunasi jumlah utang.

Arus kas masa depan pada kelompok piutang usaha yang dievaluasi secara kolektif untuk penurunan nilai diestimasi berdasarkan pengalaman kerugian historis bagi piutang usaha dengan karakteristik risiko kredit yang serupa dengan piutang usaha pada kelompok tersebut. Penjelasan lebih lanjut diungkapkan dalam Catatan 6.

Perjanjian konsesi jasa

ISAK 16 menjelaskan pendekatan untuk membukukan perjanjian konsesi jasa akibat dari penyediaan jasa kepada publik. ISAK 16 mengatur bahwa operator (pihak penerima konsesi jasa) tidak membukukan infrastruktur sebagai aset tetap, namun diakui sebagai aset keuangan dan/atau aset takberwujud.

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3. MANAGEMENT’S USE OF ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Judgements (continued)

Determination of functional currency

The functional currency of each entity within the Group is the currency from the primary economic environment where such entity operates. Those currencies are the currencies that mainly influence the revenues, costs and financing of each of the respective entities.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group determines the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by complying the definition set forth in PSAK No. 71. Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Group’s accounting policies disclosed in Note 2u.

If the Group determine that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed trade receivables, whether significant or not, the Group includes them in a group of trade receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. The characteristics chosen are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for companies of such trade receivables by being indicative of the customers’ ability to pay all amounts due.

Future cash flows in a company of trade receivables that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for the trade receivables with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the company. Further details are disclosed in Note 6.

Service concession arrangement

ISAK 16 outlines an approach to account for service concession arrangement arising from entities providing public services. ISAK 16 provides that the operator (concession right beneficiary) should not account for the infrastructure as fixed assets, but should recognize a financial asset and/or an intangible asset.
### 3. MANAGEMENT’S USE OF ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

#### Judgements (continued)

**Service concession arrangement (continued)**

ISAK 16 outlines an approach to account for service concession arrangement arising from entities providing public services. ISAK 16 provides that the operator (concession right beneficiary) should not account for the infrastructure as fixed assets, but should recognize a financial asset and/or an intangible asset.

Port Authority (“OP”) granted the rights to the Company, including the right to implement the project, the right to enter, access and use the concession area with the objective of implementing the project without limiting the right of OP in running its authority, in accordance with the Concession Agreement and applicable law (Note 42).

Upon expiry of the service concession period, the Group shall handover the port terminal and shipping channel free of any form of charges, including reclamation land, non-removable assets and movable assets therein directly related to, and in connection with, the operation of the port terminal and shipping channel.

The Group has made judgement that the Concession Agreement qualifies under the intangible asset model, wherein the concession asset is recognized as an intangible asset in accordance with PSAK 19, “Intangible Assets”.

The Group recognizes construction revenue of concession asset and construction costs of concession asset in accordance with PSAK 34. The Group measures construction revenue at the fair value of the consideration received or to be received without margin. Expected Credit Loss for Financial Assets

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies practical guidelines in calculating expected credit losses. Accordingly, the Group does not identify changes in credit risk, but rather measures the allowance for losses based on expected credit losses as long as the assets hold at the reporting date. The Group has established a provisioning matrix based on historical data on credit losses, adjusted for specific forward-looking factors related to customers and the economic environment.
3. MANAGEMENT’S USE OF ESTIMATES, judgements AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Judgements (continued)

Expected Credit Loss for Financial Assets (continued)

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Group applies the simplified method. At each reporting date, the Group evaluates whether a debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all available information without undue cost or effort. In conducting this evaluation, the Group reassesses the external credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when the contract payment is more than 30 days in arrears.

The Group evaluates whether there is objective evidence that trade receivables are impaired at the end of each reporting period. Provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is calculated based on the current condition and historical collectibility of trade receivables. These provisions are adjusted periodically to reflect actual and estimated results. Details of the nature and carrying amount of provision for impairment of receivables are disclosed in Notes 6 and 7.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of uncertainty of estimation at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments 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 changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Amortization of concession assets

The Group decided to amortized concession assets using straight line method over the concession period.
3. MANAGEMENT’S USE OF ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

**Estimates and Assumptions (continued)**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of uncertainty of estimation at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments 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 changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Impairment of financial assets**

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Group’s historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the Group’s industry sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group’s historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer’s actual default in the future.

**Estimate useful lifes of fixed assets**

Estimated useful lifes of fixed assets are disclosed in Note 2l. There is no change in the estimated useful lifes of fixed assets during the year.

---

**Estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap**

Estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap diungkapkan pada Catatan 2l. Tidak terdapat perubahan dalam estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap selama tahun berjalan.

---

**Penurunan nilai aset keuangan**


Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Asumsi utama masa depan dan sumber utama estimasi ketidakpastian 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. Kelompok Usaha 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 situasi di luar kendali Kelompok Usaha. Perubahan tersebut dicerminkan dalam asumsi terkait pada saat terjadinya.

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan


Penilaian korelasi antara tingkat default yang dapat diamati secara historis, taksiran kondisi ekonomi dan ECL adalah estimasi yang signifikan. Jumlah ECL sensitif terhadap perubahan keadaan dan taksiran kondisi ekonomi. Pengalaman kerugian kredit historis Kelompok Usaha dan perkiraan kondisi ekonomi mungkin juga tidak mewakili aktual default pelanggan yang sebenarnya di masa depan.

Estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap

Estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap diungkapkan pada Catatan 2l. Tidak terdapat perubahan dalam estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap selama tahun berjalan.

---

**Estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap**

Estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap diungkapkan pada Catatan 2l. Tidak terdapat perubahan dalam estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap selama tahun berjalan.

---

**Penurunan nilai aset keuangan**


Penilaian korelasi antara tingkat default yang dapat diamati secara historis, taksiran kondisi ekonomi dan ECL adalah estimasi yang signifikan. Jumlah ECL sensitif terhadap perubahan keadaan dan taksiran kondisi ekonomi. Pengalaman kerugian kredit historis Kelompok Usaha dan perkiraan kondisi ekonomi mungkin juga tidak mewakili aktual default pelanggan yang sebenarnya di masa depan.

Estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap

Estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap diungkapkan pada Catatan 2l. Tidak terdapat perubahan dalam estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap selama tahun berjalan.
Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Penelahan atas penurunan nilai dilakukan apabila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai aset tertentu. Penentuan nilai wajar aset membutuhkan estimasi arus kas yang diharapkan akan dihasilkan dari pemakaian berkelanjutan dan pelepasan akhir atas aset tersebut. Perubahan signifikan dalam asumsi-asumsi yang digunakan untuk menentukan nilai wajar dapat berdampak signifikan pada nilai terpulihkan dan jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai yang terjadi mungkin berdampak material pada hasil operasi Kelompok Usaha.

Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2h, 2j, 2l, 2o, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 dan 17.

Pajak penghasilan


Aset pajak tangguhan

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui untuk semua perbedaan temporar antara nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas pada laporan keuangan dengan dasar pengenaan pajak jika besar kemungkinan bahwa jumlah laba fiskal akan memadai untuk pemanaftaan perbedaan temporar yang diakui. Estimasi manajemen yang signifikan diperlukan untuk menentukan jumlah aset pajak tangguhan yang diakui berdasarkan kemungkinan waktu terrealisasinya dan jumlah laba fiskal pada masa mendatang serta strategi perencanaan pajak masa depan. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2s dan 23.

Provisi pemeliharaan aset konsesi

Provisi pemeliharaan aset konsesi ini akan dicadangkan secara berkala berdasarkan estimasi pengeluaran yang diperlukan untuk pemeliharaan sehubungan dengan kewajiban penyerahan aset kepada OP dalam kondisi baik pada akhir masa konsesi.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all temporary differences between the financial statements’ carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective taxes bases to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Significant management estimates are required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details are disclosed in Notes 2s and 23.
3. PENGGUNAAN ESTIMASI, PERTIMBANGAN DAN ASUMSI MANAJEMEN (lanjutan)

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Imbalan kerja karyawan

Penentuan provisi dan liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan dipengaruhi oleh asumsi tertentu yang digunakan oleh aktuaris dalam menghitung jumlah tersebut. Hasil aktual yang berbeda dengan asumsi diakumulasi dan diamortisasi ke masa depan dan oleh karena itu, secara umum berdampak pada beban yang diakui dan liabilitas yang tercatat pada periode-periode mendatang.

Penyusutan aset hak-guna


Sewa - Memperkirakan suku bunga pinjaman tambahan

Kelompok Usaha tidak dapat langsung menentukan tingkat bunga implicit dalam sewa, oleh karena itu, Kelompok Usaha menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman tambahan (IBR) untuk mengukur liabilitas sewa. IBR adalah tingkat bunga yang harus dibayar oleh Kelompok Usaha untuk meminjam dengan syarat yang sama, dan dengan jaminan serupa, dana yang diperlukan untuk memperoleh aset dengan nilai yang sama dengan aset hak-guna dalam lingkup ekonomi yang serupa.

Oleh karena itu, IBR mencerminkan apa yang 'harus dibayar' oleh Perusahaan, yang memerlukan estimasi ketika tidak tersedianya tingkat suku bunga yang dapat diobservasi atau ketika perlu disesuaikan untuk mencerminkan syarat dan ketentuan dari sewa. Kelompok Usaha mengestimasi IBR menggunakan input yang dapat diamati (seperti tingkat suku bunga pasar) jika tersedia dan diperlukan untuk membuat estimasi-spesifik entitas tertentu.

3. MANAGEMENT’S USE OF ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Employee benefits

The determination of the employee benefits provision and liability is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by an actuary in calculating such amounts. Actual results that differ from the Management’s assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligation in such future periods.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets

The costs of right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these leased assets to be within 1 (one) to 33 (thirty three) years. These are common life expectations applied in the industries where the Group conducts its businesses. Changes in the expected level of usage could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

The IBR therefore reflects what the Group ‘would have to pay’, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.
4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kas/Cash on Hand</td>
<td>37.398.063</td>
<td>42.703.201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank/Cash in Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pihak ketiga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupiah:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk</td>
<td>373.054.900</td>
<td>368.086.278</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT Bank DBS Indonesia</td>
<td>50.345</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT Bank Daerah</td>
<td>20.456.085</td>
<td>58.890.818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Central Asia Tbk</td>
<td>35.027.808</td>
<td>36.918.896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>1.718.339</td>
<td>5.293.298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk</td>
<td>1.204.488</td>
<td>1.130.734</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standard Chartered Bank</td>
<td>3.834</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PT Bank Permata Tbk</td>
<td>840.387</td>
<td>1.151.216</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT Bank GNB Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>266.531</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank ANZ Indonesia</td>
<td>59.680</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Bukaopin Tbk</td>
<td>75.479.805</td>
<td>356.120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lain-lain (masing-masing di bawah Rp 2 miliar)</td>
<td>130.594.918</td>
<td>7.738.149</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jumlah kas di bank</td>
<td>4.172.711.433</td>
<td>4.244.802.162</td>
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Subtotal

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>482.970.520</td>
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</table>

Pihak berelasi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rupiah:</th>
<th>US dollar:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>1.794.053.089</td>
<td>PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>1.964.991.817</td>
<td>PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>86.209.244</td>
<td>PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>7.253</td>
<td>PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk</td>
<td>5.833.743</td>
<td>PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lain-lain (masing-masing di bawah Rp 2 miliar)</td>
<td>1.292.679</td>
<td>Others (each below Rp 2 billion)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>4.813.198.119</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.727.772.682</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cash in banks
### Kas dan Bank (lanjutan)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31 Maret 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deposito Berjangka</strong></td>
<td><strong>Time Deposit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Mayapada Internasional Tbk</td>
<td>49.100.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk</td>
<td>100.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Permata Tbk</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Bukopin Tbk</td>
<td>60.693.754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Kaltim Kaltara</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank BTPN Syariah Tbk</td>
<td>175.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank BRI Agroniaga Tbk</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Mega Syariah</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Timur Tbk</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sumatera Utara</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank DKI</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank BTPN</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Syariah Indonesia</td>
<td>12.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lain-lain</td>
<td>20.000.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total time deposits**: 416.793.754

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dolar AS:</strong></th>
<th><strong>US dollar:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Central Asia Tbk</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total time deposits (US dollar)**: 799.329.691

### Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phak berelasi</strong></th>
<th><strong>Rupiah:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Related parties</strong></th>
<th><strong>Rupiah:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>2.516.394.356</td>
<td>PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>2.576.448.731</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>506.079.056</td>
<td>PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>944.053.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>987.627.653</td>
<td>PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>865.298.538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>910.000.000</td>
<td>PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>2.594.189.481</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>420.010.000</td>
<td>PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>210.707.845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Timur</td>
<td>575.000.000</td>
<td>PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Timur</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total time deposits**: 6.059.183.977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Jumlah deposito berjangka</strong></th>
<th><strong>Subtotal:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.475.977.731</td>
<td>8.151.912.704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total time deposits**: 6.475.977.731
### 5. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deposito berjangka</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupiah:</td>
<td>1.650.000.000</td>
<td>1.650.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pihak berelasi</td>
<td>1.650.000.000</td>
<td>1.650.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dolar AS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pihak berelasi</td>
<td>6.142.089.450</td>
<td>4.068.327.340</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah deposito berjangka</strong></td>
<td>7.792.089.450</td>
<td>5.718.327.340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Efek yang diperdagangkan</strong></td>
<td>51.647.670</td>
<td>198.633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah investasi jangka pendek</strong></td>
<td>7.843.737.120</td>
<td>5.718.525.973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deposito berjangka merupakan deposito yang jatuh tempo lebih dari 3 (tiga) bulan tetapi tidak lebih dari 1 (satu) tahun serta tidak dijadikan jaminan.

Time deposits represent deposits with maturities of more than 3 (three) months but not more than 1 (one) year and were not used as collateral.

### 6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Berdasarkan pelanggan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pihak ketiga</td>
<td>2.357.411.132</td>
<td>2.130.091.032</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cadangan Kerugian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penurunan Nilai</td>
<td>(731.694.227)</td>
<td>(876.958.191)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pihak ketiga - neto</strong></td>
<td>1.625.716.905</td>
<td>1.253.132.841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pihak berelasi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadangan Kerugian</td>
<td>499.598.422</td>
<td>547.400.440</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penurunan Nilai</td>
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<td>(284.270.735)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pihak berelasi - neto</strong></td>
<td>212.933.954</td>
<td>263.129.705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piutang usaha - neto</td>
<td>1.838.650.859</td>
<td>1.516.262.546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By customer
Third parties
Allowance for
Impairment Loss
Third parties - net
Related parties
Allowance for
Impairment Loss
Related parties - net
Trade receivables - net
## 6. Trade Receivables (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berdasarkan Umur (Hari)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belum jatuh tempo</td>
<td>511.525.600</td>
<td>540.601.210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewat jatuh tempo</td>
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<td>Overdue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-30 hari</td>
<td>180.970.096</td>
<td>914.452.233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-180 hari</td>
<td>375.397.941</td>
<td>145.965.228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;180 hari</td>
<td>1.994.160.500</td>
<td>1.076.472.802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saldo awal</td>
<td>3.062.054.137</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dikurangi:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penyisihan penurunan nilai</td>
<td>(1.223.403.278)</td>
<td>(1.161.228.927)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neto</td>
<td>1.838.650.859</td>
<td>1.516.262.546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 7. Other Receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pihak ketiga</td>
<td>393.717.031</td>
<td>196.700.978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadangan Kerugian</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allowance for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penurunan Nilai</td>
<td>(68.943.966)</td>
<td>Impairment Loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pihak ketiga – neto</td>
<td>324.773.065</td>
<td>126.988.519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pihak berelasi</td>
<td>1.284.306.159</td>
<td>1.242.292.898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadangan Kerugian</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allowance for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penurunan Nilai</td>
<td>(9.095.067)</td>
<td>Impairment Loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pihak berelasi - neto</td>
<td>1.275.211.092</td>
<td>1.153.378.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piutang lain-lain - neto</td>
<td>1.599.984.157</td>
<td>1.280.366.535</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movement in the allowance for impairment of other receivable are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saldo awal</td>
<td>(158.627.341)</td>
<td>(152.347.840)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penyisihan tahun berjalan</td>
<td>80.588.308</td>
<td>(6.279.501)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saldo akhir</td>
<td>(78.039.033)</td>
<td>(158.627.341)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8. ADVANCES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uang muka</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operasional</td>
<td>483,597,203</td>
<td>67,420,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lain-lain</td>
<td>30,441,980</td>
<td>1,518,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>514,039,183</td>
<td>68,938,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beban dibayar di muka</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pegawai</td>
<td>60,046,492</td>
<td>52,374,591</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asuransi</td>
<td>33,296,430</td>
<td>44,471,527</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sewa</td>
<td>43,923,084</td>
<td>42,059,099</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umum</td>
<td>10,795,532</td>
<td>14,060,826</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahan</td>
<td>15,859,693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan</td>
<td>14,524,168</td>
<td>12,008,540</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrasi kantor</td>
<td>36,023</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lain-lain</td>
<td>18,107,531</td>
<td>24,764,248</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td>710,628,136</td>
<td>258,677,724</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 9. ACCRUED REVENUES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pihak ketiga</strong></td>
<td>321,789,795</td>
<td>297,585,161</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pihak berelasi</strong></td>
<td>218,814,837</td>
<td>33,383,321</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td>540,604,632</td>
<td>330,968,482</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 10. Inventories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suku cadang</td>
<td>194,174,992</td>
<td>176,273,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahan bakar</td>
<td>36,076,786</td>
<td>42,728,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alat tulis dan barang</td>
<td>855,132</td>
<td>643,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cetakan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obat, bahan, dan alat medis</td>
<td>286,320</td>
<td>331,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lain-lain (masing-masing</td>
<td>45,426,226</td>
<td>6,182,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di bawah Rp 1 miliar)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>276,819,456</strong></td>
<td><strong>226,159,493</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dikurangi:                  minus:                           Provision for obsolete inventory
Penyisihan persediaan usang | (2,388,077)                    | (8,484,930)                        |
**Neto**                    **274,431,379**                **217,674,563**                  

The movements are the allowance for inventory obsolescence is as follows:

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<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saldo awal</td>
<td>8,484,930</td>
<td>5,842,591</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penambahan periode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>berjalan (pemulihan) pada</td>
<td>(6,096,853)</td>
<td>2,642,339</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tahun Berjalan</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Saldo akhir</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,388,077</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,484,930</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## 11. Long-Term Investment

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<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investasi pada entitas asosiasi</td>
<td>3,488,953.395</td>
<td>3,109,069.141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investasi pada penyertaan saham</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>82,207,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investasi pada surat utang</td>
<td>650,790,328</td>
<td>560,361,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,139,743.723</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,751,638.877</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. **LONG-TERM INVESTMENT (continued)**

a. Investment in associates (continued)

The movements of investments in associates are as follows: (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</th>
<th>JICT</th>
<th>1.023.940.347</th>
<th>1.023.072.772</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>BMG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>PBM IHC</td>
<td>288.750.000</td>
<td>288.750.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Serpong Damai Tbk</td>
<td>PT Djakarta Llyod</td>
<td>20.626.000</td>
<td>20.626.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Mandala Karya</td>
<td>TPI</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk</td>
<td>PHC</td>
<td>125.311.763</td>
<td>120.306.580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Buayan Poetra Sembada Tbk</td>
<td>RSP</td>
<td>38.243.877</td>
<td>35.894.180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>LNG</td>
<td>72.169.002</td>
<td>71.941.751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Tangki Indonesia</td>
<td>BMK</td>
<td>1.425.475.361</td>
<td>1.073.791.573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>TNU</td>
<td>51.212.639</td>
<td>38.577.798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>JBT</td>
<td>23.360.532</td>
<td>28.229.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ambapers</td>
<td>29.693.961</td>
<td>26.548.330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>PCN</td>
<td>2.084.440</td>
<td>2.084.440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>EMS</td>
<td>438.783</td>
<td>330.529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>CTP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>NPCT1</td>
<td>359.887.918</td>
<td>359.887.918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumlah</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3.488.953.395</td>
<td>3.109.069.141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Investment in share of stock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</th>
<th>JICT</th>
<th>1.023.940.347</th>
<th>1.023.072.772</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>BMG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>PBM IHC</td>
<td>288.750.000</td>
<td>288.750.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Serpong Damai Tbk</td>
<td>PT Djakarta Llyod</td>
<td>20.626.000</td>
<td>20.626.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Mandala Karya</td>
<td>TPI</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk</td>
<td>PHC</td>
<td>125.311.763</td>
<td>120.306.580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Buayan Poetra Sembada Tbk</td>
<td>RSP</td>
<td>38.243.877</td>
<td>35.894.180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>LNG</td>
<td>72.169.002</td>
<td>71.941.751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Tangki Indonesia</td>
<td>BMK</td>
<td>1.425.475.361</td>
<td>1.073.791.573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>TNU</td>
<td>51.212.639</td>
<td>38.577.798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>JBT</td>
<td>23.360.532</td>
<td>28.229.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ambapers</td>
<td>29.693.961</td>
<td>26.548.330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>PCN</td>
<td>2.084.440</td>
<td>2.084.440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>EMS</td>
<td>438.783</td>
<td>330.529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>CTP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>NPCT1</td>
<td>359.887.918</td>
<td>359.887.918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Others (each under IDR 2 billion)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumlah</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50.996.285</td>
<td>82.207.761</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. LONG-TERM INVESTMENT (continued)

c. Investment in bonds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Penambahan/ Additions</td>
<td>Pengurangan/ Deductions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanah</td>
<td>576.010.197</td>
<td>(568.300.458)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangunan fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
<td>700.131.110</td>
<td>109.439.962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalan dan bangunan</td>
<td>28.074.591</td>
<td>68.005.882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emplasemen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.526.175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumlah</td>
<td>1.304.215.888</td>
<td>176.972.018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akumulasi penyusutan</td>
<td>(416.980.942)</td>
<td>(2.378.357)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangunan fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
<td>(12.274.158)</td>
<td>741.806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalan dan bangunan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(888.758)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emplasemen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumlah</td>
<td>(429.255.100)</td>
<td>(3.277.115)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penyisihan penurunan nilai</td>
<td>(1.526.810)</td>
<td>(2.209.609)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nilai buku neto</td>
<td>873.433.978</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.
### 13. FIXED ASSETS

#### Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2021

**Year ended December 31, 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>60.106.363.706</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.368.916.162</td>
<td>59.739.300.540</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>46.342.628.792</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>46.342.628.792</td>
<td>46.342.628.792</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Nilai Buku Neto

**Net Book Value**

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2020

**Year ended December 31, 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
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</table>

#### Nilai Buku Neto

**Net Book Value**

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<tr>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2019

**Year ended December 31, 2019**

<table>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>

#### Nilai Buku Neto

**Net Book Value**

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<td>-</td>
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<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2018

**Year ended December 31, 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Nilai Buku Neto

**Net Book Value**

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (63.866.523) (222.793.381) (233.523.812)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Beban penyusutan aset tetap dicatat sebagai bagian dari beban operasi.

Aset dalam Penyelesaian

Aset dalam penyelesaian terdiri dari:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disajikan kembali - Catatan 4/</th>
<th>As restated - Note 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31 Maret 2022/</td>
<td>31 Desember 2021/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, 2022</td>
<td>December 31, 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31 Maret 2022/</td>
<td>31 Desember 2021/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March 31, 2022</td>
<td>December 31, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanah</td>
<td>516.926.133</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banguan fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
<td>3.646.205.371</td>
<td>5.773.342.376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalan dan bangunan</td>
<td>1.155.614.141</td>
<td>781.678.607</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kapal</td>
<td>314.924.136</td>
<td>324.424.550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peralatan</td>
<td>112.053.626</td>
<td>138.923.954</td>
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<tr>
<td>Instalasi fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
<td>94.520.404</td>
<td>138.882.469</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alat fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
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<td>204.236.990</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emplasemen</td>
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<td>564.691.967</td>
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<td>Peralatan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lainnya</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.063.175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jumlah</td>
<td>8.542.235.900</td>
<td>7.933.244.088</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

14. ASET KERJASAMA OPERASI

Aset kerjasama operasi merupakan aset yang diterima untuk dikelola oleh TPK Koja dan MKO MTKI berdasarkan kontrak dengan PT Hutchison Ports Indonesia dan PT Maspion Industrial Estate, dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2022/</th>
<th>Year ended March 31, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31 Desember 2021/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Penambahan/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Additions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harga perolehan</td>
<td>31 Desember 2021/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Penambahan/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Additions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alat fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Instalasi fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jalan dan bangunan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peralatan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emplasemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumlah</td>
<td>877.861.094</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. JOINT OPERATION ASSETS

Jointly controlled assets represent assets that are transferred to be managed by TPK Koja and MKO MTKI based on contractual agreement with PT Hutchison Ports Indonesia and PT Maspion Industrial Estate, respectively, with details as follow:

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.
The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA INFORMASI TAMBAHAN TERSENDIRI ENTITAS INDUK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022 (Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

14. ASET KERJASAMA OPERASI (lanjutan)

Aset kerjasama operasi merupakan aset yang diserahkan untuk dikelola oleh TPK Koja dan MKO MTKI masing-masing berdasarkan perjanjian kontraktual dengan PT Hutchison Ports Indonesia (Catatan 50e) dan PT Maspion Industrial Estate, dengan rincian sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021/
Year ended December 31, 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harga perolehan</th>
<th>31 Desember 2020/ Penambahan/</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ Pengurangan/ Reklasifikasi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangunan fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
<td>722.669.489</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alat fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
<td>86.424.760</td>
<td>1.113.946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instalasi fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
<td>10.504.447</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalan dan bangunan</td>
<td>1.082.111</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peralatan</td>
<td>1.535.821</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emplasemen</td>
<td>4.530.520</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>876.747.148</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.113.946</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Akumulasi penyusutan

| Bangunan fasilitas pelabuhan | (381.740.341) | (20.516.613) | - | (402.256.954) |
| Alat fasilitas pelabuhan | (53.685.589) | (6.034.232) | - | (59.719.821) |
| Instalasi fasilitas pelabuhan | (4.429.943) | (380.103) | - | (4.810.046) |
| Jalan dan bangunan | (415.644) | (14.333) | - | (429.977) |
| Peralatan | (1.470.518) | (34.589) | - | (1.505.107) |
| Emplasemen | (887.980) | (177.596) | - | (1.065.576) |
| **Jumlah** | **(442.630.015)** | **(27.157.466)** | **-** | **(469.787.481)** |

Dikurangi:

Penyisihan penurunan nilai (60.467) (60.467)

Nilai buku neto 434.117.133 408.013.146

Net book value

15. ASET TAKBERWUJUD

| Aset hak konesi | 32.469.798.512 | 39.317.534.983 |
| Piranti lunak | 1.390.592.746 | 1.332.014.102 |
| Sertifikasi | 3.023.404 | 93.309.813 |
| Lisensi | 93.305.238 | 93.309.813 |
| Pendidikan | - | Education |
| Pengerukan Kolam dan Alur | - | Dragging |
| Konsultan dan Appraisal | - | Consultant and Appraisal |
| Hak Paten | 13.398.821 | Patent |
| Goodwill | 3.023.404 | Memorandum and Articles |
| Anggaran Dasar | 3.023.404 | of Association |
| Aset takberwujud lainnya | 10.875.469 | 300.537.663 |
| **Subtotal** 41.801.500.961 | 38.760.454.848 |

Akumulasi amortisasi dan penyisihan penurunan nilai (1.020.745.407) (2.498.374.944)

Net 41.801.500.961 38.760.454.848

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Tabel yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021/
Year ended December 31, 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harga perolehan</th>
<th>31 Desember 2020/ Penambahan/</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ Pengurangan/ Reklasifikasi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangunan fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
<td>722.669.489</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alat fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
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<td>1.113.946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instalasi fasilitas pelabuhan</td>
<td>10.504.447</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalan dan bangunan</td>
<td>1.082.111</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peralatan</td>
<td>1.535.821</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emplasemen</td>
<td>4.530.520</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>876.747.148</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.113.946</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Akumulasi penyusutan

| Bangunan fasilitas pelabuhan | (381.740.341) | (20.516.613) | - | (402.256.954) |
| Alat fasilitas pelabuhan | (53.685.589) | (6.034.232) | - | (59.719.821) |
| Instalasi fasilitas pelabuhan | (4.429.943) | (380.103) | - | (4.810.046) |
| Jalan dan bangunan | (415.644) | (14.333) | - | (429.977) |
| Peralatan | (1.470.518) | (34.589) | - | (1.505.107) |
| Emplasemen | (887.980) | (177.596) | - | (1.065.576) |
| **Jumlah** | **(442.630.015)** | **(27.157.466)** | **-** | **(469.787.481)** |

Dikurangi:

Penyisihan penurunan nilai (60.467) (60.467)

Nilai buku neto 434.117.133 408.013.146

Net book value

Jointly controlled assets represent assets that are transferred to be managed by TPK Koja dan MKO MTKI based on contractual agreement with PT Hutchison Ports Indonesia (Note 50e) and PT Maspion Industrial Estate, respectively, with details as follow: (continued)
### 16. ASET HAK-GUNA DAN LIABILITAS SEWA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aset hak-guna</th>
<th>Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance</th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, 31 Desember 2021</td>
<td>516.020.761</td>
<td>452.002.189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penambahan bersih selama periode</td>
<td>45.773.043</td>
<td>238.673.611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arus kas</td>
<td>(162.741.270)</td>
<td>(169.281.398)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perubahan non-kas</td>
<td>52.950.114</td>
<td>75.012.662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saldo akhir</strong></td>
<td><strong>(64.018.572)</strong></td>
<td><strong>597.437.063</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilitas sewa</th>
<th>Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance</th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bagian jangka pendek</td>
<td>76.345.578</td>
<td>230.782.876</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bagian jangka panjang</td>
<td>257.540.134</td>
<td>234.818.414</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>333.885.712</strong></td>
<td><strong>465.601.290</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumlah diakui di Laba Rugi</th>
<th>Period yang berakhir 31 Maret 2022/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance</td>
<td>Period Ended March 31, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunga atas liabilitas sewa</td>
<td>35.293.846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban penyusutan aset hak-guna</td>
<td>107.373.900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>142.667.746</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumlah diakui di Arus Kas</th>
<th>Period yang berakhir 31 Maret 2022/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance</td>
<td>Period Ended March 31, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembayaran liabilitas sewa</td>
<td>126.329.193</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pembayaran bunga</td>
<td>36.412.536</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>162.741.729</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 17. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aset Tidak Lancar Lainnya</td>
<td>1.045.959.900</td>
<td>1.672.936.271</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beban Tangguhan</td>
<td>293.284.717</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uang Jaminan</td>
<td>85.604.254</td>
<td>42.549.064</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aset Tidak Berfungsi</td>
<td>8.407.288</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.433.256.159</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.715.485.335</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 18. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rupiah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pihak ketiga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk</td>
<td>3.010.822</td>
<td>5.196.855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pihak berelasi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>12.248.339</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>876.317</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>63.009.131</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lainnya</td>
<td>4.351.628</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>83.496.237</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.196.855</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. **TRADE PAYABLES**

**a. By supplier**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pihak ketiga</td>
<td>2.078.952.250</td>
<td>1.338.142.064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pihak berelasi</td>
<td>2.783.319.315</td>
<td>1.926.350.211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.862.271.565</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.264.492.275</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b. By currency**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rupiah</td>
<td>4.445.167.679</td>
<td>2.949.116.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolar AS</td>
<td>417.103.886</td>
<td>315.376.275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro Eropa</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.862.271.565</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.264.492.275</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. **SHORT-TERM UNEARNED REVENUES**

Advances from customers represents advances received from customers who will receive ship services, goods services, container services and logistic services from the Group.

21. **ACCRUED EXPENSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Umum</td>
<td>306.977.620</td>
<td>444.026.340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imbalan kerja</td>
<td>1.372.400.653</td>
<td>1.536.062.485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunga</td>
<td>590.729.081</td>
<td>351.739.853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asuransi</td>
<td>53.771.074</td>
<td>41.050.044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan</td>
<td>176.358.671</td>
<td>167.675.465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewa / KSMU</td>
<td>803.536.329</td>
<td>708.323.183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrasi Kantor</td>
<td>20.825.220</td>
<td>306.977.620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahan</td>
<td>153.365.864</td>
<td>206.967.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pajak Retribusi</td>
<td>908.753</td>
<td>908.753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anak usaha/Unit usaha</td>
<td>313.947.573</td>
<td>313.947.573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lain-lain</td>
<td>744.081.611</td>
<td>243.347.644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.536.902.449</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.699.192.020</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.
22. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Deposit from customers</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pihak ketiga</td>
<td>528.561.516</td>
<td>526.025.344</td>
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<td>Pihak berelasi</td>
<td>271.785.669</td>
<td>85.132.073</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>800.347.185</td>
<td>591.157.417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Other current liabilities</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pihak ketiga</td>
<td>68.916.882</td>
<td>656.407.452</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pihak berelasi</td>
<td>194.213.098</td>
<td>1.001.145.577</td>
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<td></td>
<td>263.129.980</td>
<td>1.657.553.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.063.477.165</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.248.710.446</strong></td>
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</table>

23. TAXATION

a. Prepaid taxes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>The Company</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pajak Pertambahan Nilai</td>
<td>144.457.771</td>
<td>199.195.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pajak penghasilan</td>
<td>218.566.728</td>
<td>176.154.037</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar</td>
<td>286.431.207</td>
<td>Overpaid Tax Assessment Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Subsidiaries</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pajak Pertambahan Nilai</td>
<td>630.970.065</td>
<td>659.421.104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pajak penghasilan</td>
<td>141.654.290</td>
<td>45.765.157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar</td>
<td>56.104.599</td>
<td>Overpaid Tax Assessment Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>649.455.705</strong></td>
<td><strong>375.349.037</strong></td>
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</table>

23. TAXATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Underpaid Tax Assessment Letter</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>828.728.953</strong></td>
<td><strong>705.186.261</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.478.184.658</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.080.535.298</strong></td>
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### 23. TAXATION (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perusahaan</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Company</strong></td>
<td><strong>Value Added Tax</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pajak Pertambahan Nilai</td>
<td>164.052.229</td>
<td>100.043.709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pajak penghasilan</td>
<td><strong>Income taxes</strong></td>
<td><strong>Article 4(2)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasal 4(2)</td>
<td>4.214.719</td>
<td>43.240.495</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasal 15</td>
<td>82.212</td>
<td>1.033.210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasal 21</td>
<td>120.007.632</td>
<td>52.552.284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasal 22</td>
<td>571.066</td>
<td>579.935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasal 23</td>
<td>5.617.730</td>
<td>7.244.313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasal 25</td>
<td>23.279.773</td>
<td>11.063.467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasal 26</td>
<td>22.241.387</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasal 29</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>31.110.482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPh Badan</td>
<td><strong>Income Taxes</strong></td>
<td><strong>Article 29</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBB</td>
<td>134.532</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surat Keterangan Pajak Lebih Bayar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surat Keterangan Pajak Kurang Bayar</td>
<td>35.836.928</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lainnya</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>103.171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>376.039.151</strong></td>
<td><strong>246.971.066</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Entitas anak</strong></th>
<th><strong>Subsidiaries</strong></th>
<th><strong>Value Added Tax</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pajak Pertambahan Nilai</td>
<td>180.285.611</td>
<td>82.375.379</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pajak penghasilan</td>
<td><strong>Income Taxes</strong></td>
<td><strong>Article 4(2)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasal 4(2)</td>
<td>3.069.090</td>
<td>24.789.201</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasal 15</td>
<td>136.302</td>
<td>356.918</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasal 21</td>
<td>46.817.957</td>
<td>39.415.682</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasal 22</td>
<td>780.341</td>
<td>946.457</td>
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<td>Pasal 23</td>
<td>11.867.911</td>
<td>15.319.754</td>
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<td>Pasal 25</td>
<td>150.122.863</td>
<td>11.344.250</td>
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<td>Pasal 29</td>
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<td>155.924.158</td>
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<td>1.098.122</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>590.334.673</strong></td>
<td><strong>331.569.921</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Jumlah</strong></th>
<th><strong>Total</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>966.373.823</td>
<td>578.540.987</td>
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### 24. UTANG OBLIGASI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior Notes penerbitan tahun 2014</td>
<td>7.174.500.000</td>
<td>7.134.505.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD500.000.000</td>
<td>USD500.000.000.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senior Notes penerbitan tahun 2015</td>
<td>15.783.900.000</td>
<td>15.695.900.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD1.100.000.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>USD500.000.000</td>
<td>USD500,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Notes penerbitan tahun 2018</td>
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<td>7.134.505.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>USD500.000.000</td>
<td>USD500,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diskonto dan biaya penerbitan</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obligasi I Pelabuhan Indonesia IV Tahun 2018</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Bonds</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelindo 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seri B</td>
<td>400.000.000</td>
<td>400.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seri C</td>
<td>50.000.000</td>
<td>50.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelindo 4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seri A</td>
<td>380.000.000</td>
<td>380.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seri B</td>
<td>1.714.511.341</td>
<td>1.714.511.341</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seri C</td>
<td>800.000.000</td>
<td>800.000.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dikurangi:**

- Diskonto yang belum diamortisasi: (249,924,661) (267,744,861) **Unamortized discount**
- Biaya transaksi yang belum diamortisasi: - **Unamortized transaction cost**

**Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam satu tahun:**

- - **Part due in a year**

**Utang obligasi - neto:** 40.401.986.680 40.176.176.480 **Bonds payable - net**
### 25. Long-Term Bank Loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related party</th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pihak berelasi</strong></td>
<td><strong>Related party</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pihak berelasi</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Syariah Mandiri</td>
<td>PT Bank Syariah Mandiri</td>
<td>8.694.454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Syariah Indonesia</td>
<td>PT Bank Syariah Indonesia</td>
<td>4.103.945.508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>1.361.740.857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>770.964.496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)</td>
<td>PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)</td>
<td>417.173.318</td>
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<tr>
<td>BJT pinjaman dari Pelindo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindikasi Bank Mandiri 50%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia Infrastructure Finance 50%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>812.917.779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bagian lancar utang bank jangka panjang</strong></td>
<td><strong>Current matureties of long-term bank loans</strong></td>
<td>(876.317)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>7.474.560.096</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pihak Ketiga</strong></td>
<td><strong>Third Parties</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pihak Ketiga</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Maybank Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>PT Maybank Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance</td>
<td>PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk</td>
<td>PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk</td>
<td>757.290.393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Panin</td>
<td>PT Bank Panin</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Daerah</td>
<td>Bank Daerah</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank DKI</td>
<td>Bank DKI</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)</td>
<td>PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Bank Pan Indonesia</td>
<td>PT Bank Pan Indonesia</td>
<td>380.439.853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lain-lain</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>300.730.958</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bagian lancar utang jangka panjang</strong></td>
<td><strong>Current matureties of long-term bank loans</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>1.438.461.204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Pokok Utang</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total principal of loans</strong></td>
<td>8.913.021.300</td>
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</table>
26. PENDAPATAN DITERIMA DI MUKA JANGKA PANJANG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premium JICT</td>
<td>1.848.565.521</td>
<td>1.967.827.813</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sewa diterima di muka – NPCT1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.151.689.282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium TPK Koja</td>
<td>429.898.958</td>
<td>457.634.375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasa pelayanan pelabuhan</td>
<td>593.952.286</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewa tanah dan/atau bangunan:</td>
<td>1.747.580.706</td>
<td>1.142.652.587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4.619.997.471</td>
<td>4.719.804.057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bagian lancar</strong></td>
<td>(73.019.821)</td>
<td>(224.748.522)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah bagian jangka panjang</strong></td>
<td>4.546.977.651</td>
<td>4.495.055.535</td>
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</table>

27. LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG LAINNYA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pihak ketiga</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisi jangka panjang</td>
<td>299.697.397</td>
<td>264.880.104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Terminal Management &amp;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Pte. Ltd., Singapura</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>230.970.700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lainnya</td>
<td>13.423.654</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pihak berelasi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utang Jaminan Jangka Panjang–Pihak Berelasi</td>
<td>3.458.284</td>
<td>466.538.398</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lainnya</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>316.579.335</td>
<td>962.389.202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bagian lancar</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jumlah bagian jangka panjang</strong></td>
<td>316.579.335</td>
<td>962.389.202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)  
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA  
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA  
INFORMASI TAMBAHAN TERSENDIRI  
ENTITAS INDUK  
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN  
KONSOLIDASIAN  
TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022  
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,  
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

28. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERAJA  

28. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES

29. MODAL SAHAM

29. SHARE CAPITAL

Based on General Meeting of Shareholders held on August 15, 2008 that was notarized through Notarial Deed No. 2 of Agus Sudiono Kuntjoro, S.H., the Company’s authorized capital amounted to Rp4,000,000,000 divided into 4,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. Total issued and fully paid capital amounted to Rp1,009,958,000 divided into 1,009,958 shares.

Based on the Regulation of Government of The Republic of Indonesia No. 58 Year 2011 dated December 22, 2011 about Additional Participation Capital of The Republic of Indonesia in the Company (formerly Pelindo II) as follows:

Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Republik Indonesia No. 58 Tahun 2011 tanggal 22 Desember 2011 tentang Penambahan Modal Negara (PMN) Republik Indonesia ke dalam modal saham Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) sebagai berikut:

Berdasarkan Keputusan Pemegang Saham yang telah diaktakan dalam Akta Perubahan Anggaran Dasar Nomor 2 tanggal 15 Agustus 2008 dari Notaris Agus Sudiono Kuntjoro, S.H., modal dasar Perusahaan sebesar Rp4.000.000.000 terdiri dari 4.000.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Total modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebesar Rp1.009.958.000 atau sebanyak 1.009.958 saham.

Based on General Meeting of Shareholders held on August 15, 2008 that was notarized through Notarial Deed No. 2 of Agus Sudiono Kuntjoro, S.H., the Company’s authorized capital amounted to Rp4,000,000,000 divided into 4,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share. Total issued and fully paid capital amounted to Rp1,009,958,000 divided into 1,009,958 shares.
29. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

1) Nilai penambahan penyertaan modal negara sebesar Rp7,652,976.


Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 58 Tahun 2011 tersebut di atas, diadakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa (RUPSLB) Perusahaan yang tertuang dalam Risalah RUPSLB No. RIS-269/MBU/S/2012 tanggal 18 Juli 2012 dengan keputusan sebagai berikut:

1) Menyetujui pengeluaran/penempatan saham yang masih dalam simpanan (portepel) sebesar 7,653 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1,000,000 (nilai penuh) per saham sebesar Rp7,653,000 yang seluruhnya diambil bagian oleh Negara Republik Indonesia.

2) Menyetujui penambahan modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh milik Negara Republik Indonesia pada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) sebesar Rp7,653,000 melalui:

   a) Sebesar Rp7,652,976 merupakan penambahan penyertaan modal negara sebagaimana tertuang dalam Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 58 Tahun 2011 tentang Penambahan Penyertaan Modal Negara Republik Indonesia ke dalam Modal Saham Perusahaan;


Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Menteri BUMN Selaku Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Perusahaan yang diaktakan dalam Akta Notaris Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn., No. 03 tanggal 2 Agustus 2013, Pemerintah Negara Republik Indonesia yang dalam hal ini diwakili oleh Menteri BUMN menambah penyertaan modal ke dalam Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) sebesar Rp426,418,000 yang berasal dari pengalihan seluruh modal saham milik Negara RI pada Rukindo dalam rangka restrukturisasi Rukindo.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.
29. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

Dengan adanya penambah-an penyetara modal Negara Republik Indonesia tersebut, maka modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) yang semula sebesar Rp1.017.611.000 menjadi sebesar Rp1.444.029.000.

Berdasarkan Pernyataan Keputusan Menteri BUMN selaku Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Perusahaan yang di aktakan dalam Akta Notaris Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H. M.Kn. No. 09 tanggal 21 Agustus 2019, Pemerintah Negara Republik Indonesia dalam hal ini diwakili oleh Menteri BUMN melakukan perubahan jenis saham yang semula tanpa seri menjadi terdiri dari saham Seri A Dwiwarna dan saham Seri B.

Dengan adanya perubahan jenis saham tersebut, modal dasar Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) adalah sebesar Rp4.000.000.000 yang terdiri dari 4.000.000 lembar saham dan terbagi atas satu lembar saham Seri A Dwiwarna dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan 3.999.999 lembar saham Seri B, masing-masing dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh). Modal yang telah di ambil bagian dan disetor penuh oleh Negara Republik Indonesia sebanyak Rp1.444.029.000 yang terdiri dari 1 lembar saham Seri A Dwiwarna dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan 1.444.028 lembar saham Seri B, masing-masing dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh).

Pada tanggal 1 Oktober 2021, Perusahaan melakukan penggabungan dengan Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia I (“Pelindo I’), Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (“Pelindo III”) dan Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (“Pelindo IV”), dengan Perusahaan sebagai perusahaan hasil penggabungan (Catatan 1f).

Dengan adanya penggabungan tersebut, modal dasar Perusahaan adalah sebesar Rp33.000.000.000 yang terdiri dari 33.000.000 lembar saham dan terbagi atas satu lembar saham Seri A Dwiwarna dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan 32.999.999 lembar saham Seri B, masing-masing dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh). Modal yang telah di ambil bagian dan disetor penuh oleh Negara Republik Indonesia sebanyak Rp8.475.067.000 yang terdiri dari 1 lembar saham Seri A Dwiwarna dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan 8.475.066 lembar saham Seri B, masing-masing dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh).

29. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

With the additional capital contribution by the Republic of Indonesia, the issued and fully paid capital of the Company (formerly Pelindo II) changed from Rp1,017,611,000 to Rp1,444,029,000.

Based on Minister of SOEs Decree Statement as The General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, which was notarized on Notarial Deed of Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn. No. 09 dated August 21, 2019, The Government of the Republic Indonesia, in this case represented by the Minister of SOEs, changed the types of shares that were originally without series became consisted of Series A Dwiwarna Shares and Series B shares.

With the changes in types of shares, Company’s authorized capital of the Company (formerly Pelindo II) is Rp4,000,000,000 consisting of 4,000,000 shares and divided into one Series A Dwiwarna share with nominal value Rp1,000,000 (full amount) and 3,999,999 Series B shares, each with a nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount). The capital that has been taken part and fully paid by The Republic of Indonesia as much as Rp1,444,029,000 consisting of one Series A Dwiwarna share with nominal value Rp1,000,000 (full amount) and 1,444,028 Series B share, each with nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount).

On October 1, 2021, the Company merged with Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia I (“Pelindo I’), Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (“Pelindo III”) and Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (“Pelindo IV”), with the Company as the surviving entity (Note 1f).

With such merger, the Company’s authorized capital of the company is Rp33,000,000,000 consisting of 33,000,000 shares and divided into one Series A Dwiwarna share with nominal value Rp1,000,000 (full amount) and 32,999,999 Series B shares, each with a nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount). The capital that has been taken part and fully paid by The Republic of Indonesia as much as Rp8,475,067,000 consisting of one Series A Dwiwarna share with nominal value Rp1,000,000 (full amount) and 8,475,066 Series B share, each with nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount).
The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia dan Entitas Anaknya Informasi Tambahan Tersediri Entitas Induk Laporan Posisi Keuangan Konsolidasian Tanggal 31 Maret 2022 (Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

29. Modal Saham (lanjutan)

Sesuai dengan akta notaris Nanda Fauz Iwan Nomor 02 tanggal 09 Februari 2022 tentang Perubahan Struktur Permodalan dan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia. Modal dasar perusahaan ditetapkan sebesar Rp156.000.000.000 yang terdiri dari 156.000.000 lembar saham dan terbagi atas satu lembar saham Seri A Dwiwarna dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan 155.999.999 lembar saham Seri B, masing-masing dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh). Modal yang telah di ambil bagian dan disetor penuh oleh Negara Republik Indonesia sebanyak Rp40.575.584.000 yang terdiri dari 1 lembar saham Seri A Dwiwarna dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan 40.575.583 lembar saham Seri B, masing-masing dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh).

30. Modal Donasi


Pada tahun 2009, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) memperoleh modal donasi berupa gedung stasiun pandu dari Pemerintah Daerah Cilegon sebesar Rp1.048.443.

31. Tambahan Modal Disetor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tambahan Modal Disetor Lainnya</td>
<td>(31.975.598.111)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumlah</td>
<td>(31.975.598.111)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF MARCH 31, 2022 (Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah, Unless Otherwise Stated)

29. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

In accordance with the notarial deed of Nanda Fauz Iwan Number 02 dated February 9, 2022 concerning Changes in Capital Structure and Amendments to the Articles of Association of the Company (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia. The company's authorized capital is set at Rp156,000,000,000 consisting of 156,000,000 shares and divided into one Series A Dwiwarna share with a nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) and 155,999,999 Series B shares, respectively, with a nominal value of IDR 1,000,000 (full amount). The capital which has been subscribed and fully paid up by the Republic of Indonesia is Rp40,575,584,000 consisting of 1 Dwiwarna A Series share with a nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) and 40,575,583 Series B shares, respectively, with a nominal value of IDR 1,000,000 (full amount).

30. DONATED CAPITAL

In 1997, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) received donated capital in the form of land and CDC building from Yayasan Sekar Laut amounting to Rp1,820,092 and Rp23,957,447.

In 2009, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) received donated capital in form of pilotage station building from the Local Government of Cilegon amounting to Rp1,048,443.
### 32. Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi</th>
<th>31 Maret 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti</td>
<td>(1.721.064.996)</td>
<td>(2.212.905.575)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi</th>
<th>31 Maret 2022</th>
<th>31 Desember 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan keuangan</td>
<td>(38.676.059)</td>
<td>304.610.969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aset Keuangan yang Tersedia untuk Dijual</td>
<td>(156.673.454)</td>
<td>(154.208.985)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumlah</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1.916.414.509)</td>
<td>(2.062.503.591)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 33. Non-Controlling Interests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aset Neto/Net Assets</th>
<th>Laba (Rugi) Neto/Net Income (Loss)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT Electronic Data Interchange Indonesia</td>
<td>- (8.303.307) - (15.011.946)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Energi Pelabuhan Indonesia</td>
<td>- 54.724.011 - 4.891.099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Integrasi Logistik Cipta Solusi</td>
<td>- 5.614.188 - 63.940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Multi Terminal Indonesia</td>
<td>- 240.559.565 - (131.869.901)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Multi Terminal</td>
<td>- 12.961.442 - 15.124.847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Asas Pelabuhan Indonesia</td>
<td>- 2.470.193 - 115.079.340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok</td>
<td>24.750.000 33.267.526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Indonesia Kendaraan Terminal</td>
<td>129.614.000 238.342.114 35.264.224 12.691.442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Jasa Armada Indonesia</td>
<td>- 135.675.953 - 15.124.847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Marine Services</td>
<td>- 63.682.361 - 13.214.497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Daya Sejatierta</td>
<td>- 13.455.278 - 3.112.232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Indonesia Logistik</td>
<td>- 871.763 - 49.330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Jasa Perawatan Pelabuhan Indonesia</td>
<td>- 930.082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pendidikan Maritim dan Logistik Indonesia</td>
<td>- 494.796 - 80.836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT IPC Terminal Petikemas</td>
<td>4.028.802 626.284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Equiport Inti Indonesia</td>
<td>- 454.874 - 80.836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Nusantara Terminal Services</td>
<td>- 466.525 - 31.491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Pelindo Husada Cipta Medan</td>
<td>- 143.935 - 59.727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Berlian Jasa Terminal Indonesia dan Entitas Anak</td>
<td>435.072.224 435.077.121 4.384.346 15.518.409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Terminal Petikemas Surabaya</td>
<td>10.537.224 10.705.555 494.796 3.820.347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Kaltim Karingau Terminal</td>
<td>35.149.543 32.801.635 2.470.193 1.414.112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Prima Terminal Petikemas</td>
<td>318.521.377 315.597.771 (4.957.788) (39.199.884)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hak Minoritas PT. Pelindo I</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hak Minoritas PT. Pelindo 3</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hak Minoritas PT. Pelindo 4</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hak Minoritas Perusahaan Anak Lain</td>
<td>444.395.818 12.984.641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumlah</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.
### 34. PENDAPATAN OPERASI

#### Pendapatan Usaha Bruto :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Maret 2021/ March 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Petikemas</td>
<td>3.107.389.898</td>
<td>3.061.860.998</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petikemas Konvensional</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelayanan Kapal</td>
<td>1.013.941.353</td>
<td>947.306.362</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pengusahaan Tanah,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangunan, Listrik, dan Air</td>
<td>956.189.811</td>
<td>861.558.024</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelayanan Kesehatan</td>
<td>11.725.127</td>
<td>14.308.904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelayanan Barang</td>
<td>1.110.214.364</td>
<td>893.591.781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelayanan Rupa-rupa Usaha</td>
<td>340.704.233</td>
<td>320.556.741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermaga/tambatan Khusus</td>
<td>370.995.723</td>
<td>412.335.311</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pengusahaan Alat-alat</td>
<td>103.352.587</td>
<td>81.763.814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelayanan Konsolidasi Muatan</td>
<td>79.054.371</td>
<td>52.460.195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding</td>
<td>56.441.554</td>
<td>36.808.906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pendapatan Usaha Lainnya</td>
<td>5.084.256</td>
<td>12.176.846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Jumlah</strong></td>
<td>7.155.093.277</td>
<td>6.694.727.836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reduksi Pendapatan :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Maret 2021/ March 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pelayanan Kapal</td>
<td>(5.756.045)</td>
<td>(3.663.119)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelayanan Terminal Petikemas</td>
<td>(18.752.846)</td>
<td>(10.413.681)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pengusahaan TBAL</td>
<td>(10.571)</td>
<td>(21.872.556)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelayanan Barang</td>
<td>(2.042.508)</td>
<td>(2.418.106)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelayanan Rupa-rupa Usaha</td>
<td>(263.156)</td>
<td>(114.525)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pengusahaan Alat Usaha</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(573.059)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Jumlah</strong></td>
<td>(26.825.126)</td>
<td>(39.055.046)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Pendapatan Operasi Bersih

- **31 Maret 2022**: 7.128.268.151
- **31 Maret 2021**: 6.655.672.836

### 35. PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN KONSTRUKSI

#### Pendapatan konstruksi

- **31 Maret 2022**: 913.540.215
- **31 Maret 2021**: 226.731.066

#### Beban konstruksi

- **31 Maret 2022**: (913.540.215)
- **31 Maret 2021**: 226.731.066
### 36. OPERATING EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periode yang Berakhir pada</th>
<th>Tanggal/Period Ended</th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Maret 2021/ March 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beban Sumber Daya Pihak</td>
<td>1.674.738.776</td>
<td>1.394.509.405</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketiga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban Pegawai</td>
<td>1.496.236.377</td>
<td>1.167.099.028</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban Umum</td>
<td>789.595.175</td>
<td>692.306.236</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban Penyusutan dan Amortisasi</td>
<td>805.887.178</td>
<td>830.346.077</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban Pemeliharaan</td>
<td>224.906.343</td>
<td>193.374.938</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban Bahan</td>
<td>438.818.101</td>
<td>354.595.359</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban Asuransi</td>
<td>116.258.591</td>
<td>82.417.392</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban Administrasi Kantor</td>
<td>10.805.424</td>
<td>15.037.363</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumlah</td>
<td>5.557.245.965</td>
<td>4.729.685.798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 37. OTHER OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE) - NETO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periode yang Berakhir pada</th>
<th>Tanggal/Period Ended</th>
<th>31 Maret 2022/ March 31, 2022</th>
<th>31 Maret 2021/ March 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pendapatan Dividen</td>
<td>1.333.333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laba dari Penjualan Aset</td>
<td>1.412.381</td>
<td>198.687</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laba Selisih Kurs</td>
<td>319.796.433</td>
<td>346.286.838</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendapatan Premium</td>
<td>36.749.427</td>
<td>36.749.427</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendapatan Materai</td>
<td>594.824</td>
<td>646.518</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendapatan Denda / Klaim/Pinalti</td>
<td>15.333.969</td>
<td>79.240.193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendapatan Penjualan Blanks/Cetakan</td>
<td>10.340</td>
<td>13.070</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pendapatan Administrasi</td>
<td>2.635.223</td>
<td>529.643</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tender</td>
<td>61.452.575</td>
<td>42.699.175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendapatan Non Usaha Lainnya</td>
<td>(713.026)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban Materai</td>
<td>(4.593.798)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Beban Denda / Klaim/Pinalti</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rugi dari Penjualan Aset</td>
<td>(481.158.482)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rugi Selisih Kurs</td>
<td>(717.138)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beban Penurunan (Pemulihan)</td>
<td>(627.300)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban Denda dan Kurang</td>
<td>(366.735)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayar Pajak</td>
<td>(58.177.762)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban Penjualan Aset Tetap</td>
<td>(107.109.123)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beban Di Luar Usaha Lainnya</td>
<td>(631.890.853)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Jumlah**
### 38. Finance Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period Ended</th>
<th>March 31, 2022</th>
<th>March 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest income from deposits</td>
<td>52,739,056</td>
<td>72,881,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income on current account</td>
<td>23,314,617</td>
<td>12,726,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income from loan</td>
<td>31,765,812</td>
<td>9,458,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>107,819,485</strong></td>
<td><strong>95,066,559</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 39. Finance Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period Ended</th>
<th>March 31, 2022</th>
<th>March 31, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loan interest</td>
<td>94,608,121</td>
<td>89,320,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank administration</td>
<td>3,426,401</td>
<td>1,157,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan amortization</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization of bond</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuance cost</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Lease interest</td>
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<td>Bond interest</td>
<td>427,683,144</td>
<td>522,932,398</td>
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<td>Other finance costs</td>
<td>21,522,694</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>579,273,668</strong></td>
<td><strong>668,135,439</strong></td>
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40. EQUITY IN INCOME OF ASSOCIATES

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

41. BALANCE, NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTION WITH RELATED PARTIES

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into transactions with related parties. Entities are considered to be related if, among these, the company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control or have significant influence over these entities in making financial and operating decisions. Entities are also considered to be related if they are under common control with the Group.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia is the controlling shareholder of the Company. All entities that are owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and also entities where the Republic of Indonesia has significant influence are related parties.
### 41. BALANCE, NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTION WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

#### Sifat hubungan berelasi

Ringkasan sifat hubungan dan transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sifat relasi/ Nature of relationship</th>
<th>Nama pihak berelasi/ Name of related party</th>
<th>Jenis transaksi/ Nature of transaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pemegang saham/ Controlling Shareholder</td>
<td>Negara Republik Indonesia</td>
<td>Jasa konsesi/ Concession service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah/ Government-related entity</td>
<td>PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>Jasa perbankan dan pinjaman/ Banking services and loans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>Jasa perbankan/ Banking services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>Jasa perbankan/ Banking services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>Jasa perbankan dan pinjaman/ Banking services and loans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk</td>
<td>Jasa Perbankan/ Banking services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk</td>
<td>Jasa perbankan/ Banking services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Wika Haka Joint Operation</td>
<td>Jasa Pembangunan/ Construction services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Pertamina (Persero)</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operational activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero)Tbk</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operational activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Nusantara Regas</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operational activities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Pertamina Patra Niaga</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operational activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koperasi Karyawan TPK KOJA</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operational activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Bhanda Ghara Reksa (Persero)</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operational activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 41. Balance, Nature of Relationship and Transaction with Related Parties (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sifat relasi/ Nature of relationship</th>
<th>Nama pihak berelasi/ Name of related party</th>
<th>Jenis transaksi/ Nature of transaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah (lanjutan)/ Government-related entity (continued)</td>
<td>PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operational activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koperasi Pegawai Maritim</td>
<td></td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operational activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td></td>
<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Semen Padang (Persero)</td>
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<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Brantas Abipraya (Persero)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jasa pembangunan/ Construction services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jasa Pembangunan/ Construction services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Biro Klasifikasi Indonesia (Persero)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jasa Klasifikasi dan Registrasi Kapal/ Ship Classification &amp; Registration services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPPU ITS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT Sucofindo (Persero)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jasa pemeriksaan/ Inspection services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Surveyor Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jasa Pemeriksaan/ Inspection services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Danareksa (Persero)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jasa Keuangan / Financial services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Sarana Bandar Nasional</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jasa Bongkar muat/ Unloading services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPKD Provinsi DKI Jakarta</td>
<td></td>
<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT Multimedia Nusantara</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jasa Telekomunikasi &amp; Informasi/ IT services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Yodya Karya (Persero)</td>
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<td>Konsultan/ Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jasa pembangunan/ Construction services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
41. SALDO, SIFAT HUBUNGAN DAN JENIS TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Sifat hubungan berelasi (lanjutan)

Ringkasan sifat hubungan dan transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sifat relasi/Name of relationship</th>
<th>Nama pihak berelasi/Name of related party</th>
<th>Jenis transaksi/Nature of transaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah (lanjutan)/Government-related entity (continued)</td>
<td>Koperasi Pegawai PT Pelindo III</td>
<td>Alih daya/Outsourcing</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Nindya Karya (Persero)</td>
<td>Jasa pembangunan/Construction services</td>
</tr>
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<td>PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>Jasa pembangunan/Construction services</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Dana Pensiun Perusahaan Pelabuhan dan Pengerukan (DP4)</td>
<td>Jasa pensiun/Pension services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>Jasa pembangunan/Construction services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Hutama Karya (Persero)</td>
<td>Jasa pembangunan/Construction services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Kawasan Berikat Nusantara (Persero)</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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<td>Direktorat Jenderal Pajak</td>
<td>Perpajakan/Taxation</td>
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<td>Badan Layanan Umum Sekretariat Sekretariat Badan Pengatur Jalan Tol</td>
<td>Pinjaman/Loan</td>
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<td>PT Dok dan Perkapalan Kodja Bahari (Persero)</td>
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<td>PT Djakarta Lloyd (Persero)</td>
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<td>PT Dharma Lautan Nusantara</td>
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<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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<td>Instansi Pemerintah</td>
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<td>BPJS Kesehatan</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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<td>PT BNI Life Insurance</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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<td>PT Pertamina Trans Kontinental</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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<td>PT Bukit Asam Tbk</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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<td></td>
<td>PT Perkebunan Nusantara VII (Persero)</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
41. BALANCE, NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTION WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Summary of the nature of the relationship and significant transactions with related parties is as follows: (continued)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sifat relasi/ Nature of relationship</th>
<th>Nama pihak berelasi/ Name of related party</th>
<th>Jenis transaksi/ Nature of transaction</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah (lanjutan)/Government-related entity (continued)</td>
<td>PT Semen Baturaja (Persero) Tbk</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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<td>PT Virama Karya (Persero)</td>
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<td>PT Krakatau Engineering Amarta Karya (Persero)</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operation Activities</td>
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<td>PT Indonesia Power</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operational activities</td>
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<td>PT Jasa Marga Tollroad Maintenance</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operation Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)</td>
<td>Pinjaman/Loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>BPJS Ketenagakerjaan</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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<td>Kementerian Perhubungan Direktorat Perhubungan Laut</td>
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<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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<td>PT Perkebunan Nusantara XII (Persero)</td>
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<td>PT Pelayaran Nasional Indonesia (Persero)</td>
<td>Penjualan Jasa/Sales</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT Pembangkitan Jawa Bali (PJB)</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operational activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT Dok dan Perkapalan Surabaya (Persero)</td>
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<td>PT Petrokimia Gresik</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia</td>
<td>Jasa Kesehatan/ Health Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT Prima Citra Nutrindo</td>
<td>Jasa Boga/ Catering</td>
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<td>Penjualan Jasa/Sales</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT Perikanan Nusantara (Persero)</td>
<td>Penjualan Jasa/Sales</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
41. SALDO, SIFAT HUBUNGAN DAN JENIS TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Sifat hubungan berelasi (lanjutan)

Ringkasan sifat hubungan dan transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sifat relasi/ Nature of relationship</th>
<th>Nama pihak berelasi/ Name of related party</th>
<th>Jenis transaksi/ Nature of transaction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah (lanjutan)/Government-related entity (continued)</td>
<td>Perum Pengangkutan Penumpang Djakarta</td>
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<td>PT Taspen (Persero)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>PT Pelayaran Nasional Indonesia (Persero)</td>
<td>Penjualan Jasa pembangunan/ Construction services</td>
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<td>PT Semen Tonasa</td>
<td>Penjualan Jasa/Sales</td>
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<td></td>
<td>PT Pupuk Sriwidjaya Palembang</td>
<td>Penjualan Jasa/Sales</td>
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<td>PT Pelni (Persero)</td>
<td>Penjualan Jasa/Sales</td>
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<td>Perusda-Aneka Usaha dan Jasa</td>
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<td>PT Petra Arun Gas</td>
<td>Penjualan Jasa/Sales</td>
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<td>PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)</td>
<td>Jasa keuangan dan pinjaman/ Financial services and loans</td>
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<td>Lembaga Manajemen Aset Negara</td>
<td>Piutang pembebasan Lahan/ Land acquisition receivables</td>
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<td>PT Pelayaran Bahtera Adhiguna</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa/Sales</td>
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<td>PT Asuransi Kredit Indonesia</td>
<td>Jasa asuransi/Insurance Services</td>
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<td>Jasa Kesehatan/Health Service</td>
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<td>KSO TPK KOJA</td>
<td>Penjualan/Sales</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BKMS</td>
<td>Penjualan jasa dan kegiatan operasional/ Sales and operational activities</td>
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PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
INFORMASI TAMBAHAN TERSENDIRI
ENTITAS INDUK
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN
TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OF
PARENT ONLY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF MARCH 31, 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah, Unless Otherwise Stated)
42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS

a) Kalibaru

Based on Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 36 Tahun 2012 dated April 5, 2012 regarding Assignment to the Company to Build and Operate Kalibaru Terminal Tanjung Priok Port, on August 31, 2012, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) entered into a Concession Agreement to Build and Operate Kalibaru Terminal Tanjung Priok Port with the Office of Tanjung Priok Main Port Authority (Tanjung Priok Port Authority) No. PP.001/1/1/OP.TPK-12 and No. HK.566/15/11/Pl.II-12 (Concession Agreement), then Addendum I was carried out on 15 July 2015 (No. HK.107/1/5/OP.TPK-15 and No. HK.566/15/7/2/Pl.II-15), and Addendum II was December 29, 2015 (No. HK.107/1/10/OP.TPK-15 and No. HK.566/29/12/2/Pl.II-15), in which the Tanjung Priok Port Authority granted rights to the Company (formerly Pelindo II), including the right to execute the project, the right to enter, access and use the concession area with the objective of executing the project without limiting the right of Tanjung Priok Port Authority in running its authority, in accordance with the Concession Agreement and applicable law. Important conditions in the Concession Agreement are as follows:

- Concession Agreement is valid for 70 (seventy) years from the date of fulfillment of the required technical documents, financial documents, and performance bonds by the parties.
- Under the Concession Agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) is required to submit a performance bond for development of Kalibaru terminal to the Tanjung Priok Port Authority in the form of bank guarantee amounting to Rp37,000,000 and is valid until January 15, 2019. Which was extended until December 31, 2027. The performance bond is recorded by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) as part of “Other non-current assets” (Note 17).
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42. PERJANJIAN KONSESI (lanjutan)
a) Kalibaru (lanjutan)
   - Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) diwajibkan untuk membayar kepada Otoritas Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok berupa pendapatan konsesi sebesar 0,5% per tahun dari pendapatan kotor yang berasal dari operasi komersial terminal Kalibaru.
   - Sesaat dengan ketentuan dalam Perjanjian Konsesi, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) diharuskan untuk membangun:
     - Infrastruktur, sandar kapal berupa derrama
     - Suprastruktur, termasuk container terminal equipment, product terminal equipment, electrical mechanical dan information communications technology.
     - Kapal dan fasilitas pendukung lainnya.
   - Infrastruktur dasar termasuk diantaranya pekerjaan pemecah gelombang, pekerjaan pengerukan, jalan akses, reklamasi menjadi kewajiban pembiayaan pemerintah.
   - Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) berhak mengadakan kerjasama kemitraan, sewa dan perjanjian serupa lainnya dengan kontraktor, mitra kerjasama dan anak perusahaan yang didirikan serta pihak ketiga lainnya.
   - Tarif awal yang akan diterapkan dalam area konsesi ditetapkan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) berdasarkan jenis, struktur dan golongan tarif yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri.
   - Penyesuaian tarif yang diterapkan dalam area konsesi dapat dilakukan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) berdasarkan jenis, struktur dan golongan tarif yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri.
   - Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) akan berkonsultasi dengan Otoritas Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok dengan melaporkan tarif awal dan penyesuaian tarif kepada Otoritas Pelabuhan sehubungan dengan tarif sebelum diterapkan kepada pengguna jasa agar dapat memberikan kesempatan bagi Otoritas Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok untuk memberikan masukan.
   - Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) berhak atas kebijakannya sendiri untuk mengenakan dan memungut tarif area konsesi di dalam area konsesi.

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42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)
a) Kalibaru (continued)
   - The Company (formerly Pelindo II) is required to pay to Tanjung Priok Port Authority, in form of concession revenues, 0.5% per annum of the gross revenue derived from the commercial operations in Kalibaru terminal.
   - In accordance with the conditions of the Concession Agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) is required to build:
     - Infrastructure, ship berth in the form of a piers
     - Superstructure, including container terminal equipment, product terminal equipment, electrical mechanical and information communications technology.
     - Vessels and other supporting facilities.
     - Basic infrastructure including breakwater work, dredging work, access roads, reclamation are government financing obligations.
   - The Company (formerly Pelindo II) has the rights to enter into partnership cooperation, rental and similar agreements with contractors, partners and subsidiaries established as well as with other third parties.
   - The initial rate applied in the concession area is set by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) based on the type, structure and classification of rates set by the Minister.
   - Adjustment on rate applied in the concession area can be made by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) based on the type, structure and classification of rate set by the Minister.
   - The company (formerly Pelindo II) will consult with the Tanjung Priok Port Authority by reporting the initial tariff and tariff adjustment to the Port Authority in relation to the tariff before it is applied to service users in order to provide an opportunity for the Tanjung Priok Port Authority to provide input.
   - The Company (formerly Pelindo II) by its own discretion has the right to impose and levy concession rate within the concession area.
42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

a) Kalibaru (continued)

- The Company (formerly Pelindo II) may authorize cooperation partners in connection with the rate within the concession area, with condition that the implementation of such authority must be approved by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and in accordance with applicable legislation.

- At the end of the concession period, the Tanjung Priok Port Authority will enter into a cooperation and operation with the Company (formerly Pelindo II) for 25 years, which will begin immediately after the expiration of the concession whose implementation is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Laws and Regulations.

- At the end of the concession period, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) is obliged to:
  - Transfer the authorization of the reclamation land to the Tanjung Priok Port Authority in an empty condition and free of encumbrance, along with the concession area and concession area infrastructure free of any form of charges.
  - Transfer the authorization of the intangible assets of the Company (formerly Pelindo II) to the Tanjung Priok Port Authority free of encumbrance within the concession area and free of any form of charges.
  - For movable assets owned by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) within the concession area, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) may choose with its own discretion, to retain the rights, title and interest in movable assets by moving or removing the movable assets from the concession area, or may offer the movable assets to be purchased by the Tanjung Priok Port Authority with book value or fair value, whichever is lower.
42. PERJANJIAN KONSESI (lanjutan)

a) Kalibaru (lanjutan)

- Menyerahkan kepada Otoritas Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok seluruh dokumen berhubungan dengan pengoperasian proyek, kecuali apabila dokumen-dokumen dan informasi tersebut wajib disimpan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) atas suatu ketentuan kerahasiaan, atau dalam hal Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) tidak memiliki kewenangan untuk melakukan sub-lisensi atau untuk mengalihkan dokumen dan informasi tersebut.

- Pada akhir jangka waktu konsesi, Perusahaan wajib: (lanjutan)
  - Mengalihkan atau menyebabkan dialihkannya kepada Otoritas Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok, kontrak-kontrak dengan pihak ketiga yang
    i. Masih sah dan berlaku;
    ii. Dapat dialihkan kepada Otoritas Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok.

- Memindahkan atau mengeluarkan dari area konsesi semua aset bergerak yang ingin dipindahkan atau dikeluarkan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II).

b) Kijing

Pada tanggal 12 Juli 2018, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan Kantor Kesyahbandaran dan Otoritas Pelabuhan Kelas II Pontianak (Otoritas Pelabuhan Pontianak) mengadakan Perjanjian Konsesi tentang Pembangunan dan Pengusahaan Jasa Kepelabuhanan Terminal Kijing Pelabuhan Pontianak, Provinsi Kalimantan Barat (Perjanjian Konsesi Kijing) dimana Otoritas Pelabuhan Pontianak memberikan hak kepada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) termasuk hak untuk melaksanakan pembangunan dan pengusahaan jasa kepelabuhanan serta pengembangan Terminal Kijing Pelabuhan Pontianak beserta fasilitas pendukungnya pada area konsesi.

Ketentuan-ketentuan penting dalam Perjanjian Konsesi Kijing adalah sebagai berikut:
- Perjanjian Konsesi Kijing berlaku selama 69 (enam puluh sembilan) tahun sejak tanggal ditandatanganinya Perjanjian Konsesi Kijing.

42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

a) Kalibaru (continued)

- Transfer all documents related to the operation of the project to the Tanjung Priok Port Authority related to the operation of the project, except when the said documents and information must be kept by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) under a confidentiality provision, or in the case that the Company (formerly Pelindo II) does not have the authority to sub-license or to transfer documents and information the

- At the end of the concession period, the Company is obliged to: (continued)
  - Transfer or effectively cause transfer of contracts made with third parties to the Tanjung Priok Port Authority which:
    i. Still valid and valid;
    ii. Can be transferred to Tanjung Priok Port Authority

- Move or take out from the concession area all current assets which the Company (formerly Pelindo II) decides to move or take out.

b) Kijing

On July 12, 2018, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and Port Authority Office Class II Pontianak (Pontianak Port Authority) entered into a Concession Agreement of Construction and Operation of Port Services of Terminal Kijing Pontianak Port, West Kalimantan Province (Kijing Concession Agreement) in which the Pontianak Port Authority granted rights to the Company (formerly Pelindo II), including the right to execute construction and operation of port services as well as development of Kijing Terminal Pontianak Port including its supporting facilities in the concession area.

Important provisions in the Kijing Concession Agreement are as follows:
- Kijing Concession Agreement is valid for 69 (sixty nine) years from the signing date of the Kijing Concession Agreement.
42. PERJANJIAN KONSESI (lanjutan)

b) Kijing (lanjutan)
- Sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam Perjanjian KONSESI, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) diharuskan untuk membangun:
  - Infrastruktur, termasuk jalur akses, dermaga, trestel, lapangan penumpukan dan fasilitas lainnya.
  - Suprastruktur, termasuk peralatan di terminal multipurpose, terminal petikemas, terminal curah kering dan terminal curah cair, electrical mechanical serta information communications technology.
  - Penyediaan dan pemeliharaan alur pelayaran dan kolam pelabuhan di terminal Kijing Pelabuhan Pontianak.
  - Lahan pada area konsesi akan diterbitkan HPL atas nama Otoritas Pelabuhan Pontianak dan HGB atas nama Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II).
  - Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) berhak mengadakan kerjasama kemitraan dengan mitra kerjasama dan entitas anak Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II).
  - Tarif awal yang akan diterapkan dalam area konsesi ditetapkan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) berdasarkan jenis, struktur dan golongan tarif yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri.
  - Penyesuaian tarif yang diterapkan dalam area konsesi dapat dilakukan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) berdasarkan jenis, struktur dan golongan tarif yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri.
  - Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) berhak mengenakan dan memungut tarif jasa kepelabuhan di dalam area konsesi.
  - Pada akhir jangka waktu konsesi, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) wajib menyerahkan seluruh aset di atas area konsesi kepada Otoritas Pelabuhan Pontianak.

c) Tanjung Priok - Pelabuhan yang Diusahakan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II)

Pada tanggal 11 November 2015, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan Kantor Otoritas Pelabuhan Utama Tanjung Priok (Otoritas Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok) telah menandatangani Perjanjian KONSESI tentang Kegiatan Pengusahaan di Pelabuhan yang Diusahakan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) (Perjanjian KONSESI), yang telah diadendum tanggal 15 Juli 2016,

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42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

b) Kijing (continued)
- In accordance with the conditions of the Concession Agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) is required to build:
  - Infrastructure, including access roads, piers, trestle, dock yard and other facilities.
  - Superstructure, including equipment in multipurpose terminal, container terminal, dry bulk terminal and liquid bulk terminal, electrical mechanical and information communications technology.
  - Provision and maintenance of shipping navigation channel and port basin at Kijing Terminal Pontianak Port.
  - Land in the concession area will be issued HPL under Pontianak Port Authority and HGB under the Company (formerly Pelindo II).
  - The Company (formerly Pelindo II) has the rights to enter into partnership cooperation with partners and subsidiaries of the Company (formerly Pelindo II).
  - The initial rate applied in the concession area is set by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) based on the type, structure and classification of rates set by the Minister.
  - Adjustment on rate applied in the concession area can be made by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) based on the type, structure and classification of rate set by the Minister.
  - The Company (formerly Pelindo II) has the right to impose and levy port services rate within the concession area.
  - At the end of the concession period, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) is obliged to transfer all assets within concession area to the Pontianak Port Authority.

c) Tanjung Priok - Port Operated by The Company (formerly Pelindo II)

On November 11, 2015, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and Tanjung Priok Main Port Authority Office (Tanjung Priok Port Authority) has signed Concession Agreement regarding Operational Activities at Port that was operated by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) (Concession Agreement), which has been amended on July 15, 2016.
42. PERJANJIAN KONSESI (lanjutan)

c) Tanjung Priok - Pelabuhan yang Diusahakan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II)

yang mencakup pemberian hak dari Otoritas Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok kepada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) untuk melakukan kegiatan usaha penyediaan dan/atau pelayanan jasa kepelabuhanan di area konsesi yang diusahakan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) sesuai dengan Undang-undang No. 17 Tahun 2008 tentang Pelayaran.

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Konsesi tersebut, jangka waktu konsesi adalah 50 (lima puluh) tahun sejak tanggal ditandatangainnya perjanjian dan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dihakuskan untuk membayar pendapatan konsesi yang diperoleh dari kegiatan usaha kepelabuhanan di area konsesi pada masing-masing pelabuhan kepada Otoritas Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok sebagai Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak setiap 3 (tiga) bulan sebesar 2,5% dari pendapatan kotor dari pelaksanaan kegiatan usaha kepelabuhanan di area konsesi.

Pada saat berakhirnya Perjanjian Konsesi ini, seluruh aset Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) di dalam area konsesi, termasuk tanah yang berstatus hak pengelolaan atas nama dan/atau tanah yang tercatat sebagai aset Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II), tetap menjadi aset dan hak pengelolaan dan/atau tanah Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II).

d) Belawan - Pelabuhan yang Diusahakan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I)


42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

c) Tanjung Priok - Port Operated by The Company (formerly Pelindo II)

which includes granting rights from the Tanjung Priok Port Authority to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) to perform operation on providing and/or servicing of port services on operated concession area in accordance with Law No. 17 Year 2008 of Shipping.

Based on the Concession Agreement, the concession period is 50 (fifty) years from the date of agreement signing and the Company (formerly Pelindo II) is obliged to pay concession revenue obtained from the port operation at concession area on each port to Tanjung Priok Port Authority as Non-tax State Revenue every 3 (three) months amounting to 2.5% of gross revenue from port operation at concession area.

At the end of Concession Agreement, all the Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) assets in the concession area, including landrights and/or land recorded as the Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) assets, will remain assets and landrights and/or land of the Company (formerly Pelindo II).

d) Belawan - Port Operated by The Company (formerly Pelindo I)

On November 9, 2015, the Company (formerly Pelindo I) and Belawan Main Port Authority Office (“Belawan Port Authority”) has signed Concession Agreement regarding Operational Activities at Port that was operated by the Company (formerly Pelindo I) (Belawan Concession Agreement), which has been amended on June 16, 2016 and July 12, 2017, which includes grants of rights from Belawan Port Authority to the Company (formerly Pelindo I) to perform operation on providing and/or servicing of port services on operated concession area in accordance with Law No. 17 Year 2008 of Shipping.
42. PERJANJIAN KONSESI (lanjutan)

d) Belawan - Pelabuhan yang Diusahakan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I) (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Konsesi Belawan tersebut, jangka waktu konsesi adalah 30 (tiga puluh) tahun sejak tanggal ditandatangainnya perjanjian dan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I) diharuskan untuk membayar pendapatan konsesi yang diperoleh dari kegiatan usaha kepelabuhanan di area konsesi pada masing-masing pelabuhan kepada Otoritas Pelabuhan Belawan sebagai Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak setiap 3 (tiga) bulan sebesar 2.5% dari pendapatan kotor dari pelaksanaan kegiatan usaha kepelabuhanan di area konsesi.

Pada saat berakhirnya Perjanjian Konsesi Belawan ini, seluruh aset Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I) di dalam area konsesi, termasuk tanah yang berstatus hak pengelolaan atas nama dan/atau tanah yang tercatat sebagai aset Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I), tetap menjadi aset dan hak pengelolaan dan/atau tanah Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I).

e) Kuala Tanjung

Berdasarkan perjanjian kerjasama antara Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I) dan Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia yang diwakili oleh Kantor Kesyahbandaran dan Otoritas Pelabuhan Kuala Tanjung ("Otoritas Pelabuhan Kuala Tanjung") No. HK.107/1/1/KSOP.KIG-15 dan No. US.15/1/7/Pl-15.TU tanggal 23 Januari 2015 tentang Pengusahaan Dermaga pada Terminal Curah Cair di Pelabuhan Kuala Tanjung ("Perjanjian Konsesi Kuala Tanjung") dan addendumnya tanggal 16 November 2016 untuk mengubahjudul perjanjian kerjasama menjadi Pengusahaan Jasa Kepelabuhanan di Pelabuhan Kuala Tanjung, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I) telah memperoleh hak konsesi untuk melakukan kegiatan pengusahaan dermaga pada terminal multipurpose di Pelabuhan Kuala Tanjung, dengan ketentuan dalam perjanjian sebagai berikut:

- Periode perjanjian adalah selama 69 (enam puluh sembilan) tahun terhitung sejak tanggal penandatanganan perjanjian, dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

d) Belawan - Port Operated by The Company (formerly Pelindo I) (continued)

Based on the Belawan Concession Agreement, the concession period is 30 (thirty) years from the date of agreement signing and the Company (formerly Pelindo I) is obliged to pay concession revenue obtained from the port operation at concession area on each port to Belawan Port Authority as Non-tax State Revenue every 3 (three) months amounting to 2.5% of gross revenue from port operation at concession area.

At the end of Belawan Concession Agreement, all the Company’s (formerly Pelindo I) assets in the concession area, including landrights and/or land recorded as the Company's (formerly Pelindo I) assets, will remain assets and landrights and/or land of the Company (formerly Pelindo I).

e) Kuala Tanjung

Based on the agreement between the Company (formerly Pelindo I) and the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia which represented by the Harbormaster and Port Authority Office of Kuala Tanjung ("Kuala Tanjung Port Authority") No. HK.107/1/1/KSOP.KIG-15 or No. US.15/1/7/Pl-15.TU dated January 23, 2015 related to Port Operation at Liquid Bulk Port in Kuala Tanjung Port ("Kuala Tanjung Concession Agreement" and its amendment dated November 16, 2016 to change the title of the cooperation agreement to Port Service Operation at Kuala Tanjung Port, the Company (formerly Pelindo I) has obtained concession rights to conduct port activities at multipurpose terminal at Kuala Tanjung Port, with provisions in this agreement, as follows:

- Agreement period is of 69 (sixty-nine) years from the date of agreement signing, with the following details:
42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

e) Kuala Tanjung (continued)

a) The pre-construction period and construction period is no later than 48 (forty eight) months, starting from the signing of the agreement; and

b) Operation period commencing from the receipt of the multipurpose terminal operating license until the end of the agreement.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) are obliged to put security deposit amounting 1% from the project amount of civil construction proportionally to the construction progress.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) are obliged to pay concession fee amounting 2.5% from the gross revenue exclude Value Added Tax for the operational of wharves in the multipurpose terminal started from the date of commercial operation.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) are obliged to pay PNBP from port service activities amounting 2.5% from gross revenue started on the 49th (forty ninth) month after the date of agreement signing.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) were given rights to enter into agreement with other party and/or engage in partnership with other business entity or affiliate with competency to operates in port activities with written agreement from Kuala Tanjung Port Authority.

- The initial tariffs to be applied in the concession area are determined by the Company (formerly Pelindo I) based on the type, structure and class of tariffs determined by Minister of Transportation.
42. PERJANJIAN KONSESI (lanjutan)
e) Kuala Tanjung (lanjutan)

- Penyesuaian tarif yang diterapkan dalam area konsesi dapat dilakukan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I) secara periodik setiap 2 (dua) tahun atau dalam kondisi-kondisi tertentu dengan terlebih dahulu memberitahukan kepada Otoritas Pelabuhan Kuala Tanjung dan dikonsultasikan kepada Menteri Perhubungan sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I) akan berkonsultasi dengan Otoritas Pelabuhan Kuala Tanjung sehubungan dengan tarif sebelum diterapkan kepada pengguna jasa agar dapat memberikan kesempatan bagi Otoritas Pelabuhan Kuala Tanjung untuk memberikan masukan.

- Dalam hal jangka waktu konsesi berakhir, area konsesi dan seluruh aset dalam area konsesi sebagaimana tercantum pada Perjanjian Konsesi Kuala Tanjung akan diserahkan kepada Otoritas Pelabuhan Kuala Tanjung sesuai dengan ketentuan perundang-undangan.

f) Belawan Fase II

Pada tanggal 4 April 2014, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I) dan Otoritas Pelabuhan Belawan menandatangani Perjanjian Pengusahaan Terminal Belawan Fase II Pelabuhan Utama Belawan No. PR.801/1/9/OP.BLW-14 dan No. PR.02/1/15/PI-14 (“Perjanjian Konsesi Belawan Fase II”) dan addendumnya tanggal 9 Februari 2016 dan 7 Mei 2018, Otoritas Pelabuhan Belawan memberikan hak konsesi kepada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo I) atas pengusahaan Terminal Petikemas Belawan Fase II yang meliputi:

i) Dermaga sepanjang 350m;
ii) Causeway;
iii) Container yard dan utilitas;
iv) Peralatan; dan
v) Instalasi teknologi informasi.

dengan ketentuan dalam perjanjian sebagai berikut:

42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)
e) Kuala Tanjung (continued)

- Adjustments on tariff applied in the concession area can be carried out by the Company (formerly Pelindo I) periodically every 2 (two) years or under certain conditions by first notifying the Kuala Tanjung Port Authority and consulting the Minister of Transportation in accordance with the law and regulations.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) will consult with the Kuala Tanjung Port Authority regarding the tariff before it’s applied to the customer to provide opportunity for the Kuala Tanjung Port Authority to provide input and recommendation.

- In the event of the concession period expires, the concession area and all the assets inside the area as stipulated in the Kuala Tanjung Concession Agreement shall be handed to the Kuala Tanjung Port Authority in accordance with law and regulations.

f) Belawan Phase II

On April 4, 2014, the Company (formerly Pelindo I) and Belawan Port Authority signed Agreement of Terminal Operation for Belawan Phase II Main Port Belawan No. PR.801/1/9/OP.BLW-14 and No. PR.02/1/15/PI-14 (“Belawan Phase II Concession Agreement”) and its amendment dated February 9, 2016 and May 7, 2018, Belawan Port Authority grant concession rights to the Company (formerly Pelindo I) for Belawan Phase II container terminal operation which includes:

i) 350m long jetty;
ii) Causeway;
iii) Container yard and utilities;
iv) Equipments; and
v) Information technology installation.

denoted in the agreement as follow:
42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

f) Belawan Phase II (continued)

The agreement arrangement are among others:

- Belawan Phase II Concession Agreement period is 70 (seventy) years upon the date of signing of Minutes of Initiation of Civil Construction.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) are obliged to put Security Deposit amounting 1% from the Project Amount of civil construction proportionally to the construction progress.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) are obliged to build and develop Container Terminal Belawan Phase II in the concession area.

- The construction period is 36 (thirty six) months.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) are obliged to pay concession fee amounting 0.5% from the gross revenue in quarterly term.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) are obliged to pay PNBP from port service activities amounting 0.5% from gross revenue started on the date of terminal operation.

- The construction period is 36 (thirty six) months.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) are obliged to pay concession fee amounting 0.5% from the gross revenue in quarterly term.
42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

f) Belawan Phase II (continued)

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) are obliged to pay PNBP from port service activities amounting 0.5% from gross revenue started on the date of terminal operation.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) were given rights to enter into agreement with other party and/or engage in partnership with other business entity or affiliate without eliminating the responsibilities and obligations of the Company (formerly Pelindo I) regarding the enforcement of the Belawan Phase II Concession Agreement.

- The initial tariffs to be applied in the concession area are determined by the Company (formerly Pelindo I) based on the type, structure and class of tariffs determined by Minister of Transportation.

- Adjustments on tariff applied in the concession area can be carried out by the Company (formerly Pelindo I) periodically every 2 (two) years or under certain conditions by first notifying the Belawan Port Authority and consulting with the Minister of Transportation in accordance with the law and regulations.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo I) will consult with the Belawan Port Authority regarding the tariff before its applied to the customer to provide opportunity for the Belawan Port Authority to provide input and recommendation.

- In the event of the concession period expires, the concession area and all the assets inside the area, except for assets that excluded from the agreed investments as stipulated in the Belawan Phase II Concession Agreement, shall be handed to the Belawan Port Authority in accordance with law and regulations.
42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

g) Alur Pelayaran Barat Surabaya

The Company (formerly Pelindo III) entered into an agreement on the provision of Alur Pelayaran Barat Surabaya ("APBS") utilization services - No. HK.107/01/05/OP.TPr-14 and No. HK.0501/175/P.III-2014 (APBS Concession Agreement) with the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia on May 8, 2014. Based on this agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo III) obtained the right to provide the APBS utilization services with the following conditions:

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) is required to finance, plan/design, build, operate, and maintain the APBS including the installation of shipping navigation facilities, as well as collecting APBS service fee.

- The Concession Agreement is not transferrable to another party and is valid for 25 years, consisting of the pre-construction period no later than 12 calendar months, construction period no later than 12 calendar months, and the operating period for 23 years from the first collection period until the end of the APBS Concession Agreement.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) is required to pay concession revenue amounting to 3.5% of the APBS operation’s gross revenue to the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia every month, no later than 15 days in the following month.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) is required to return the APBS operating assets in form of capital dredging to the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia as the Concession Agreement ends.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) mengadakan perjanjian kerjasama penyediaan dan pelayanan jasa penggunaan Alur Pelayaran Barat Surabaya ("APBS") No. HK.107/01/05/OP.TPr-14 dan No. HK.0501/175/P.III-2014 (Perjanjian Konsesi APBS) dengan Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia pada tanggal 8 Mei 2014. Berdasarkan perjanjian ini, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) memperoleh hak untuk melakukan kegiatan penyediaan dan pelayanan jasa penggunaan APBS dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) is required to finance, plan/design, build, operate, and maintain the APBS including the installation of shipping navigation facilities, as well as collecting APBS service fee.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) wajib membayar pendapatan konsesi sebesar 3,5% dari pendapatan kotor pengoperasian APBS kepada Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia setiap bulan selambat-lambatnya 15 hari pada bulan berikutnya.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) mengembalikan aset pengoperasian APBS yang berupa capital dredging kepada Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia setelah berakhirnya Perjanjian Konsesi.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) wajib membiayai, merencanakan/merancang, membangun, mengoperasikan, dan memelihara APBS termasuk pemasangan sarana bantu navigasi pelayaran, serta melaksanakan pemungutan jasa alur APBS.

- Perjanjian Konsesi tidak dapat dialihkan ke pihak lain dan berlaku selama 25 tahun, yang terdiri dari masa pra-konstruksi selambat-lambatnya selama 12 bulan kalender, masa konstruksi selambat-lambatnya 12 bulan kalender, dan masa operasi selama 23 tahun terhitung sejak masa pemungutan pertama jasa penggunaan alur pelayaran hingga sampai dengan berakhirnya masa Perjanjian Konsesi APBS.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) wajib mengembalikan aset pengoperasian APBS yang berupa capital dredging kepada Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia setelah berakhirnya Perjanjian Konsesi.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) wajib membiayai, merencanakan/merancang, membangun, mengoperasikan, dan memelihara APBS termasuk pemasangan sarana bantu navigasi pelayaran, serta melaksanakan pemungutan jasa alur APBS.

- Perjanjian Konsesi tidak dapat dialihkan ke pihak lain dan berlaku selama 25 tahun, yang terdiri dari masa pra-konstruksi selambat-lambatnya selama 12 bulan kalender, masa konstruksi selambat-lambatnya 12 bulan kalender, dan masa operasi selama 23 tahun terhitung sejak masa pemungutan pertama jasa penggunaan alur pelayaran hingga sampai dengan berakhirnya masa Perjanjian Konsesi APBS.
42. PERJANJIAN KONSESI (lanjutan)

**g) Alur Pelayaran Barat Surabaya (lanjutan)**

- Atas kegiatan penyediaan dan pelayanan jasa penggunaan APBS, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) berhak untuk memungut tarif jasa penggunaan APBS berdasarkan mekanisme sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan. Besaran tarif tersebut berlaku untuk jangka waktu sekurang-kurangnya 2 tahun.

Berdasarkan Surat dari Kantor Otoritas Pelabuhan Utama Tanjung Perak Surabaya No. PP.204/01/17/OP.TPr-15 tanggal 5 November 2015, alur baru APBS dinyatakan siap beroperasi. Pemungutan tarif jasa pengguna APBS dilakukan 2 hari setelah sosialisasi kepada para pengguna APBS.

**h) Teluk Lamong**

Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) mengadakan perjanjian penyediaan dan pelayaran pengusahaan jasa kelapa sawit di Terminal Multipurpose Teluk Lamong (TMTL) No. HK.107/01/06/OP.TPr-15 dan No. HK.0501/95/P.III-2015 (Perjanjian Konsesi TMTL) dengan Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia pada tanggal 19 Mei 2015. Berdasarkan perjanjian ini, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) memperoleh hak pengusahaan TMTL untuk kegiatan pembangunan dan pengembangan fasilitas pelabuhan, kegiatan pemeliharaan, dan kegiatan pengoperasian dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:


**42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)**

**g) Alur Pelayaran Barat Surabaya (continued)**

- For the APBS utilization services provision, the Company (formerly Pelindo III) has the right to collect the APBS utilization service fee based on the mechanism required by the Law. The tariff is valid for at least 2 years.

Based on the Letter from Tanjung Perak Surabaya Main Port Authority Office No. PP.204/01/17/OP.TPr-15 dated November 5, 2015, the new APBS channel was declared ready to operate. The collection of APBS service fee was carried out 2 days after the socialization to APBS users.

**h) Teluk Lamong**

The Company (formerly Pelindo III) entered into an agreement on the provision of port services in Terminal Multipurpose Teluk Lamong (TMTL) No. HK.107/01/06/OP.TPr-15 and No. HK.0501/95/P.III-2015 (TMTL Concession Agreement) with the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia on May 19, 2015. Based on this agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo III) obtained the TMTL utilization rights for the construction and the development of port facilities, maintenance activities, and the operational activities with the following conditions:

- The Concession Agreement is not transferrable to another party and is valid for 72 years since the issuance of the General Director of Sea Transportation’s Letter No. PP.001/3/20/DDPL-14 concerning the Operational Trials at Teluk Lamong Terminal on November 11, 2014.
42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

h) Teluk Lamong (continued)

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) is required to pay concession revenue amounting to 2.5% of the TMTL’s utilization service provision activities’ gross revenue to the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia every 3 months, no later than 15 days in the first month of each quarter.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) is required to report TMTL’s operational performance and concession revenue to the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia monthly and annually, with the annual report audited by an independent auditor.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) is required to return TMTL’s concession assets in the form of port to the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia as the Concession Agreement ends.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) has the right to cooperate with other competent parties to carry out TMTL’s concession activities with written notification to the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) has the right to determine the initial rates of port services, make amendments to the port services rate, and apply and collect the port services rate payment.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) wajib melakukan kerja sama dengan pihak lain yang kompeten untuk melaksanakan kegiatan konsesi TMTL dengan pemberitahuan tertulis kepada Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) berhak untuk menetapkan tarif awal jasa kepelabuhanan, melakukan penyesuaian tarif jasa kepelabuhanan, serta mengenakan dan memungut tarif jasa kepelabuhanan.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) wajib melaporkan laporan kinerja operasional dan laporan pendapatan konsesi TMTL kepada Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia setiap bulan dan setiap tahun, dengan laporan tahunan diaudit oleh auditor independen.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) wajib mengembalikan aset konsesi TMTL yang berupa dermaga kepada Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia setelah berakhirnya Perjanjian Konsesi.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) berhak melakukan kerja sama dengan pihak lain yang kompeten untuk melaksanakan kegiatan konsesi TMTL kepada Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia setiap 3 bulan selambat-lambatnya 15 hari pada bulan pertama per triwulannya.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) wajib membayar pendapatan konsesi sebesar 2.5% dari pendapatan kotor pelaksanaan kegiatan pengusahaan TMTL kepada Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia.
42. PERJANJIAN KONSESI (lanjutan)

i) Tanjung Perak - Pelabuhan yang Diusahakan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III)

Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) mengadakan perjanjian kegiatan pengusahaan jasa kepelabuhanan di Pelabuhan yang diusahakan No. HK.107/01/12/OP.TPr-15 dan No. HK.0501/95/P.III-2015 dengan Kantor Otoritas Pelabuhan Utama Tanjung Perak pada tanggal 9 November 2015. Perjanjian ini telah diubah dengan Perjanjian Tambahan (Addendum) atas Perjanjian Kegiatan Pengusahaan Jasa Kepelabuhanan No. HK.107/01/12/OP.TPr-16 dan No. HK.0502/437/P.III-2016 tanggal 14 Oktober 2016. Berdasarkan perjanjian tersebut, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) memperoleh hak pengusahaan di area yang terdapat terminal dan fasilitas pelabuhan milik Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) yang telah diusahakan untuk kegiatan jasa kepelabuhanan dengan ketentuan di antaranya sebagai berikut:

- Perjanjian Konsesi berlaku selama 30 tahun sejak penandatanganan Perjanjian Konsesi dan diperpanjang selama area konsesi masih diusahakan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) sesuai peraturan yang berlaku.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) wajib membayar pendapatan konsesi sebesar 2.5% dari pendapatan kotor pelaksanaan kegiatan pengusahaan di area konsesi setiap 3 bulan selambat-lambatnya pada tanggal 15 pada bulan pertama per triwulannya.

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) wajib melaksanakan audit laporan keuangan tahunan secara menyeluruh dengan auditor independen yang ditunjuk oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III).

- Berdasarkan Perjanjian Konsesi, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) berhak diantaranya menetapkan dan memungut tarif pelayanan jasa di area konsesi serta melakukan kerja sama dengan pihak lain.

- Lahan dan aset di dalam area konsesi yang telah berstatus hak pengelolaan atas nama dan/atau tercatat sebagai aset Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III), tetap sebagai hak pengelolaan dan/atau aset Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III).

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

i) Tanjung Perak - Port Operated by The Company (formerly Pelindo III)

The Company (formerly Pelindo III) entered into an agreement on the port services provision in the Commercial Ports No. HK.107/01/12/OP.TPr-15 and No. HK.0501/95/P.III-2015 with Tanjung Perak Main Port Authority Office on November 9, 2015. This agreement was updated with the Additional Agreement (Addendum) on the Port Services Provision Agreement in the Ports No. HK.107/01/12/OP.TPr-16 and No. HK.0502/437/P.III-2016 dated October 14, 2016. Based on this agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo III) obtained the rights to commercially utilize the locations where the Company's (formerly Pelindo III) terminals and port facilities are located and operated with the following conditions:

- The Concession Agreement is valid for 30 years since the signing of the Concession Agreement and is extended as long as the concession areas are still operated by the Company (formerly Pelindo III) in accordance with the applicable regulations.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) is required to pay concession revenue amounting to 2.5% of the commercial port utilization activities' gross revenue obtained from the concession area every 3 months, no later than the 15th of the first month of each quarter.

- The Company (formerly Pelindo III) is required to carry out annual financial statement audits with independent auditors appointed by the Company (formerly Pelindo III).

- Based on the Concession Agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo III) has the right to determine and collect the service fee in the concession area and to cooperate with other parties.

- The land and assets within the concession area whose utilization rights and/or ownerships are under the Company’s (formerly Pelindo III) name remain as the Company’s (formerly Pelindo III) utilization rights and/or assets.
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42. PERJANJIAN KONSESI (lanjutan)
   i) Tanjung Perak - Pelabuhan yang Diusahakan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) (lanjutan)
      - Lahan dan aset di dalam area konsesi yang telah berstatus hak pengelolaan atas nama dan/atau tercatat sebagai aset Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III), tetap sebagai hak pengelolaan dan/atau aset Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III),
      - Apabila Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) telah melakukan kerja sama operasi dengan mitra kerja sama sebelum Perjanjian Konsesi ditandatangani, maka perjanjian tersebut tetap berlaku sampai dengan berakhirnya perjanjian tersebut. Kegiatan pengusahaan dari perjanjian kerja sama tersebut diperhitungkan sebagai komponen pendapatan konsesi dengan mekanisme yang disepakati dan diatur sendiri antara Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo III) dan mitra kerja sama.
   j) Makassar - Pelabuhan yang Diusahakan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV)
      Berdasarkan perjanjian tersebut, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV) memperoleh hak pengusahaan di area yang terdapat terminal dan fasilitas pelabuhan milik Perusahaan yang telah diusahakan untuk kegiatan jasa kepelabuhanan dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:
      - Perjanjian konsesi berlaku selama 30 tahun sejak penandatanganan dan diperpanjang selama area konsesi masih diusahakan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV).
      - Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV) wajib membayar pendapatan konsesi sebesar 2,5% per tahun dari pendapatan jasa kepelabuhanan atas pelaksanaan kegiatan pengusahaan di area konsesi dan dibayarkan setiap 3 bulan selambat-lambatnya tanggal 25 pada bulan pertama triwulan.

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42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)
   i) Tanjung Perak - Port Operated by The Company (formerly Pelindo III) (continued)
      - The land and assets within the concession area whose utilization rights and/or ownerships are under the Company’s (formerly Pelindo III) name remain as the Company’s (formerly Pelindo III) utilization rights and/or assets.
      - If the Company (formerly Pelindo III) had entered into cooperation agreements before the Concession Agreement was signed, the cooperation agreements are still valid until their expiration date. The cooperation agreements’ commercial activities are to be included as concession revenue components with mechanisms agreed and regulated by the Company (formerly Pelindo III) and the cooperation partners.
   j) Makassar - Port Operated by The Company (formerly Pelindo IV)
      The Company (formerly Pelindo IV) entered into an agreement on the port services provision in the commercial port through agreement No. 1/HK.301/6/DUT-2015 dated November 9, 2015 with Makassar Main Port Authority Office (Makassar Port Authority) as amended with the Addendum to the Concession Agreement No. 5/HK.301/6/DUT-2017 dated February 24, 2017.
      Based on such agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo IV) obtained the rights to commercially utilize the location where the Company’s terminals and port facilities are located and operated with the following conditions:
      - The concession agreement is valid for 30 years since the signing of the concession agreement and is extended as long as concession areas are still operated by the Company (formerly Pelindo IV).
      - The Company (formerly Pelindo IV) is required to pay the concession fee amounting to 2.5% of the revenues from commercial port utilization activities as stipulated in amendment agreement that obtained from concession area and shall pay at every 3 months no later than 25th of the first month of each quarter.
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42. PERJANJIAN KONSESI (lanjutan)

j) Makassar - Pelabuhan yang Diusahakan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV) (lanjutan)

- Lahan dan/atau bangunan di area konsesi yang berstatus hak pengelolaan atas nama Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV) diberikan kepada Otoritas Pelabuhan Makassar untuk kepentingan gedung kantor.
- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV) diantaranya dapat menelapkan dan memungut tarif pelayanan jasa di area konsesi serta melakukan kerjasama dengan pihak lain.

k) Makassar New Port


Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV) memperoleh hak atas pengusahaan MNP untuk kegiatan pembangunan dan pengembangan fasilitas pelabuhan, kegiatan pemeliharaan dan kegiatan pengoperasian dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV) melakukan kegiatan pembangunan dan pengembangan fasilitas pelabuhan, kegiatan pemeliharaan dan kegiatan pengoperasian terminal Petikemas Makassar New Port Tahap I sepanjang 320 meter, lapangan penumpukan seluas 16 Ha beserta fasilitas peralatan dan area penunjangnya.
- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV) diwajibkan untuk membayar pendapatan konsesi sebesar 2.5% dari persentase pendapatan kotor dari pelaksanaan pengusahaan objek konsesi. Pembayaran pendapatan konsesi terhitung mulai Terminal Petikemas Makassar New Port Tahap I sepanjang 320 meter ditetapkan siap beroperasi secara komersial sesuai peraturan dan perundang-undangan atau sejak adanya kegiatan pelayanan yang menghasilkan pendapatan.

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42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

j) Makassar - Port Operated by The Company (formerly Pelindo IV) (continued)

- The land and/or building are under the Company’s (formerly Pelindo IV) utilization right within the concession area is transferred to Makassar Port Authority for their office buildings.
- The Company (formerly Pelindo IV) has the right to determine and collect the service fee in the concession area and to cooperate with other parties.

k) Makassar New Port

Company (formerly Pelindo IV) entered into a concession agreement at the Makassar New Port (MNP) Container Terminal Phase IA No. 12/HK.301/3/DUT-2015 and No. HK.107/02/01/OP.MKS-15 dated 19 May 2015 concerning the Concession of the Makassar New Port (MNP) Container Terminal Phase I at the Makassar Port with the Makassar Port Authority.

The Company (formerly Pelindo IV) obtained the MNP utilization rights for the construction and the development of port facilities, maintenance activities and the operational activities with the following conditions:

- The company (formerly Pelindo IV) carried out construction and development of port facilities, maintenance activities and operations of the 320 meter Makassar New Port Container terminal, a 320 meter long stacking field, along with equipment facilities and supporting areas.
- The company (formerly Pelindo IV) is required to pay concession revenue of 2.5% of the gross revenue percentage from the implementation of the concession object. Payment of concession revenue starting from the Makassar New Port Container Terminal Phase I with a length of 320 meters is determined to be ready to operate commercially in accordance with regulations and laws or since there are service activities that generate income.
42. **PERJANJIAN KONSESI (lanjutan)**

**k) Makassar New Port (lanjutan)**

- Perjanjian konsesi ini berlaku selama 70 tahun sejak tanggal penandatanganan perjanjian.
- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV) diberikan hak untuk melakukan kerja sama pada area konsesi dengan pihak lain dan/atau bermitra atau menugaskan Badan Usaha Pelabuhan atau Anak Perusahaan yang mempunyai kemampuan dan kompetensi untuk melaksanakan suatu bagian atau bagian-bagian Kegiatan Penyelenggaraan Jasa Kepelabuhanan pada area konsesi dengan pemberitahuan tertulis kepada Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia, tanpa mengurangi tanggung jawab dan kewajiban PT Pelindo IV atas pelaksanaan dari perjanjian ini.
- Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV) diwajibkan untuk mengalihkan atau menyerahkan aset konsesi MNP kepada Kementerian Perhubungan Republik Indonesia setelah berakhirnya perjanjian konsesi tersebut.


42. **CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)**

**k) Makassar New Port (continued)**

- The concession agreement is valid for 70 years since the signing of the concession agreement.
- Companies (formerly Pelindo IV) are given the right to cooperate in concession areas with other parties and/or partner or assign Port Business Entities or Subsidiaries that have the ability and competence to carry out a part or parts of Port Service Operational Activities in the area concession with written notification to the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia, without prejudice to the responsibilities and obligations of PT Pelindo IV for the implementation of this agreement.
- The company (formerly Pelindo IV) is required to transfer or hand over MNP's concession assets to the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia after the end of the concession agreement.

Based on letter issued by the Company (formerly Pelindo IV) dated August 27, 2020 No. 8/HK.304/2/DUT-2020 addressed to Makassar Port Authority, the Company (formerly Pelindo IV) is still in the process of requesting the concession rights of MNP Terminal phase I, based on decision from Minister of Transportation No. KP 644 Year 2017 regarding Reclamation Work Permission Granting for PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (Persero) at Makassar Port Working Area and Port Area of Interest, South Sulawesi Province. Until the completion date of the consolidated financial statement, this concession rights request is still in the process at Makassar Port Authority.
42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

I) Gresik

Based on the Concession Agreement No. 02.00/SPKS/BMS-KSOP/XII/2017 dated December 15, 2017, BMS and the Class II of Gresik Port Authority and Authority Office bind themselves in a concession agreement concerning the activities of port terminal services in the port of Gresik for a period of 76 years from the date of the signing of the agreement. The concession revenue of Terminal Manyar in Gresik Port is 2.75% of the gross revenue of port service operations in the concession area.

The Company (formerly PT Pelindo III) carries out the provision and/or service of Port Services at the Manyar Terminal at the Gresik Port, including the development and construction of a port terminal and its supporting facilities in the Port of Gresik.

Concession operated by the Company (formerly PT Pelindo II) and receiving revenue from the provision and/or service of Port Services, as well as improving the quality, quantity, efficiency of management and maintenance in the provision of Port Services business activities

Concession Calculation based on the study of the Multipurpose Terminal concession study Manyar in Gresik Port which has been reviewed and evaluated by the Supervisory Agency Finance and Development (BPKP) and Concessions granted by Ksop Gresik to the Company cannot be transferred to other parties

Concession Income will be paid every 3 (three) months at the latest on the 25th (twenty-fifth) of the first month of the following quarter.

Both Parties will carry out reconciliation of concession income every month on the 20th (twentieth) of the current month, and in the event of an excess or deficiency of payment of concession revenue it will be calculated on the payment of concession income for the following 3 (three) months.

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I) Gresik

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Konsesi No. HK.107.01/10/KSOP.GSK-2017 dan No. 02.00/SPKS/BMS-KSOP/XII/2017 tanggal 15 Desember 2017, PT Berlian Manyar Sejahtera (PT BMS) dan Kantor Kesyahbandaran dan Otorisasi Pelabuhan Kelas II Gresik mengikat diri dalam perjanjian konsesi tentang kegiatan pengusahaan jasa kepelabuhanan terminal maniar di pelabuhan Gresik dengan jangka waktu selama 76 tahun terhitung dari sejak tanggal ditandatangani perjanjian. Pendapatan konsesi pada area konsesi Terminal Manyar di Pelabuhan Gresik sebesar 2,75% dari pendapatan kotor pelaksanaan kegiatan pengusahaan jasa kepelabuhanan di area konsesi.

Perusahaan (dahulu PT Pelindo III) melaksanakan penyediaan dan/atau pelayananan Jasa Kepelabuhanan pada Terminal Manyar di Pelabuhan Gresik termasuk pengembangan dan pembangunan terminal pelabuhan beserta fasilitas pendukungnya pada Area Konsesi yang diusahakan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu PT Pelindo II) dan menerima pendapatan dari penyediaan dan/atau pelayananan Jasa Kepelabuhanan, serta meningkatkan kualitas, kuantitas efisiensi pengelolaan dan pemeliharaan dalam penyediaan kegiatan pengusahaan Jasa Kepelabuhanan

Perhitungan Konsesi berdasarkan kajian studi konsesi pengusahaan Terminal Multipurpose Manyar di Pelabuhan Gresik yang telah direvisi dan evaluasi oleh Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan (BPKP) serta Konsesi yang diberikan oleh Ksop Gresik Ke Perusahaan tidak dapat dialihkan kepada pihak lain

Pendapatan Konsesi akan dibayarkan setiap 3(tiga) bulan selambat-lambatnya pada tanggal 25 (dua puluh lima) pada bulan pertama triwulan berikutnya.

Kedua Pihak akan melaksanakan rekonsiliasi atas pendapatan konsesi setiap bulan pada tanggal 20 (dua puluh) pada bulan berjalan, dan apabila terjadi kelebihan atau kekurangan pembayaran pendapatan Konsesi maka akan diperhitungkan pada pembayaran pendapatan Konsesi 3(tiga) bulan berikutnya.
42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

I) Gresik (continued)

Concession revenue payments in the concession area will be reconciled annually no later than 14 (fourteen) calendar days since the financial statements audited by a registered Public Accounting Firm are submitted with a limit of no later than April 14. The following year and the Company (formerly Pelindo III) may enter into cooperation and/or partner with other parties in conducting port service provision activities in the concession area in accordance with the provisions of the legislation without reducing the responsibilities and obligations of the company (formerly Pelindo III) with written notification of approval no later than 10 (ten) working days after the application is received in full and if it exceeds 10 (ten) days it is considered to be approved.

m) Labuan Bajo

The Company (formerly Pelindo III) owns a plot of land of 36,333m² located Wae Kelambu, Komodo District, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. The land is used for the construction of operational support facilities and a liquid bulk dock at the Wae Kelambu Multipurpose Terminal at Labuan Bajo Port. As of December 31, 2020, the land is classified as fixed asset by the Company (formerly Pelindo III).

The Company (formerly Pelindo III) received a Decree of the Minister of SOE No. S-747/MBU/09/2021 dated September 29, 2021 regarding the approval for the write-off of land fixed assets at the Labuan Bajo Multipurpose Port. The Company (formerly Pelindo III) relinquished land rights to the Republic of Indonesia c.q the Ministry of Transportation in relation to utilizing state property through the issuance of concessions. Based on that decree, as of October 1, 2021, the Company (formerly Pelindo III) reclassified the land assets of Labuan Bajo to intangible assets amounting to Rp79,905,949.
PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)  
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA  
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA  
INFORMASI TAMBAHAN TERSENDIRI  
ENTITAS INDUK  
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN  
KONSOLIDASIAN  
TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022  
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,  
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

42. PERJANJIAN KONSES (lanjutan)

m) Labuan Bajo (lanjutan)


n) Perjanjian Penugasan Kuala Tanjung


PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)  
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OF  
ENTITAS INDUK  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL  
POSITION  
AS OF MARCH 31, 2022  
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,  
Unless Otherwise Stated)

42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

m) Labuan Bajo (continued)

The Company (formerly Pelindo III) entered into an agreement No. HK.201/4/9/DJPL/2021 and No. HK.05.01/5/REG3-2021 with Ministry of Transportation Directorate of Sea Transportation on November 8, 2021. Based on the agreement, The company (formerly Pelindo III) has the right to operate and carry out port service activities and port-related services in Labuan Bajo Port area under the State Property Utilization Cooperation (KSP-BMN) scheme. The agreement is valid for a period of 50 (fifty) years from the date of the signing of the agreement.

n) Kuala Tanjung Assignment Agreement

On February 13, 2015, the Company (formerly Pelindo I) and PMT signed Assignment Agreement of Construction and Management of the Kuala Tanjung Multipurpose Terminal and Land Utilization and Management (“Kuala Tanjung Assignment Agreement”) No.PP.21/1/3/PI-15.TU and No: PP.21/1/3/PMT-15 whereas PMT received an assignment from the Company (formerly Pelindo I) to (i) construct, finance and manage the Kuala Tanjung multipurpose terminal and (ii) conduct land utilization and management.

On February 10, 2016, the Company (formerly Pelindo I) and PMT signed Build Operate Transfer Agreement (“BOT Agreement”) No. PP.21/1/3/PI-16.TU and No. PP.21/1/21/PMT-16 whereas the Company (formerly Pelindo I) grants the right to PMT to use and manage land during the BOT Agreement, with the mechanism for land utilization and management as regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of SOEs No. PER-13/MBU/09/2014 concerning Guidelines for the Utilization of Fixed Assets of State-Owned Entities.
42. PERJANJIAN KONSESI (lanjutan)

n) Perjanjian Penugasan Kuala Tanjung (lanjutan)

Jangka waktu perjanjian tersebut adalah selama 50 (lima puluh) tahun terhitung sejak ditandatangannya Perjanjian Penugasan Kuala Tanjung, yaitu sejak tanggal 13 Februari 2015 sampai dengan 12 Februari 2065.

o) Perjanjian Penugasan Belawan Fase II


Jangka waktu Perjanjian Penugasan Belawan Fase II adalah 50 (lima puluh) tahun terhitung sejak ditandatangannya Perjanjian Penugasan Belawan Fase II, yaitu sejak tanggal 31 Oktober 2014 sampai dengan 30 Oktober 2064.

p) Gilimas


42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

n) Kuala Tanjung Assignment Agreement (continued)

The term of the agreement is 50 (fifty) years from the signing of the Kuala Tanjung Assignment Agreement, which is from February 13, 2015 to February 12, 2065.

o) Belawan Phase II Assignment Agreement

On October 31, 2014, the Company (formerly Pelindo I) and PTP signed Agreement of Construction and Management Assignment of the Container Terminal Belawan Phase II (“Belawan Phase II Assignment Agreement”) No. PR.02/3/23/PI-14.TU and No. US.10/1/6/PTP-14 whereas PTP assigned by the Company (formerly Pelindo I) to engage in construction, funding and operation of the container terminal Belawan Phase II.

The period of the Belawan Phase II Assignment Agreement is 50 (fifty) years from the signing of Belawan Phase II Assignment Agreement, which is from October 31, 2014 until October 30, 2064.

p) Gilimas

As of the date of the financial statements, the Company (formerly Pelindo III) is still in the process of requesting the concession rights for Terminal Gilimas in Lembar Port. The Company (formerly Pelindo III) obtained an Utilization Permit for Development Activity Plan TPGLM based on the decision of the West Nusa Tenggara Investment Coordinating Board for Integrated Investment and Licensing Agency No. 503/02-V/03/IPR/BKPM&P/PT/2016 dated May 11, 2016. In accordance with the procedure, BKPM must conduct a review which is based on the BKPM Review Report, No.LR860/PW13/2/2017 dated November 2, 2017, one of which is still in the discussion process is the concession period of 59 years, which is still being reviewed, due to additional investment in the future.
PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO)  
PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS OF MARCH 31, 2022  
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,  
Unless Otherwise Stated)

42. CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (continued)

q) Benoa

The Company (formerly Pelindo III) is still in the process of requesting the concession rights for Benoa Port development area. Based on the Letter of the Head of the Benoa Class II Port Authority (“KSOP Kelas II Benoa”) No. AL.301/1/10/KSOP.BNA.2020 dated December 16, 2020, the Company (formerly Pelindo III) was asked to submit a feasibility study related to the concession plan for the Benoa Port development area as well as land tenure to be concessioned to the KSOP Kelas II Benoa. Until the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, the Company (formerly Pelindo III) is in the process of complying the requirements.

r) Toll Road Cibitung-Cilincing

On January 29, 2007, CTP entered into Operation Agreement of Cibitung - Cilincing Toll Road No. 01/PPJT/I/Mn/2007 with the Government of Indonesia through Ministry of General Works and Public Housing. The agreement has been amended and restated through Deed of Operation Agreement of Cibitung-Cilincing Toll Road between CTP and Toll Road Regulatory Body (“BPJT”) from notary Rina Utami Djauhari, S.H., notary in Jakarta, No. 10 dated May 13, 2021. The agreement has been amended several times, lastly based on Deed No. 3 dated December 8, 2020 from Rina Utami Djauhari, Notary in Jakarta, regarding Amendment X of Operation Agreement of Cibitung-Cilincing Toll Road.

Based on the agreement, CTP is responsible for implementing the toll road operation, including funding, technical planning, construction, operation and maintenance in accordance with the terms of the agreement and laws and regulations. The Term of the concession agreement is 50 (fifty) years in since the issuance of Instruction Letter of Work Commencement (“SPMK”). After the end of concession period, CTP should transfer the toll road to BPJT in a well maintained condition.
43. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS

a) Construction Agreement - PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) (PP)

On September 11, 2012, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) entered into Agreement of Constructing North Kalibaru Container Terminal Phase I Tanjung Priok Port No. HK.566/17/2/PI.II-12 with PP which was extended with Agreement No. HK.566/19/11/PI.II-13 dated December 6, 2013. The period of construction work is as follows:

- Construction Phase 1A (0-450 meters) for 27 months from the Minutes of Handover of Locations/Fields.
- Construction Phase 1A2 (451-850 meters), including dredging work for Quay 1A and dredging Basins A and B up to -14 MLWS for 34 months from the Minutes of Handover of Locations/Fields.
- Construction Phase 1B for 50 months from the Minutes of Handover of Locations/Fields.

On November 23, 2015, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PP agreed to enter into Additional Agreement (Addendum) II No. HK.566/23/11/1/PI.II-15 which changed among others period of work activities and total project cost to become as follows:

- Construction Phase 1A (0-450 meters) for 39 months from the Minutes of Handover of Locations/Fields.
- Construction Phase 1A2 (451-850 meters), including dredging work for Quay 1A and dredging Basins A and B up to -14 MLWS for 45 months from the Minutes of Handover of Locations/Fields.
- Total project cost to amount to Rp7,075,138,987 and USD265,973,774 including value added tax.
44. PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (lanjutan)

a) Perjanjian Pembangunan - PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) (PP) (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 28 November 2016, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan PP sepakat untuk mengadakan Surat Perjanjian Tambahan (Addendum) III No. HK.566/28/11/1/PI.II-16 dimana mengatur perubahan diantaranya mengenai jangka waktu pelaksanaan pekerjaan menjadi sebagai berikut:

- Pekerjaan Tahap 1A1 (0-450 meter) ditetapkan selama 39 bulan terhitung sejak Berita Acara Serah Terima Lokasi/Lapangan.

- Pekerjaan Tahap 1A2 (451-850 meter) ditetapkan selama 45 bulan terhitung sejak Berita Acara Serah Terima Lokasi/Lapangan. Disamping itu, pekerjaan pengerukan untuk Dermaga 1A dan Kolam A dan Kolam B sampai dengan -14 MLWS harus dilakukan pada tahap 1A, tetapi serah terima pekerjaan pengerukan tersebut dilakukan bersamaan dengan serah terima seluruh pekerjaan pengerukan.

- Pekerjaan Tahap 1B ditetapkan selama 64 bulan sejak Berita Acara Serah Terima Lokasi/Lapangan.

- Surat Perjanjian Tambahan (Addendum) III ini berlaku efektif terhitung sejak ditandatangani pada hari dan tanggal tersebut di atas.

44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

a) Construction Agreement - PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) (PP) (continued)

On November 28, 2016, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PP agreed to enter into Additional Agreement (Addendum) III No. HK.566/28/11/1/PI.II-16 which changed among others regarding period of work activities and total project cost to become as follows:

- Construction Phase 1A1 (0-450 meters) for 39 months from the Minutes of Handover of Locations/Fields.

- Construction Phase 1A2 (451-850 meters) for 45 months from the Minutes of Handover of Locations/Fields. In addition, dredging work for Quay 1A and dredging Basin A and B up to -14 MLWS should be conducted on phase 1A, however the handover of dredging should be conducted simultaneously with the handover of whole dredging.

- Construction Phase 1B for 64 months from the Minutes of Handover of Locations/Fields.

- The Additional Agreement (Addendum) III is effective from the day and date it is signed.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

a) Construction Agreement - PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) (PP) (continued)

On November 18, 2019, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PP agreed to enter into an Additional Agreement (Addendum) IV No. PD.01/18/11/1/ADP/UT/PI.II-19 which regulates changes including:

- The cost of all work is Rp7,311,508,551 and USD278,984,957 including the value of price adjustments for the piling, dredging and reclamation works for the period October 2013 to December 2017 and including Value Added Tax (VAT) of 10%.

- This Addendum IV is effective as of January 28, 2018.

On February 14, 2020, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PP agreed to enter into an Additional Agreement Letter (Addendum) V No. PD.01/14/2/1/ADP/UT/PI.II-20 which regulates changes including:

- The cost of all work is Rp7,624,575,863 and USD280,244,426 including the value of price adjustments to claims, added/less works and price adjustments for all items other than 3 work items (embedding, dredging and reclamation) and including Value Added Tax (VAT) of 10%.

- This Additional Agreement Letter (Addendum) V is valid for 3 (three) months starting from February 18, 2020.

On May 18, 2020, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PP agreed to enter into an Additional Agreement (Addendum) VI No. PD.01/18/5/1/PBT/UT/PI.II-20 which regulates changes including:

- On February 14, 2020, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PP agreed to enter into an Additional Agreement Letter (Addendum) V No. PD.01/14/2/1/ADP/UT/PI.II-20 which regulates changes including:

Pada tanggal 18 Mei 2020, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan PP sepakat untuk mengadakan Surat Perjanjian Tambahan (Addendum) VI No. PD.01/18/5/1/PBT/UT/PI.II-20 dimana mengatur perubahan diantaranya:

On May 18, 2020, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PP agreed to enter into an Additional Agreement (Addendum) VI No. PD.01/18/5/1/PBT/UT/PI.II-20 which regulates changes including:
44. **PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (lanjutan)**

a) Perjanjian Pembangunan - PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) (PP) (lanjutan)

- Mengenai penambahan jangka waktu selama 3 (tiga) bulan terhitung sejak berakhirnya jangka waktu Perjanjian Tambahan (Addendum) V.
- Perjanjian Tambahan (Addendum) VI ini berlaku selama 3 (tiga) bulan terhitung sejak tanggal 19 Mei 2020.

Pada tanggal 18 Agustus 2020, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan PP sepakat untuk mengadakan Surat Perjanjian Tambahan (Addendum) VII No.PD.01/18/8/1/PBT/UT/PI.II-20 dimana mengatur perubahan diantaranya sebagai berikut:


b) Perjanjian Pelaksanaan Proyek - PPI

Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) mendirikan PPI pada tanggal 5 November 2012 (Catatan 1b). Berdasarkan Surat Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) No. TS.12/1/11/PI.II-13 tanggal 22 Februari 2013, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) menginstruksikan PPI untuk mempersiapkan dokumen perjanjian pengalihan (novasi) pekerjaan pembangunan Terminal Kalibaru dengan PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) selaku kontraktor dari Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) kepada PPI. PPI juga diminta untuk menunjuk konsultan yang diperlukan dan pelaksanaan advisory yang saat ini dilaksanakan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) akan dialihkan kepada PPI dimana pembebanan seluruh biaya konsultan diambil dari proceed yang akan diterima dari mitra Terminal Kalibaru. Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) kemudian juga mengirimkan Surat No. KU.26/26/13/PI.II-13 tanggal 16 April 2013 yang menginstruksikan PPI agar segera memproses pekerjaan Technical, Legal, Financial, Tax dan Insurance Advisor.

44. **OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS**

a) Construction Agreement - PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) (PP) (continued)

- Regarding the addition of a period of 3 (three) months from the end of the term of the Additional Agreement (Addendum) V.
- This Additional Agreement (Addendum) VI is valid for 3 (three) months starting from May 19, 2020.

On August 18, 2020, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PP agreed to enter into an Additional Agreement (Addendum) VII No. PD.01/18/8/1/PBT/UT/PI.II-20 which regulates changes including the following:

- The total cost of the work was Rp5,909,779,468 and USD225,967,812 including value added tax. This Additional Agreement (Addendum) VII is valid for 21 (twenty one) months from the date it was signed, namely August 18, 2020.

b) Project Implementation Agreement - PPI

The Company (formerly Pelindo II) established PPI on November 5, 2012 (Note 1b). Based on Letter of the Company (formerly Pelindo II) No. TS.12/1/11/PI.II-13 dated February 22, 2013, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) instructed PPI to prepare the documents for the assignment (novation) agreement on the construction work of Kalibaru Terminal from PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) as the Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) contractor to PPI. PPI was also asked to appoint consultants as required and the implementation of advisory services which is currently under contracts with the Company (formerly Pelindo II) shall be assigned to PPI in which the consultants’ fees shall be taken from proceeds that will be received from the partner of Kalibaru Terminal. The Company (formerly Pelindo II) then sent Letter No. KU.26/26/13/PI.II-13 dated April 16, 2013 in which it instructed PPI to process the Technical, Legal, Financial, Tax and Insurance Advisor works.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

b) Project Implementation Agreement - PPI (continued)

On May 30, 2013, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PPI signed Project Implementation Agreement for Kalibaru Terminal, Tanjung Priok Port, Jakarta, No. HK.566/8/14/PI.II-13 and No. HK.566/5/20/PPI-13 (“PIA”), in which the Company (formerly Pelindo II) granted to PPI the rights to develop and operate Kalibaru Terminal at Tanjung Priok Port.

The PIA is valid until the expiration of the term of the Concession Agreement dated August 31, 2012 entered into between the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and the Port Authority of Tanjung Priok Port, which is 70 (seventy) years from the date of fulfillment of the requirement on technical documents, financial documents and implementation guarantee by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and the Port Authority of Tanjung Priok Port. This is the legal basis on which PPI entered into the COA (Note 50d).

In accordance with the PIA, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PPI shall then identify the existing agreements signed by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and the third parties concerning the project implementation for assignment (novation) to PPI. All rights and obligations under the existing agreements will be novated to PPI.

As of August 6, 2018, the novation was not carried out and was changed to a lease/site lease as outlined in the PIA amendment agreement and has undergone several changes recently on December 23, 2020 regarding changes in the value and term of the lease.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

b) Project Implementation Agreement - PPI (continued)

On September 30, 2021, the Company and PPI (formerly Pelindo II) signed a letter of Additional Agreement (Addendum) V No. KS.01/30/9/1/KRJ/UT/PI.II-21, which regulates:

- changing the Cooperation Scheme which was previously Build Manage Handover to site lease;
- the previous period of 70 (seventy) years to 23 (twenty three) years; and
- the cooperation period is from October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2043.

c) Project Management Agreement- PPI

On February 24, 2014, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PPI signed Project Management Agreement on the Construction Work for the Kalibaru Utara Container Terminal Phase 1 at the Port of Tanjung Priok No. HK.566/24/2/2/PI.II-14 and No. PPI-06-1-000495 ("PMA"), in which the Company (formerly Pelindo II) appointed PPI as a project management company to carry out the contractual works of Kalibaru terminal development, among others, the project management of construction works contracts and verification and evaluation on payment of construction and supervision works.

The PMA is valid until the end of the project. There is no profit for PPI for providing this service.

On October 9, 2020, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PPI signed the Minutes No. PD.05.01/9/10/2/MPS/TEK/PI.II-20 and No. BAC-400-09102020-012 concerning Mutual Agreement on Project Management Renewal Plan for Construction Work on Phase 1 of North Kalibaru Container Terminal at Tanjung Priok Port.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

c) Project Management Agreement - PPI (continued)

The intention in this Minutes is a mutual agreement to make updates to PMA because PIA has undergone a change in the cooperation scheme so that adjustments need to be made to PMA. So, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PPI agreed to make a New Cooperation Agreement that would replace PMA.

On December 18, 2020, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PPI agreed on the Agreement on the Construction of Phase I of the North Kalibaru Terminal at Tanjung Priok Port. No. PD.05.01/18/12/1/MPS/TEK/PI.II-20 and No.PJK-621-18122020-006.

On April 29, 2019, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PPI agreed on the Agreement on the Construction and Development of the Pontianak Port Kijing Terminal in West Kalimantan. No. KS.01/23/4/1/KRJ/UT/PI.II-19 and No. PJK-KJG-06-29042019-010.

On October 23, 2020, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PPI agreed on the Agreement on the Construction and Development of the Pontianak Port Kijing Terminal in West Kalimantan. No.KS.02/23/10/1/MPS/TEK/PI.II-2020 and No.PJK-621-23102020-009.

On September 29, 2021, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and PPI agreed on the Agreement on the Construction and Development of the Pontianak Port Kijing Terminal in West Kalimantan. No. PD.05.01/29/9/12/HPS/TEK/PI.II-21 and No. PJK-621-29092021-013.

The purpose of the agreement is to provide a legal basis and certainty for the Company and PPI in performing construction and development cooperation of Kijing terminal Pontianak port in West Kalimantan.
d) Construction and Operation Agreement - NPCT1

Based on PIA (Note 50b), on June 9, 2014, PPI and NPCT1, entered into Construction and Operation Agreement - Container Terminal 1, New Priok Port (COA) through which PPI appointed NPCT1 to develop and operate Container Terminal 1 for the period of 25 (twenty five) years after the commencement of operation of 850 meters quay and NPCT1 shall pay advance site rent and quarterly site rent to PPI.

The advance rental fee of USD100,000,000 shall be paid in several stages, which consist of USD30,000,000 after the commencement date, USD40,000,000 after the handover of 450 meters quay and USD30,000,000 after the handover of 850 meters quay. Based on the Second Amendment Agreement to the COA dated December 24, 2014 (“SAA”), the final USD30,000,000 will be paid after the completion of additional yard area. PPI shall handover the 450 meters quay and the 850 meters quay to NPCT1 on July 31, 2015 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

The quarterly site rent shall be paid at the beginning of each quarter amounting to USD7,000,000 each quarter for the period after the commencement of operation of 450 meters quay up to the commencement of operation of 850 meters quay and USD14,000,000 each quarter for the period thereafter. On September 17, 2014, PPI received the first payment of advance rental fee amounting to USD30,000,000 from NPCT1 and are recorded as unearned revenue in the consolidated statement of financial position (Note 28).
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

d) Construction and Operation Agreement - NPCT1 (continued)

The handover of 450 meters quay did not occur on July 31, 2015 as stated in the SAA. On August 1, 2015, PPI received a Liquidated Damages Notice from NPCT1 in relation to the delay. Through a letter dated August 26, 2015, PPI responded by stating that the delay in handover did not cause a delay to NPCT1’s construction hence it is not a Liquidated Damage Event.

In addition, the handover of 850 meters quay which should have occurred on December 31, 2015 and certain dredging works which should have been completed by PPI on January 31, 2016, did not occur as well.

450 meters and 850 meters quays have been handed over by PPI to NPCT1 on June 23, 2016 and October 16, 2016, respectively.

On June 24, 2016, PPI received the second payment of advance rental fee amounting to USD40,000,000 from NPCT1 and are recorded as unearned revenue in the consolidated statement of financial position (Note 28).

On August 18, 2016, 450 meters quay has started its commercial operation.

On December 13, 2016, PPI and NPCT1 signed a Letter of Acceptance which regulates items as follows:

- Provision of access to certain areas within 850 meters quay from PPI to NPCT1;
- Agreement on the date of commencement of operations of 450 meters quay, which was August 18, 2016;
- Site Works Confirmation Notice for 850 meters quay was issued on October 16, 2016 with note on certain outstanding works;
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS
(d) Construction and Operation Agreement - NPCT1 (continued)

- PPI will complete the following works within the time specified for each item:
  - Strengthening of north side by March 16, 2017;
  - Supplying and installing variable speed water drive and pressure tank and associated equipment by March 16, 2017;
  - Dredging to a depth of -16m LWS by May 31, 2017;
  - Completion of the second phase of the common gate area by October 16, 2017;
  - Completion of major outstanding items identified by the independent engineer by March 16, 2017.

- Agreement that the maintenance responsibility of concession area infrastructure will be in accordance with the independent engineer’s report;
- Agreement that the date of commencement of operations of 850 meters quay will be no later than March 16, 2017;
- If PPI Undertakings have not been completed on the predetermined dates, NPCT1 will be credited with 25% of quarterly site rent USD14,000,000 on the next payment of quarterly site rent;
- If any one of the PPI Undertakings has not been completed by October 16, 2017, NPCT1 will pay quarterly site rent only on the 450 meters quay, which is USD7,000,000 until the date that all PPI Undertakings have been completed.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

d) Construction and Operation Agreement - NPCT1 (continued)

On January 16, 2018, PPI and NPCT1 signed Memorandum of Agreement which regulates items as follows:

- PPI will complete the following works within the time specified for each item:
  - East area exit access road of CGA by December 15, 2017;
  - Go-live IT system operation by December 31, 2017;
  - Go-live OCR operation at CGA by January 31, 2018;
  - Reparation of behave south side dockyard at CGA by January 31, 2018;
  - Entry access road west side CGA by February 28, 2018;
  - Additional buffer area for trucks park west side of CGA by April 30, 2018;
  - Facility provision for reefer container and cooling room by April 30, 2018;
  - Reparation work of exit access road (north side behave dockyard at CGA) by April 30, 2018;
  - Reparation of north side behave dockyard at CGA by May 31, 2018;
  - Inspection facilities provision to support custom activities at CGA March 31, 2019;
  - If the above works have not been completed on the predetermined dates, PPI will pay USD5,000/day for each work.

- Agreement on the Letter of Acceptance regarding reduction of rental payment has been waived.
44. PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (lanjutan)

d) Perjanjian Konstruksi dan Pengoperasian - NPCT1 (lanjutan)

PPI telah berhasil menyelesaikan seluruh pekerjaan yang diminta dalam MOA sebelum batas waktu yang ditentukan, walaupun masih terdapat 2 (dua) item yang sampai dengan penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian belum digunakan karena terdapat kendala administrasi yang perlu diselesaikan antara Perusahaan dengan kontraktor pelaksana pekerjaan.

Pada tanggal 18 Agustus 2020, telah disepakati bersama antara PPI dan PP terkait kelanjutan 2 (dua) item pekerjaan yang dituangkan dalam Surat Perjanjian, dimana jangka waktu pelaksanaan untuk 2 item pekerjaan akan berakhir pada tanggal 18 Mei 2022.

Pada tanggal 2 November 2020, PPI membuat kesepakatan bersama dengan NPCT1 (SMA) mengenai sewa lokasi dimuka/Advance Site Rent (ASR) yang menjelaskan NPCT1 menyetujui untuk membayar kepada PPI beberapa bagian dari sewa lokasi di muka (ASR) sebesar USD23.500.000 meskipun penyerahan CY 57 meter belum dipenuhi oleh PPI. Sesuai dengan ketentuan SMA, PPI diharuskan mengirimkan pemberitahuan kepada NPCT1 tentang dimulainya pelaksanaan pembangunan CY 57 meter. Pada tanggal 20 April 2020, pembangunan CY 57 meter telah dilanjutkan kembali dan ditargetkan selesai pada bulan Mei 2022.

e) Kerjasama Operasi Terminal Petikemas Koja

Perjanjian Induk Kerjasama Operasi Koja antara Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan HPI (Catatan 1b) mengatur syarat-syarat yang menjadi dasar operasional Kerjasama Operasi Terminal Petikemas Koja (KSO TPK Koja).

Aspek keuangan penting yang diatur dalam Perjanjian ini termasuk Amendemennya adalah sebagai berikut:

e) Kerjasama Operasi Terminal Petikemas Koja

The Master Cooperation Agreement between the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and HPI (Note 1b) sets out the terms and conditions under which Kerjasama Operasi Terminal Petikemas Koja (KSO TPK Koja) is operating.

The principal financial aspects of this Agreement including its amendments are as follows:
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

e) Kerjasama Operasi Terminal Petikemas Koja (continued)

- The investment proportion of the Participants is specified in the revised Agreement as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II)</th>
<th>HPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54,91%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Investments by the Participants are subject to audit by an independent auditor.

- Fixed assets provided by the Participants for use in the operations of the terminal are owned directly by the Participants and are recorded in their respective accounting records.

- The Participants are entitled to reimburse depreciation funds from fixed assets owned by the respective Participants used in operation and shall receive profit based on the investments made by the Participants.

- Profit distributable to the Participants is determined by deducting operating expenses, royalties, bank administration charges and depreciation funds from revenue.

- Royalties will be paid to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) if the annual container throughput exceeds the minimum annual target.

- If there are new capital expenditures, both parties agreed to finance the capital expenditures in accordance with the investment percentages of the Participants based on the prior year investment audit.

- The Participants have the right to receive depreciation funds and distribution of profit based on prevailing investment audit result.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

e) Kerjasama Operasi Terminal Petikemas Koja (continued)

On April 2, 2019, the Participants appointed independent auditors to perform an investment audit for the calculation of depreciation funds of assets owned by the Participants and the remaining net income on the basis of share of investment of the Participants in relation to the distribution of KSO TPK Koja’s 2018 net income.

On August 16, 2019, the independent auditors completed and released the investment audit report for the year 2018 whereby the Participants approved the outstanding return of investment for the year 2018 of USD10.11 million or equivalent to Rp140.48 billion for the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and USD9.64 million or equivalent to Rp134 billion for HPI. The investment audit report also concluded that the investment proportions of the Participants for the year 2018 are 54.91% for the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and 45.09% for HPI.

On May 26, 2020, the Participants appointed independent auditors to perform an investment audit for the calculation of depreciation funds of assets owned by the Participants and the remaining net income on the basis of share of investment of the Participants in relation to the distribution of KSO TPK Koja’s 2019 net income.

On November 30, 2020, the independent auditors completed and released the investment audit report for the year 2019 whereby the Participants approved the outstanding return of investment for the year 2019 of USD9.45 million or equivalent to Rp133.31 billion for the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and USD8.59 million or equivalent to Rp121.10 billion for HPI. The investment audit report also concluded that the investment proportions of the Participants for the year 2019 are 54.91% for the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and 45.09% for HPI.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

e) Kerjasama Operasi Terminal Petikemas Koja (continued)

On December 31, 2021, the independent auditors completed and released the investment audit report for the year 2020 whereby the Participants approved the outstanding return of investment for the year 2020 of USD0.35 million or equivalent to Rp4.92 billion for Pelindo and USD0.21 million or equivalent to Rp3.03 billion for HPI. The investment audit report also concluded that the investment proportions of the Participants for the year 2020 are 54.91% for Pelindo and 45.09% for HPI.


Pada tanggal 5 Agustus 2014, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan HPI mengadakan Revisi atas Perjanjian Kerjasama untuk Pengelolaan Terminal Petikemas III Tanjung Priok (Revisi Perjanjian) dimana Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan HPI sepakat untuk memperpanjang kerjasama pengoperasian Terminal Petikemas III Tanjung Priok sampai dengan tanggal 26 Maret 2039. Revisi Perjanjian ini berlaku efektif pada saat syarat pendahuluan yang terakhir telah dipenuhi. Sehubungan dengan Revisi Perjanjian tersebut, TPK Koja akan membayar biaya sewa kuartalan kepada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) sebesar USD8.750.000, sedangkan royalti tidak lagi dibayarkan oleh TPK Koja kepada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II).

On August 5, 2014, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and HPI entered into a Revised Cooperation Agreement for the Management of Tanjung Priok Container Terminal III (Revised Agreement), whereby the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and HPI agreed to extend the cooperation for operating Terminal Petikemas III Tanjung Priok until March 26, 2039. The Revised Agreement will commence on the date of the fulfilment of the last condition precedent. In consideration to the Revised Agreement, TPK Koja will have to pay quarterly rent fee amounting to USD8,750,000 to the Company (formerly Pelindo II), while royalty will no longer be paid by TPK Koja to the Company (formerly Pelindo II).
**PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA INFORMASI TAMBAHAN TERSENDIRI ENTITAS INDUK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022 (Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain) 44. PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (lanjutan)

**e) Kerjasama Operasi Terminal Petikemas Koja (lanjutan)**

Pada tanggal 22 Juni 2015, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan HPI telah melakukan perubahan terhadap Revisi Perjanjian di atas dimana pada akhir masa perjanjian, seluruh aset yang dimiliki HPI dan bagian HPI dalam aset bersama serta pekerjaan modal akan dialihkan kepada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) tanpa adanya pembebalan.


Pada tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021, 2020 dan 2019, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) telah mencatat pendapatan atas sewa kuartalan tersebut masing-masing sebesar US$35,968,082 (setara dengan Rp506,7 miliar), US$35,000,000 (setara dengan Rp503,92 miliar), dan US$35,000,000 (setara dengan Rp504,02 miliar).


The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OF PARENT ONLY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF MARCH 31, 2022 (Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah, Unless Otherwise Stated) 44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

**e) Kerjasama Operasi Terminal Petikemas Koja (continued)**

On June 22, 2015, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and HPI has amended the Revised Agreement mentioned above where at the end of the agreement period, all of the HPI's assets and HPI's interest in the joint assets and the capital works will be transferred to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) free of encumbrances.

In consideration to the Revised Agreement, KSO TPK Koja will have to pay quarterly rent fee to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) amounting to USD8.75 million, while royalty will no longer be paid by KSO TPK Koja to the Company (formerly Pelindo II). For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, KSO TPK Koja has recorded for quarterly rent amounting to USD35,600,202 (equivalent to Rp510.37 billion) and USD5,171,561 (equivalent to Rp526.24 billion), respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2019, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) has recorded revenue from these quarterly rentals of USD35,968,082 (equivalent to Rp506.7 billion), USD35,000,000 (equivalent to Rp503.92 billion), and USD35,000,000 (equivalent to Rp504.02 billion) respectively.

In the Revised Agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) has the right to obtain payment of premium amounting to USD50,000,000 from HPI in relation to the continuing cooperation between the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and HPI for the management of TPK Koja. For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has recorded revenue from amortisation of premium amounting to Rp27,735,417. As of December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 the balance of unamortized premium amounted to Rp471,502,083, Rp513,105,208, and Rp540,840,625 respectively, and was recorded as part of unearned revenue account in the consolidated statements of financial position.
44. PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (lanjutan)

f) Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa Pengoperasian dan Pemeliharaan - JICT

Pada tanggal 27 Maret 1999, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan JICT mengadakan Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa Pengoperasian dan Pemeliharaan Terminal Petikemas di Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok ("Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa") dimana Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) menunjuk dan memberikan kuasa pada JICT untuk pengoperasian dan pemeliharaan properti yang telah dikuasakan (mencakup terminal kontainer, fasilitas pendukung terminal kontainer dan utilitas) sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam perjanjian. Periode perjanjian adalah 20 (dua puluh) tahun sejak 27 Maret 1999, kecuali diakhiri sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam perjanjian. Sehubungan dengan pemberian kuasa kepada JICT tersebut, JICT akan membayar royalti kepada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) sebesar 10% dari pendapatan kotor terminal kontainer secara bulanan. Dismamping itu, JICT juga akan membayar kepada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) atas sewa peralatan dan tenaga kerja yang ditempatkan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) di JICT.


f) Authorization Agreement for the Operation and Maintenance - JICT

On March 27, 1999, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and JICT entered into Authorization Agreement for The Operation and Maintenance of Container Terminal in Tanjung Priok Seaport ("Authorization Agreement") whereby the Company (formerly Pelindo II) appointed and conferred authorization on JICT for the operation and maintenance of the authorization property (including container terminal, container terminal support facilities and utilities) as defined in the agreement. The authorization period is 20 (twenty) years from March 27, 1999, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. In consideration of the granting of the authorization to JICT, JICT will pay monthly royalties to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) calculated at 10% of the preceding month container terminal gross revenue. Moreover, JICT will also pay to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) for equipment rental and Company's (formerly Pelindo II) employee secondment in JICT.

On August 5, 2014, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and JICT entered into an Amended Authorization Agreement - Jakarta International Container Terminal, Port of Tanjung Priok (Amended Authorization Agreement), whereby the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and JICT agreed to extend the Authorization Agreement until March 26, 2039. The Amended Authorization Agreement will commence on the date of the fulfillment of the last condition precedent.
44. PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (lanjutan)

f) Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa Pengoperasian dan Pemeliharaan - JICT (lanjutan)

Sehubungan dengan Amendemen Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa tersebut, JICT akan membayar biaya sewa kuartalan kepada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) sebesar USD21.250.000 (Catatan 50g), sedangkan royalti, sewa peralatan berupa 4 (empat) RTGC dan penempatan tenaga kerja tidak lagi dibayarkan oleh JICT kepada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II). Perjanjian jasa dan teknis “know how” yang terdapat pada Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa akan diakhiri. Berdasarkan Amendemen Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa tersebut, kegiatan usaha dan aset Terminal 2 akan dialihkan dari JICT kepada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) (Catatan 50j).

Berdasarkan Amendemen Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa tersebut, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) akan menerima pembayaran premium sebesar USD200.000.000 dari HPJ (Catatan 50i).

Pada tanggal 22 Juni 2015, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan JICT mengadakan Perjanjian Perubahan terhadap Amendemen Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa dimana jumlah premium yang dibayarkan oleh HPJ kepada Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) diubah menjadi sebesar USD215.000.000. Amendemen Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa ini perlu dilakukan penyesuaian agar sesuai dengan Undang-undang No. 17 Tahun 2008 tentang Pelayaran sebagaimana diatur dalam surat Menteri BUMN dan surat Menteri Perhubungan di bawah.

Pada tanggal 9 Juni 2015, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) menerima surat dari Menteri BUMN tentang Kerjasama Pengelolaan/ Pengoperasian JICT dan TPK Koja dimana Menteri BUMN secara prinsip menyetujui rencana kerjasama usaha pengelolaan/ pengoperasian JICT dan TPK Koja, dengan kepemilikan minimal di JICT sebesar 51%, dengan persyaratan sebagai berikut:

44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

f) Authorization Agreement for the Operation and Maintenance - JICT (continued)

In consideration to the Amended Authorization Agreement, JICT will have to pay quarterly rent to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) fee amounting to USD21,250,000 (Note 50g), while royalty, equipment rental of 4 (four) RTGCs and secondment of employee will no longer be paid by JICT to the Company (formerly Pelindo II). As for the technical “know-how” and services agreement in Authorization Agreement, they will be terminated. Based on the Amended Authorization Agreement, Terminal 2 assets and business will be transferred from JICT to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) (Note 50j).

Based on the Amended Authorization Agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) will receive payment of premium from HPJ amounting to USD200,000,000 (Note 50i).

On June 22, 2015, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and JICT entered into Amendment Agreement to the Amended Authorization Agreement which changed the amount of premium to be paid by HPJ to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) amounting to USD215,000,000. The Amended Authorization Agreement needs to have adjustments to be in accordance with Law No. 17 Year 2008 of Shipping as regulated in the letter of the Minister of SOEs and letter of the Minister of Transportation below.

On June 9, 2015, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) received a letter from the Minister of SOE regarding Cooperation of Management/ Operation of JICT and TPK Koja whereas the Minister of SOEs principally agrees with the plan of cooperation of JICT and TPK Koja management/operation, with minimum percentage of ownership of 51%, with requirements as follows:
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

f) Authorization Agreement for the Operation and Maintenance - JICT (continued)

- To comply with the letter from Minister of Transportation No. HK.201/3/4 Phb 2014 dated September 18, 2014, related to the separation of operator and regulator functions in accordance with UU No. 17 Year 2008.
- To execute letter of Vice Minister of SOE Enterprise to President Director of SOE No. S-845/MBU/WK/10/2014 dated October 9, 2014 regarding result of Assets Working Committee of SOE and Decision of Constitutional Court, especially related to State Owned Enterprises cooperation.

Based on the letter from Minister of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia to the Minister of SOE dated January 7, 2016, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) was directed to revise the Amended Authorization Agreement where the Company (formerly Pelindo II) needs to make adjustments to be in accordance with Law No. 17 Year 2008. Until the completion of the consolidated financial statements, the revision on Amended Authorization Agreement has not been finished.

44. PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (lanjutan)

f) Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa Pengoperasian dan Pemeliharaan - JICT (lanjutan)

- Melaksanakan surat Wakil Menteri BUMN kepada Direktur Utama BUMN No. S-845/MBU/WK/10/2014 tanggal 9 Oktober 2014 hal penyampaian Hasil Panja Aset BUMN dan Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi, khususnya terkait kerjasama BUMN.


g) Utilization Agreement of Land Under HPL Owned by the Company, Port Facilities Building and Other Container Port Supporting Facilities - JICT

On March 27, 1999, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and JICT entered into an Agreement on Utilization of The HPL Land, Port Buildings Facility, and The Container Terminal Support Facility ("Utilization Agreement") whereby the Company (formerly Pelindo II) granted and conferred the right to utilise and rent to JICT the properties together with all improvements held by JICT commencing from the effective date of the Utilization Agreement.

In consideration of the granting of the utilization right by the Company (formerly Pelindo II), JICT agreed to pay a monthly fee defined in these Agreement, calculated at 5% of gross revenue.

44. PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (lanjutan)

f) Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa Pengoperasian dan Pemeliharaan - JICT (lanjutan)

- Melaksanakan surat Wakil Menteri BUMN kepada Direktur Utama BUMN No. S-845/MBU/WK/10/2014 tanggal 9 Oktober 2014 hal penyampaian Hasil Panja Aset BUMN dan Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi, khususnya terkait kerjasama BUMN.


g) Perjanjian Penggunaan Tanah HPL, Bangunan Fasilitas Pelabuhan dan Fasilitas Penunjang Terminal Petikemas lainnya - JICT

Pada tanggal 27 Maret 1999, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan JICT mengadakan Perjanjian Penggunaan Tanah HPL, Bangunan Fasilitas Pelabuhan dan Fasilitas Penunjang Terminal Petikemas ("Perjanjian Penggunaan") dimana Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) mengizinkan dan memberikan hak kepada JICT untuk menggunakan dan menyewa properti berikut dengan semua perbaikan yang telah dilakukan oleh JICT sejak tanggal efektif Perjanjian Pemanfaatan.

Atas pemberian hak Penggunaan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II), JICT setuju untuk membayar biaya bulanan yang ditetapkan dalam Perjanjian tersebut, dihitung sebesar 5% dari pendapatan kotor.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

   g) Utilization Agreement of Land Under HPL Owned by the Company, Port Facilities Building and Other Container Port Supporting Facilities - JICT (continued)

   The Company (formerly Pelindo II) retained the rights of the properties ownership. The utilization period is 20 (twenty) years from March 27, 1999, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.

   On August 5, 2014, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and JICT entered into an Amended Utilization Agreement whereby the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and JICT agreed to extend the Utilization Agreement until the date of termination of Amended Authorization Agreement. The Amended Utilization Agreement will commence on the date of the fulfilment of the last condition precedent. In consideration to the Amended Utilization Agreement, JICT will have to pay quarterly rent fee to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) amounting to USD21,250,000 while compensation of 5% of JICT’s gross revenue will no longer be paid by JICT to the Company (formerly Pelindo II). For the year ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 the Company (formerly Pelindo II) has recorded revenue from quarterly rent fee amounting to USD89,446,718, respectively.

   h) Amended Shareholders Agreement - JICT

   On August 5, 2014, the Company (formerly Pelindo II), HPJ, JICT and Kopegmar entered into an Amended Shareholder Agreement, whereby all parties agreed to adjust the shares ownership as follows:

   - Authorized Share Capital of JICT is adjusted by increasing 18,077,584 B series shares.
   - Additional 18,059,505 B series shares for the Company (formerly Pelindo II).
   - Additional 18,079 B series shares for Kopegmar.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

h) Amended Shareholders Agreement - JICT (continued)

Based on the Circular Resolution of Shareholders in Lieu of An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of JICT dated November 24, 2015, the shareholders of JICT agreed among others:

- Subject to approval from the Capital Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), to increase JICT’s authorized capital from Rp221,450,406 divided into 1 (one) A Series share and 442,900,812 B Series shares with each share having the nominal value of Rp500 (full amount) to become Rp230,489,198 divided into 1 (one) A Series share and 460,978,396 B Series shares with each share having the nominal value of Rp500 (full amount).

On December 7, 2015, BKPM has already approved the above mentioned JICT’s capital changes. Until the completion of the consolidated financial statements, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) has not paid the additional paid-in capital as mentioned above. Moreover, the increase of authorized capital and issued and paid up capital has not received approval from the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.
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44. PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (lanjutan)

i) Perjanjian Pembayaran Premium - JICT

Pada tanggal 5 Agustus 2014, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan HPJ mengadakan Perjanjian Pembayaran Premium dimana HPJ sebesar USD200,000,000 sebagai imbalan atas tetap dilanjutkannya kerja sama usaha patungan Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dengan HPJ. Perjanjian ini berlaku efektif pada saat setiap dari persyaratan pengakhiran pada Amendemen Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa telah dipenuhi (Catatan 50f). Pada tanggal 22 Juni 2015, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan HPJ mengadakan Perjanjian Perubahan terhadap Perjanjian Pembayaran Premium dimana jumlah premium yang dibayarkan oleh HPJ diubah menjadi sebesar USD215,000,000. Dalam keadaan tertentu dimana terjadinya pengakhiran secara lebih awal atas Amendemen Perjanjian Pemberian Kuasa, maka premium harus dibayarkan kembali oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) kepada HPJ secara pro-rata. Pada tanggal 2 Juli 2015, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) telah menerima pembayaran premium tersebut.


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44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

i) Premium Payment Agreement - JICT

On August 5, 2014, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and HPJ entered into a Premium Payment Agreement, whereby HPJ agreed to pay premium to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) amounting to USD200,000,000 as consideration for continuing the joint venture of the Company (formerly Pelindo II) with HPJ. The Premium Payment Agreement will commence on the date on each of the condition precedent in the Authorization Agreement has been satisfied (Note 50f). On June 22, 2015, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and HPJ entered into Amendment Agreement to Premium Payment Agreement in which the amount of premium to be paid by HPJ was amended to USD215,000,000. In certain circumstances leading to early termination of the Amended Authorization Agreement, the premium shall be repaid by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) to HPJ using a pro-rate basis. On July 2, 2015, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) has received payment of the premium.

For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) has recorded revenue from amortisation of premium amounting to Rp89,446,718, respectively. As of December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, the balance of unamortized premium amounted to Rp2,027,458,958, Rp2,087,090,104 and Rp2,325,614,688, respectively, and was recorded as part of unearned revenue account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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44. Perjanjian Signifikan Lainnya (lanjutan)

j) Perjanjian Pengalihan Aset - JICT


Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021, Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) belum melakukan pembayaran tersebut dan kewajibannya dicatat sebagai bagian dari akun liabilitas jangka pendek lainnya dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 23).

k) Perjanjian Pemegang Saham IPC TPK dan STMS

Pada tanggal 19 April 2014, IPC TPK dan Sea Terminal Management & Service Pte. Ltd., Singapura (STMS) menandatangani Perjanjian Pemegang Saham untuk Container Terminal 1 dan Perjanjian Perubahannya pada tanggal 11 September 2014 dimana IPC TPK dan STMS akan mendirikan perusahaan dengan jumlah saham sebesar 1.000 saham yang terbagi menjadi 510 saham seri A yang dimiliki IPC TPK dan 490 saham seri B yang dimiliki STMS.

Perusahaan tersebut didirikan untuk menjalankan kegiatan usaha berdasarkan Perjanjian Pembangunan dan Pengoperasian sehubungan dengan pembangunan dan pengoperasian Container Terminal 1 dan kegiatan lain sesuai dengan hukum yang berlaku sebagaimana disetujui oleh IPC TPK dan STMS.

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44. Other Significant Agreements (continued)

j) Assets Transfer Agreement - JICT

On December 14, 2015, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and JICT entered into Terminal 2 Assets Transfer from JICT to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) Agreement where the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and JICT agreed to transfer assets owned by JICT at Terminal 2 to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) on the date of this agreement. For the transfer of the assets, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) is obliged to make payment amounting to USD2,816,526, which will be paid to JICT in Rupiah using BI middle rate as of November 30, 2015, amounted to Rp38,980,720.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) has not made the payment and the liability was recorded as part of other current liabilities account in the consolidated financial position of the Company (Note 23).

k) Shareholders Agreement IPC TPK and STMS

On April 19, 2014, IPC TPK and Sea Terminal Management & Service Pte. Ltd., Singapore (STMS) signed a Shareholders Agreement for Container Terminal 1 and the Amendment Agreement on September 11, 2014, wherein IPC TPK and STMS will establish a company with total shares amounting to 1,000 shares comprising of 510 series A Shares held by IPC TPK and 490 series B Shares held by STMS.

The company was set up to operate based on the Construction and Operation Agreement in connection with the operation and development of Container Terminal 1 and other activities in accordance with applicable law as agreed by IPC TPK and STMS.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

k) Shareholders Agreement IPC TPK and STMS (continued)

If, in respect of any financial year, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) has profit available for distribution then distribution will be made first for STMS until permitted equity return has been achieved and secondly distributed proportionally to STMS and IPC TPK in accordance with their respective ownerships. Other term and conditions are stipulated in the agreement.

IPC TPK’s ownership in the Company (formerly Pelindo II) established is not followed by control and therefore, the company’s financial statements are not consolidated in the IPC TPK’s financial statements.

The company established in relation to the above agreement namely PT New Priok Container Terminal One based on Deed No. 33 dated May 28, 2014 (Note 1b).

l) Loan Agreement - Sea Terminal Management & Services Pte. Ltd., Singapore

On April 19, 2014, IPC TPK and Sea Terminal Management & Services Pte. Ltd. (STMS) signed a Loan Agreement where STMS provides loan facilities to IPC TPK for the purpose of A Series Shares payments in NPCT1 amounting to USD15,096,000 with annual interest rate of 7%.

The amount of the facility will be paid back through a reduction of capital in NPCT1, with IPC TPK and STMS as shareholders, and of dividends that can be distributed to IPC TPK. All interest will be paid from IPC TPK dividends.

On September 11, 2014, IPC TPK and STMS signed the Agreement Amendments to the Loan Agreement dated April 19, 2014 regarding interests that was to be charged per annum.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

l) Loan Agreement - Sea Terminal Management & Services Pte. Ltd., Singapore (continued)

On November 10, 2016, IPC TPK and STMS signed an agreement to revise interest rate for period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2018 to become 0%.

As of December 31, 2018, IPC TPK and STMS signed an agreement to revise interest rate for period from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2020 to become 0%. Then, on December 31, 2020, IPC TPK and STMS re-signed the agreement to prolong the 0% interest period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022.

m) Land Usage Agreement - PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk (Indofood)

On March 2, 2012, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) entered into an agreement with Indofood for the use of a parcel of land under Rights to Manage (HPL) owned by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) with Agreement No. HK.566/2/18/C.Tpk-12. The Agreement included land management with area of 329,833 m² which located at Jl. Sindang Laut and Jl. Raya Cilincing, Jakarta Utara and is valid for 22 (twenty two) years until December 31, 2033.

The agreement has been approved by the Minister of State Owned Enterprise through the letter No. S-505/MBU/2011 dated October 5, 2011 regarding Approval of Optimization of the Company’s (formerly Pelindo II) Land which is used by Indofood.
44. PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (lanjutan)

m) Perjanjian Penggunaan Tanah - PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk (Indofood) (lanjutan)

Pendapatan yang diperoleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) atas penggunaan lahan tersebut adalah sebesar Rp1.041.059.197 yang dibayarkan secara periodik selama 5 (lima) kali pembayaran dan pelunasan pembayaran ke 5 (lima) selambat-lambatnya 36 (tiga puluh enam) bulan setelah perjanjian ditandatangani. Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) juga memperoleh pendapatan tambahan atas pengoperasian dermaga/jetty sebesar Rp104.260 per tahun yang dibayarkan setiap awal tahun selambat-lambatnya 7 (tujuh) hari kerja setelah nota tagihan diterima oleh Indofood.

Sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2021, jumlah pembayaran yang telah diterima oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) adalah sebesar Rp1.041.059.197. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021, 2020 dan 2019, saldo yang belum diamortisasi atas penggunaan bagian tanah HPL masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp536,67 miliar, Rp577,68 miliar dan Rp618,69 miliar (sebelum dikurangi dengan pajak penghasilan final pasal 4 ayat 2)).

n) Perjanjian Pekerjaan Perpanjangan Dermaga Teluk Lamong


44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

m) Land Usage Agreement - PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk (Indofood) (continued)

Revenue earned by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) from the usage of land amounted to Rp1,041,059,197 and paid periodically for 5 (five) terms, the fifth payment will be settled at the latest 36 (thirty six) months after the agreement was signed. The Company (formerly Pelindo II) also earned an additional revenue from jetty operations amounting to Rp104,260 annually which will be paid at the latest 7 (seven) work days after the invoice is received by Indofood.

Until December 31, 2021, the payment received by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) amounted to Rp1,041,059,197. As of December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, the balance of unamortized use of a parcel of HPL land amounted to Rp536,67 billion, Rp577,68 billion and Rp618,69 billion, respectively, (before deducted by final income tax article 4(2)).

n) Agreement of Teluk Lamong Port Extension Work

The Company (formerly Pelindo III) entered into contract No. SP2.242.1/HK.0502/P.III-2021 dated July 27, 2021 with PT Krakatau Engineering - PT Amarta Karya (Persero), KSO for container dock extension work at Teluk Lamong Terminal amounting to Rp226,633,000. As of December 31, 2021, the work progress has reached 100% completion rate.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS

o) Agreement of Tanjung Perak Port Enhancement Work

The Company (formerly Pelindo III) entered into contract No. SP2.307 /HK.0502/P.III-2021 dated September 30, 2021 with PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) Tbk for the enhancement of the wharf structure at the Berlian Terminal, Tanjung Perak Port amounting to Rp496,936,061. As of December 31, 2021, the work progress has reached 86% completion rate.

p) Agreement of Balinusra Reverment and Retaining Work

The Company (formerly Pelindo III) entered into contract No. SP2.93/HK.0502/P.III-2021 dated April 30, 2021 and No. SP2.92/HK.0502/P.III-2021 dated April 30, 2021 with PT Brantas Abipraya (Persero) and PT Waskita Karya (Persero) for the revetment and retaining wall dumping 1 and dumping 2 at Regional BalNusra. The price of the work is amounting to Rp129,140,000 and Rp397,210,000 for dumping 1 and dumping 2 respectively. As of December 31, 2021, the work progress has reached 24% completion rate.

q) Partnership Agreement - Teluk Lamong Terminal

On December 23, 2014, TTL entered into a cooperation agreement with PT Nusa Prima Logistik (NPL) related to the dry bulk terminal services such as construction, operation and procurements of dry bulk commodities transit warehouse. The agreement period is 30 years from dry bulk terminal commenced its commercial operations and could be extended with terms and conditions which were agreed by all parties. TTL has received the permit for operating the dry bulk terminal on December 28, 2018 from Director General of Sea Transportation, therefore the effective agreement period starts on January 1, 2019.
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

r) Construction Agreement of Makassar New Port (MNP) Quay Phase I

The Company (formerly Pelindo IV) entered into a Construction Agreement of MNP Quay Phase IA, with details of work as follows:

- Agreement of work Package A regarding reclamation and construction of MNP Quay amounted to Rp326,868,365 with PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) Tbk based on Deed No. 3 from Grace Dameria Tiorina, S.H., M.Kn., Notary from Cibubur, dated June 3, 2015 with period of 725 calendar days since the agreement was signed.

- This agreement of work was last amended through Addendum III No. 15/HK.301/7/PI.IV-2018 dated July 12, 2018 with changes on the agreement amount into Rp345,785,871 and agreement period into 1,227 calendar days since the agreement was signed.

- Agreement of work Package B regarding reclamation of dredging work, container yard, and causeway of MNP amounted to Rp1,076,779,375 with PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) Tbk - PT Bumi Karsa (KSO) based on Deed No. 22 from Ahmad Tauzan Siata, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Makassar, dated 05 September 2016 with period of 383 calendar days since the agreement was signed.

- This agreement of work was last amended through Addendum II No. 1/HK.301/3/PI.IV-2019 dated February 15, 2019 with changes on the agreement amount into Rp1,119,939,158 and agreement period into 1,022 calendar days since the agreement was signed.
44. PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (lanjutan)

r) Perjanjian Pembangunan Dermaga Makassar New Port (MNP) Tahap I (lanjutan)


- Perjanjian pekerjaan ini terakhir diubah dengan Addendum V No. 9/HK.301/10/PI.IV-2020 tanggal 04 September 2020 menjadi senilai Rp283.679.319 dengan jangka waktu selama 1.066 hari kalender sejak perjanjian ditandatangani.

Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo IV) juga mengadakan Perjanjian Pembangunan Dermaga MNP Tahap IB dan IC senilai Rp2.748.914.600 dengan PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) Tbk berdasarkan Akta No. 01 dari Ahmad Tauzan Siata, S.H., M.Kn., notaris di Makassar, tanggal 1 Februari 2019 dengan jangka waktu sampai dengan 16 Mei 2022.

The Company (formerly Pelindo IV) also entered into Agreement of Constructing of MNP Quay Phase IB and IC amounted to Rp2,748,914,600 with PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) Tbk based on Deed No. 01 from Ahmad Tauzan Siata, S.H., M.Kn., notary in Makassar, dated February 1, 2019 with period up until May 16, 2022.
### 44. PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (lanjutan)

**s. Perjanjian Kerjasama Pembangunan dan Pengoperasian Terminal Petikemas Palaran Pelabuhan Samarinda**


Pada akhir perjanjian, Perusahaan berhak memperoleh kepemilikan bangunan infrastruktur Terminal Petikemas Palaran dari PT Pelabuhan Samudera Palaran.


**t. Perjanjian Pinjaman Biaya Penggantian Proyek Jalan Tol Cibitung-Cilincing**

Berdasarkan Akta Perjanjian Layanan Dana Berguril untuk Penggantian Pembelian Tanah dalam Rangka Pengusahaan Jalan Tol Ruas Cibitung-Cilincing antara Badan Layanan Umum - Bidang Pendanaan Sekretariat Badan Pengatur Jalan Tol dan CTP dari Notaris Ny. Trie Sulistiowarni, S.H., No. 2 tanggal 4 Februari 2013, CTP memperoleh pinjaman untuk penggantian pembelian tanah dengan batas maksimal biaya pergantian Rp288.000.000 dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rincian</th>
<th>Jumlah</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biaya penggantian tanah</td>
<td>Rp288.000.000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

**s. Cooperation Agreement for The Construction and Operation of The Palaran Container Terminal Samarinda Port**

The Company (formerly Pelindo IV) entered into a cooperation agreement for the construction and operation of the Palaran Container Terminal, Samarinda Port with the Samarinda City Government and PT Pelabuhan Samudera Palaran with No. 180/12/Huk-KS/VII/2007, No. 24/PL.405/PT-07, and No. 20.20.07/2007 dated July 20, 2007. This agreement has a term of 50 years from the trial period, which was 3 years since the contract signing.

In this agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo IV) received the management fee/compensation fee amounting to 10% of gross revenue of operating Palaran Container Terminal. In addition, the Company (formerly Pelindo IV) also received the profit sharing at certain percentage from gross revenue of operating Palaran Container Terminal as regulated in this agreement.

At the end of the agreement, the Company (formerly Pelindo IV) has the right to acquire ownership of the Palaran Container Terminal infrastructure building from PT Pelabuhan Samudera Palaran.

Revenues obtained by the Company (formerly Pelindo IV) for the year ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 amounting to Rp32,729,045 and Rp31,343,893, respectively and was recorded as part of operating revenues.

**t. Loan Agreement for Cibitung-Cilincing Toll Road Project Replacement Cost**

Based on the Notarial Deed No. 2 dated February 4, 2013 by Mrs. Trie Sulistiowarni, S.H., a Notary in Jakarta, CTP has signed an agreement with Ministry of Public Works & Human Settlements - Public Service Agencies Secretariat of Toll Road Regulatory Body ("BLU Set-BPJTI"). CTP obtained expense reimbursement loan on the purchase of land for Cibitung-Cilincing toll project for a maximum expense reimbursement amount of Rp288,000,000, with the following details:
44. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

**t. Loan Agreement for Cibitung-Cilincing Toll Road Project Replacement Cost (lanjutan)**

1. Section 1: Cibitung - Telaga Asih amounting to Rp71,519,488.
2. Section 2: Telaga Asih - Tembalang amounting to Rp87,445,713.
4. Section 4: Tarumajaya - Cilincing amounting to Rp70,128,083.

The loan period is until the completion of the land acquisition process by the Ministry of Public Works. Based on this agreement, CTP has to pay an administration fee amounting to Rp25,000,000 and estimated cost of Rp2,880,000,000 in 2013. Once in every three months, CTP will be charged an additional value (interest expense) by BLU Set-BPJT which must be paid by CTP. The interest rate on the additional value is based on the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation ("LPS") interest rate plus 1%.

As of December 31, 2021, 2020 and January 1, 2020/December 31, 2019, the outstanding balance of the payable amounting to Rp466,538,398, Rp466,538,398 and Rp441,350,272, respectively.

45. LAWSUIT

a) Lawsuit Issue of PT Artha Sempana requested for cancellation of Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 128/HPL/DA/86 dated December 18, 1986 regarding the granting of the Right to Operate (HPL) the land to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) with area of 592,771 m² in Port of Sunda Kelapa.

b) Lawsuit Issue of PT Artha Sempana requested for cancellation of Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 128/HPL/DA/86 dated December 18, 1986 regarding the granting of the Right to Operate (HPL) the land to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) with area of 592,771 m² in Port of Sunda Kelapa.
45. PERKARA HUKUM (lanjutan)


Serikat Pekerja JICT mengajukan gugatan kepada JICT selaku Tergugat, Perusahaan selaku Turut Tergugat I, dan Hutchison Ports Ltd selaku Turut Tergugat II yang diregister dengan Perkara No. 312/Pdt.G/2017/PN.Jkt.Utr. dengan pokok gugatan menuntut pembatalan perpanjangan kerja sama pengelolaan Terminal Petikemas di Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok antara Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dengan JICT, pengembalian rental fee oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) kepada JICT sebesar USD147,595 atau setara dengan Rp1.976.869.823, kerugian bonus pekerja JICT sebesar Rp45.057.583, kerugian uang training sebesar USD539, ganti rugi imateriil Rp.100.000.000, sita jaminan atas rekening bank Perusahaan,


Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, belum ada informasi terkait dengan upaya hukum dari pihak lawan atas putusan Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta.

45. LAWSUIT (lanjutan)

In 2019, PT Artha Sempana filed a lawsuit to the North Jakarta District Court with No. 194/Pdt.G/2019/PN.Jkt.Utr with the subject of the lawsuit for cancellation of the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No.128/HPL/DA/86 on December 18, 1986 which contains the granting of Land Management Rights (HPL) to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) for a land area of 592,771 m2 at the Port of Sunda Kelapa and requesting for compensation for land controlled by PT Artha Sempana if the Company (formerly Pelindo II) wishes to control the land.

The Labor Union of JICT has filed a lawsuit to JICT as co-defendant I, and Hutchison Ports Ltd as co-defendant II as registered by Case No. 312/Pdt.G/2017/PN.Jkt.Utr., the main lawsuit demanding the cancellation of the extension of the cooperation in the management of the Container Terminal at Tanjung Priok Port between the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and JICT, refund of the rental fee by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) to JICT amounting to USD147,595 or equal to Rp1,976,869,823, JICT employee bonus loss of Rp45,057,583, loss of training money of USD539, immaterial compensation of Rp100,000,000, confiscation of guarantee on the Company’s bank account.

The verdict of the North Jakarta Public Court No. 312/Pdt.G/2017/PN.Jkt.Utr stated that the lawsuit was not accepted, stating that the North Jakarta Public Court was not authorized to examine and adjudicate this case.

On March 13, 2018, the JICT Labor Union has filed an appeal and based on information from the official website of the Supreme Court, the DKI Jakarta High Court has issued a decision Number 184/PDT/2019.PT.DKI which affirms the decision of the North Jakarta District Court Number 312/ Pdt.G/2017/PN.Jkt.Utr dated March 1, 2018.

As of the completion date of these consolidated financial statements, there is no information regarding legal remedies from the counterparty against the decision of the DKI Jakarta High Court.
PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA INFORMASI TAMBAHAN TERSEDIRI ENTITAS INDUK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN TANGGAL 31 MARET 2022 (Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

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45. PERKARA HUKUM (lanjutan)

c) Perkara dengan No. 182/Pdt.G/2016/PN.Plg., di Pengadilan Negeri Palembang terkait gugatan perdata dari PT Resources Alam Indonesia menuntut pembatalan Sertifikat HPL No. 91/Sungai Selincah atas nama Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) yang diklaim tumpang tindih dengan Sertifikat Hak Guna Bangunan (HGB) No. 100/Sei Selincah dan HGB No. 101/Sei Selincah atas nama PT Susel Prima Permai (sekarang PT Resources Alam Indonesia) yang telah berakhir jangka waktunya.

Pengadilan Negeri Palembang dalam Putusan No. 182/Pdt.G/2016/PN.Plg., dalam amarnya menyatakan diantaranya sertifikat HPL No. 91/Sungai Selincah atas nama Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) cacat yuridis atau tidak mempunyai kekuatan hukum mengikat, memerintahkan Perusahaan membayar ganti rugi kepada penggugat sebesar Rp25.000 per tahun sejak terbitnya sertifikat HPL No. 91/Sungai Selincah sampai putusan berkekuatan hukum tetap, menyatakan sah dan berharga sita jaminan yang telah diletakkan berkekuatan hukum tetap, menyatakan sah dan berharga sita jaminan yang telah diletakkan.


Mahkamah Agung dalam Putusan Kasasi No.2725/KPDT/2018 telah menyatakan mengabulkan permohonan kasasi dari Perusahaan, sehingga perkara dimenangkan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II).

PT Resource Alam Indonesia telah mendaftarkan Memori Peninjauan Kembali pada tanggal 12 Agustus 2019 di Kepaniteraan Pengadilan Negeri Palembang dalam hal ini Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) sebagai Termohon Peninjauan Kembali I.

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PERUSAHAAN PERSEROAN (PERSERO) PT PELABUHAN INDONESIA AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OF ENTITIES PARENT ONLY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF MARCH 31, 2022 (Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah, Unless Otherwise Stated)

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45. LAWSUIT (continued)

c) Case with No. 182/Pdt.G/2016/PN.Plg., in Palembang Public Court about civil suit from PT Resources Alam Indonesia demanding the cancellation of the Right to Operate (HPL) certificates No. 91/Sungai Selincah registered under the name of the Company (formerly Pelindo II) which is claimed to be overlapping with Right to Build (HGB) certificate No. 100/Sei Selincah and HGB certificate No. 101/Sei Selincah under the name of PT Susel Prima Permai (now PT Resources Alam Indonesia) which terms have terminated.

The Palembang Public Court in Decision No. 182 / Pdt.G /2016/ PN.Plg. In its ruling stated that among them were certificates of HPL No. 91/Sungai Selincah registered under the name of the Company (formerly Pelindo II) is a juridical defective or no binding legal force, ordering the Company to pay compensation to the plaintiff in the amount of Rp25,000 per year since the issuance of certificate of HPL No.91/Sungai Selincah until the decision has permanent legal force, declares valid and valuable confiscation of collateral that has been placed by the Palembang Public Court on land of HPL certificate No.91/Selincah River covering an area of 23,500 m2 in the Village Sungai Selincah, Kaldoni Subdistrict, Palembang City, according to the Official Record of Confiscation on February 28, 2017 with No. 182/BA.Pdt.G/ 2016 / PN.Plg.

Appeal Decision of South Sumatera High Court No. 182/Pdt.G/2016/PN.Plg has reinforced the Palembang Public Court in Decision No. 182/BA.Pdt.G/2016/PN.Plg. The Company (formerly Pelindo II) has filed a cassation to the Supreme Court registered on February 27, 2018.

Supreme Court on the Cassasion Decision No. 2725K/PDT/2018 has granted the cassation request from the Company, therefore the decision has favored the Company (formerly Pelindo II).

PT Resource Alam Indonesia registered the Judicial Review on August 12, 2019 at the Registrar of the Palembang Public Court in this case the Company (formerly Pelindo II) as the Respondent for Judicial Review I.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indonesian Text</th>
<th>English Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>45. PERKARA HUKUM (lanjutan)</strong></td>
<td><strong>45. LAWSUIT (continued)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perusahaan telah menerima salinan putusan Mahkamah Agung tingkat Peninjauan Kembali No. 392 PK/PDT/2020 tanggal 17 Juni 2020 yang pada intinya menolak Permohonan Peninjauan Kembali dari PT Resources Alam Indonesia.</td>
<td>The Company has obtained copy of the appeal No. 392 PK/PDT/2020 Supreme Court on June 17, 2020 that stated the judicial review from PT Resources Alam Indonesia has been declined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pengadilan Negeri Palembang dalam Putusan No. 182/Pdt.G/2016/PN.Plg., dalam amarnya menyatakan diantara sertifikat HPL No. 91/Sungai Selincah atas nama Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) cacat yuridis atau tidak mempunyai kekuatan hukum mengikat, memerintahkan Perusahaan membayar ganti rugi kepada penggugat sebesar Rp25.000 per tahun sejak terbitnya sertifikat HPL No. 91/Sungai Selincah sampai putusan berkekuatan hukum tetap, menyatakan sah dan berharga sita jaminan yang telah diletakkan oleh Pengadilan Negeri Palembang terhadap tanah sertifikat HPL No. 91/Sungai Selincah seluas 23.500 m2 di Desa Sungai Selincah Kecamatan Kalidoni Kota Palembang sesuai Berita Acara Sita Jaminan pada tanggal 28 Februari 2017 dengan No. 182/BA.Pdt.G/2016/PN.Plg.</td>
<td>The Palembang Public Court in Decision No. 182 / Pdt.G/ 2016/ PN.Plg. In its ruling stated that among them were certificates of HPL No. 91/Sungai Selincah registered under the name of the Company (formerly Pelindo II) is a juridical defective or no binding legal force, ordering the Company to pay compensation to the plaintiff in the amount of Rp25,000 per year since the issuance of certificate of HPL No.91/Sungai Selincah until the decision has permanent legal force, declares valid and valuable confiscation of collateral that has been placed by the Palembang Public Court on land of HPL certificate No.91/Selincah River covering an area of 23,500 m2 in the Village Sungai Selincah, Kalidoni Subdistrict, Palembang City, according to the Official Record of Confiscation on February 28, 2017 with No. 182/BA.Pdt.G/ 2016 / PN.Plg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahkamah Agung dalam Putusan Kasasi No.2725K/PDT/2018 telah menyatakan mengabulkan permohonan kasasi dari Perusahaan, sehingga perkara dimenangkan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II).</td>
<td>Supreme Court on the Cassasion Decision No. 2725K/PDT/2018 has granted the cassation request from the Company, therefore the decision has favored the Company (formerly Pelindo II).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT Resource Alam Indonesia telah mendaftarkan Memori Peninjauan Kembali pada tanggal 12 Agustus 2019 di Kepaniteraan Pengadilan Negeri Palembang dalam hal ini Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) sebagai Termohon Peninjauan Kembali I.</td>
<td>PT Resource Alam Indonesia registered the Judicial Review on August 12, 2019 at the Registrar of the Palembang Public Court in this case the Company (formerly Pelindo II) as the Respondent for Judicial Review I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perusahaan telah menerima salinan putusan Mahkamah Agung tingkat Peninjauan Kembali No. 392 PK/PDT/2020 tanggal 17 Juni 2020 yang pada intinya menolak Permohonan Peninjauan Kembali dari PT Resources Alam Indonesia.</td>
<td>The Company has obtained copy of the appeal No. 392 PK/PDT/2020 Supreme Court on June 17, 2020 that stated the judicial review from PT Resources Alam Indonesia has been declined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
45. LAWSUIT (continued)

d) Case with No. 151/Pdt.G/2017/PN.Plg., in Palembang Public Court about civil suit from PT Resources Alam Indonesia demanded the cancellation of Right to Operate (HPL) certificate No. 88/Sungai Selincah registered under the name of the Company (formerly Pelindo II) which is claimed to be overlapped with HGB certificate No. 100/Sei Selincah registered under the name of PT Resources Alam Indonesia which terms has been terminated.

The Palembang Public Court in Decision No. 151/Pdt.G/2017/PN.Plg. in its ruling stated that among others certificates of HPL No. 88/Sungai Selincah registered under the name of the Company is a juridical defective or no binding legal force, ordering the Company to pay compensation to the plaintiff in the amount of Rp25,000 per year since the issuance of certificate of HPL No. 88/Sungai Selincah until the decision has permanent legal force.

Palembang High Court on the appeal decision No. 80/Pdt/2018/PT.Plg. has decided to strengthen the Decision of Palembang Public Court No. 151/Pdt.G/2017/PN.Plg. to pay compensation to the plaintiff.

Supreme Court in the decision at cassation level No. 2225K/Pdt/2019 has rejected the application for cassation from the cassation applicant (the Company).

The Company (formerly Pelindo II) filed an extraordinary legal action review of the decision of the Supreme Court of Cassation No. 2225K/Pdt/2019.

The Company (formerly Pelindo II) has received a copy of the Supreme Court’s Decision No. 210PK/PDT/2021 dated December 15, 2021, which essentially received a request for reconsideration from the petitioner for review petition (the Company wins).
45. PERKARA HUKUM (lanjutan)


Salinan Putusan Banding No. 25/PDT/2020/PT BTN menyatakan bahwa permohonan banding dari para penggugat ahli waris Alm. H. Somad ditolak sehingga Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) menang.


45. LAWSUIT (continued)

e) The civil lawsuit No. 27/Pdt.G/2019/PN.Srg in Serang State Court, Banten. The Company (formerly Pelindo II) as the Defendant I, which represented by Sugih Ardhan Pramono & Partners, on the Land Dispute of Land Usage Permit No. 2/91 Banten Port Branch, is appealed by the Plaintiff which is the heir of the late H. Somad.

The Copy of the Appeal No. 25/PDT/2020/PT BTN stated that the appeal of the heir of late H.Somad has been rejected, therefore the decision has favored the Company (formerly Pelindo II).


The Company has received a Copy of the Decision of the Serang Public Court No. 6/Pdt.G/2020/PN Srd on October 15, 2020 which in essence the lawsuit from the plaintiff (Ali Rahman Bin (Alm) Madraf) is rejected (Niet Ontvankelijke Verklaad).

Plaintiff has filed an Appeal as the Minutes of Notification of File Examination (Inzage) on November 11, 2020.
45. LAWSUIT (continued)

Kantor Advokat Akmalsyah & Co. selaku Kuasa dari Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) telah menyampaikan kontra memori banding pada tanggal 24 November 2020.

Telah diterima Putusan Pengadilan Tinggi Banten No. 163/PDT/2020/PT BTN tanggal 27 Januari 2021 dengan hasil putusan dimenangkan oleh Perusahaan (dahulu Pelindo II) dan sampai batas waktu yang ditentukan, Pihak lawan tidak mengajukan upaya hukum Kasasi sehingga Putusan telah berkekuatan hukum tetap (In Kracht Van Gewijsde).


Akamsyah & Co. Advocate as the Power of Attorney of the Company (formerly Pelindo II) has submitted a counter-memory appeal on November 24, 2020.

The Banten High Court Decision No. 163/PDT/2020/PT BTN date January 27, 2021 with the result of the decision being won by the Company (formerly Pelindo II) and until the specified time limit, the opposing party did not file a Cassation lawsuit so that the Decision has permanent legal force (In Kracht Van Gewijsde).


Based on information from the Official Website of the Supreme Court of The Republic of Indonesia, The Decision of Review No. 4223 B/PK/PJK/2020 with the warning of receive PK verdict, Cancel the Decision of the Tax Court, Re-fair, Accept the Appeal (the Company (formerly Pelindo II) won). The Company (formerly Pelindo II) is awaiting a copy of the judicial review decision from the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.

On May 4, 2021, the Company (formerly Pelindo II) received the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4223B/PK/PJK/2020 which decided to grant the request for a judicial review and cancel the decision letter from the Director General of Taxes regarding the taxpayer’s objection to the SKPKB PPh for the 2015 tax year and determined the amount of overpaid income tax for the period January - December 2015.
45. LAWSUIT (continued)

Directorate General of Taxation has implemented the PK Decision by making a payment to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) on August 5, 2021, amounting to Rp992,142,560 (Notes 24g).

h) Case No. 28/Pdt.G/2020/PN.Cbn regarding the lawsuit from Budi Nugroho as President Director of PT Intijasa Niaga to the Company (formerly Pelindo II) related to the Acts against the Law on the implementation of Dredging Work Agreement in the flow and pool’s Port of Cirebon in 2014.

The Cirebon District Court read out the verdict No. 28/Pdt.G/2020/PN Cbn with a verdict that rejects the claim from the Plaintiff.

PT Intijasa Niaga has filed an appeal but it has been revoked as stated in the Deed of Revocation of Appeal from the Cirebon District Court No. 5/Akta.Pdt.G/2021/PN.Cbn. The case has permanent legal force

i) Civil Lawsuit by the State Attorney General at the Jambi High Prosecutor's Office as the power of the Jambi Pelabuban Branch to PT Budigraha Perkasa Utama in November 2020 with an overpayment value for the work of heavy repairs TPK Port Talang Duku Jambi.

The Sengeti District Court has read its Decision No. 53/Pdt.G/2020/PN Snt dated April 15, 2021 with the decision to grant the Company (formerly Pelindo II)’s lawsuit.

The defendants in this lawsuit:
- Koperasi Pekerja Kekar as Defendant I.
- IPC TPK as Defendant II.
- The Company as co-Defendant.


Majelis Hakim Mahkamah Agung telah memutus perkara kasasi No.1343/K/Pdt.Sus.PHI/2021 yang pada inti amar putusannya:

1. Menolak permohonan kasasi dari Pemohon Kasasi Koperasi Pekerja Kekar Cabang Panjang,

Based on the decision of the Supreme Court of April 12, 2021, Koperasi Pekerja Kekar as the Petitioner for Cassation, Defendant I first filed a Cassation by filing a Memorandum of Cassation dated May 5, 2021, essentially rejected the Tanjung Karang District Court Decision.

About the Memorandum of Cassation submitted by the Koperasi Pekerja Kekar, IPC TPK as the Respondent for Cassation II, Defendant I first filed a Counter Memorandum of Cassation dated May 24, 2021, and a Rebuttal dated June 25, 2021. The Panel of Judges of the Supreme Court has decided on the cassation case No. 1343/K/Pdt.Sus.PHI/2021 which in essence the verdict:

1. Reject the request for cassation from the Cassation Applicant Koperasi Pekerja Kekar of Panjang Branch,
2. Correcting the decision of the Industrial Relations Court at the Tanjung Karang District Court No. 02/Pdt.Sus-PHI/2021/PN.Tjk, April 12, 2021.
45. LAWSUIT (continued)

So, the full warning is as follows:

In exception:
- To reject the exceptions submitted by the Defendants in their entirety;
- Granted the Plaintiffs’ claim in part;
- To declare that Defendant I had terminated the employment relationship of the Plaintiffs in contravention of Article 59 in conjunction with Article 164 of Law Number 13 of 2003;
- Declaring the termination of the employment relationship between the Plaintiffs and Defendant I since the reading of this decision;

The Company won because it was decided by the panel of judges at the first level and the Cassation did not have a legal relationship with the Respondents in the original Cassation of the Plaintiffs.

46. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

The company has obtained approval for the use of book value for the transfer of assets in the context of the merger of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia I, II, III and IV (Persero) through the decision of the Director General of Taxes Number KEP-148/WPJ.19/2022 dated April 11, 2022.

47. MACROECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY

The COVID-19 pandemic did not have a significant impact on the Group’s financial or operating performance the year ended Desember 31, 2021 and 2020. The Group is classified as an “essential service” by the Government. Therefore, the Group is not required to close its operations as a result of the steps taken by the Government to break the chain of spread of COVID-19. The Group did not experience significant disruption to operational activities.

The Group will continue to assess the situation, work closely with local authorities to support efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and implement actions to minimize the impact on the Group’s business.
47. MACROECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY (continued)

The ultimate impact of the COVID-19 virus on the Group’s business activities in the short and long term remains uncertain and will depend on a variety of factors that the Group cannot accurately predict, including the duration, severity, likelihood of reoccurrence and scale of the pandemic and the nature and extent of the pandemic. decisive steps taken by the government.