

IMPORTANT NOTICE

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ANY PERSON OR ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT: You must read the following before continuing. The following applies to the offering circular following this page (the “**Offering Circular**”), and you are therefore advised to read this carefully before reading, accessing or making any other use of the Offering Circular. In accessing the Offering Circular, you agree to be bound by the following terms and conditions, including any modifications to them any time you receive any information from us as a result of such access.

NOTHING IN THIS ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION CONSTITUTES AN OFFER OF SECURITIES FOR SALE IN THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER JURISDICTION WHERE IT IS UNLAWFUL TO DO SO. THE SECURITIES DESCRIBED HEREIN HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “**SECURITIES ACT**”), OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD OR DELIVERED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE OR LOCAL SECURITIES LAWS.

THE OFFERING CIRCULAR MAY NOT BE FORWARDED OR DISTRIBUTED TO ANY OTHER PERSON AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER, AND IN PARTICULAR, MAY NOT BE FORWARDED TO ANY U.S. ADDRESS. ANY FORWARDING, DISTRIBUTION OR REPRODUCTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS UNAUTHORISED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTIVE MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE APPLICABLE LAWS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS. IF YOU HAVE GAINED ACCESS TO THIS TRANSMISSION CONTRARY TO ANY OF THE FOREGOING RESTRICTIONS, YOU ARE NOT AUTHORISED AND WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PURCHASE ANY OF THE SECURITIES DESCRIBED IN THE OFFERING CIRCULAR.

Confirmation of your Representation: The Offering Circular is being sent at your request and by accepting the e-mail and accessing the Offering Circular, you shall be deemed to have represented to us that the e-mail address that you gave us and to which this e-mail has been delivered is not located in the United States, its territories or possessions and that you consent to the delivery of such Offering Circular and any amendments or supplements thereto by electronic transmission. The attached Offering Circular is being furnished in connection with an offshore transaction as defined in the Securities Act in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act (“**Regulation S**”).

You are reminded that the Offering Circular has been delivered to you on the basis that you are a person into whose possession the Offering Circular may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which you are located and you may not, nor are you authorised to, deliver the Offering Circular, electronically or otherwise, to any other person. If you have gained access to this transmission contrary to the foregoing restrictions, you are not allowed to purchase any of the securities described in the Offering Circular.

The materials relating to any offering of securities described in the Offering Circular do not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer or solicitation in any place where offers or solicitations are not permitted by law. If a jurisdiction requires that the offering be made by a licensed broker or dealer and any of the dealers or any affiliate of any of the dealers is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction, the offering shall be deemed to be made by such dealer or such affiliate on behalf of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (the “**Issuer**”) in such jurisdiction.

The Offering Circular has been sent to you in electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of electronic transmission and consequently none of Barclays Bank PLC, Singapore Branch, BNP Paribas, Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte. Ltd. and Mandiri Securities Pte. Ltd. (together the “**Arrangers**” and the “**Dealers**”), the Issuer, the Trustee (as defined in the relevant Terms and Conditions) or the Agents (as defined in the relevant Terms and Conditions) or any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, advisers, representatives or affiliates, or any person who controls any of them accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any difference between the Offering Circular distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version available to you on request from the Arrangers or the Dealers.

Actions that you May Not Take: If you receive this document by e-mail, you should not reply by e-mail to this notice, and you may not purchase any securities by doing so. Any reply via electronic mail communications, including those you generate by using the “Reply” function on your electronic mail software, will be ignored or rejected.

You are responsible for protecting against viruses and other destructive items. Your use of this e-mail is at your own risk and it is your responsibility to take precautions to ensure that it is free from viruses and other items of a destructive nature.



PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE

(established with limited liability in the Republic of Indonesia)

U.S.\$500,000,000

Euro Medium Term Note Programme

Under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme described in this Offering Circular (the “**Programme**”), PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (the “**Issuer**”), subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, may from time to time issue euro medium term notes (the “**Notes**”). The aggregate nominal amount of Notes outstanding under the Programme will not at any time exceed U.S.\$500,000,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies).

The Notes may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the Dealers appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Issuer (each a “**Dealer**” and together the “**Dealers**”), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this Offering Circular to the “**relevant Dealer**” shall, in the case of an issue of Notes being (or intended to be) subscribed for by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to subscribe for such Notes.

Investing in Notes issued under the Programme involves certain risks and may not be suitable for all investors. Prospective investors should have sufficient knowledge and experience in financial and business matters to evaluate the information contained in this Offering Circular and in the relevant Pricing Supplement and the merits and risks of investing in a particular issue of Notes in the context of their financial position and particular circumstances. Prospective investors should also have regard, *inter alia*, to the factors described under the section headed “Risk Factors” in this Offering Circular.

Application has been made to the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the “**SGX-ST**”) for permission to deal in, and for the listing and quotation of, any Notes which are agreed at or prior to the time of issue thereof to be so listed on the SGX-ST. Such permission will be granted when such Notes have been admitted to the Official List of the SGX-ST. There is no assurance that any application to the Official List of the SGX-ST will be approved. The approval in-principle from, admission to the Official List of, and quotation of any Notes on, the SGX-ST are not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the Issuer (as defined below), the Programme or the Notes. The SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any statement made or opinions expressed or reports contained herein. Unlisted Notes may also be issued pursuant to the Programme. The relevant Pricing Supplement in respect of the issue of any Notes will specify whether or not such Notes will be listed on the SGX-ST (or any other stock exchange).

The Notes may be issued in bearer form (the “**Bearer Notes**”) or in registered form (the “**Registered Notes**”). The Notes of each Series (as defined in “*Summary of the Programme*”) to be issued in bearer form will be sold in an “offshore transaction” within the meaning of Regulation S (“**Regulation S**”) under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”) and will initially be represented by a temporary global note in bearer form (each a “**temporary Global Note**”). In the case of Notes that are expressed in the relevant Pricing Supplement to be subject to TEFRA D (as defined in “*Summary of the Programme*”), interests in temporary Global Notes generally will be exchangeable for interests in permanent global notes (each a “**permanent Global Note**”) and, together with the temporary Global Notes, the “**Global Notes**”) or, if so stated in the relevant Pricing Supplement, definitive Notes (“**Definitive Notes**”), after the date falling 40 days after the relevant issue date of such Tranche, upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership. Interests in permanent Global Notes will be exchangeable for Definitive Notes in whole but not in part as described under “*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form*”.

The Notes of each Series to be issued in registered form and which are sold in an “offshore transaction” within the meaning of Regulation S will initially be represented by a registered global certificate (each a “**Global Certificate**”) without interest coupons, which may be deposited on the relevant issue date (a) in the case of a Series intended to be cleared through Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“**Euroclear**”) and Clearstream Banking, S.A. (“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**”), with a common depository on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg; and (b) in the case of a Series intended to be cleared through a clearing system other than, or in addition to, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or delivered outside a clearing system, as agreed between the Issuer, the Issuing and Paying Agent, the Trustee and the relevant Dealer. Beneficial interests in Global Notes or Global Certificates held in book-entry form through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be. The provisions governing the exchange of interests in Global Notes for other Global Notes and Definitive Notes are described in “*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form*”.

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and the Notes may include Bearer Notes that are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, the Notes may not be offered, sold, or, in the case of Bearer Notes, delivered within the United States. Registered Notes are subject to certain restrictions on transfer, see “*Subscription and Sale*”.

The offering of the Notes does not constitute a public offering or private placement in Indonesia under Law No. 8 of 1995 on Capital Market (the “**Indonesian Capital Markets Law**”) and OJK Rule No. 30 of 2019 on the Issuance of Debt-Linked Securities and/or Sukuk issued by ways of Private Placement (“**OJK Rule No. 30**”). This Offering Memorandum may not be distributed in Indonesia and the Notes may not be offered or sold in Indonesia to Indonesian citizens (whether domiciled in Indonesia or elsewhere) or to Indonesian residents, in a manner which constitutes a public offering or private placement under the laws and regulations in Indonesia including OJK Rule No. 30.

The Issuer may agree with any Dealer and Citicorp International Limited (in its capacity as trustee, the “**Trustee**”) that Notes may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Terms and Conditions of the Notes (the “**Conditions**”), in which event a supplemental Offering Circular, if appropriate, will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Notes.

Tranches of Notes to be issued under the Programme will be rated or unrated. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Arrangers and Dealers

Barclays

BNP PARIBAS

Citigroup

**Mandiri Securities
Pte. Ltd.**

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Offering Circular. The Issuer, having made all reasonable enquiries, confirms that (i) this Offering Circular contains all information with regard to the Issuer, the Programme and the Notes which is material in the context of the issue and offering of the Notes, (ii) the statements contained in this Offering Circular relating to the Issuer are in every material particular true and accurate and not misleading, (iii) the opinions, expectations and intentions expressed in this Offering Circular with regard to the Issuer are honestly held, have been reached after considering all relevant circumstances and are based on reasonable assumptions, (iv) there are no other facts in relation to the Issuer, the Programme or the Notes the omission of which would make any statement in this Offering Circular misleading in any material respect, and (v) all reasonable enquiries have been made by the Issuer to ascertain such facts and to verify the accuracy of all such information and statements in this Offering Circular.

This Offering Circular is to be read in conjunction with all documents which are incorporated herein by reference (see “*Documents Incorporated by Reference*”).

This Offering Circular has been prepared by the Issuer for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes outside the United States. The Issuer, the Arrangers and the Dealers reserve the right to reject any offer to purchase the Notes, in whole or in part, for any reason. This Offering Circular does not constitute an offer to any person in the United States. Distribution of this Offering Circular to any person within the United States, is unauthorised and any disclosure without the prior written consent of the Issuer of any of its contents to any person within the United States, is prohibited.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Offering Circular in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer, the Trustee or any of the Dealers, the Arrangers or the Agents, or any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers or affiliates, or any person who controls any of them. Save as expressly stated in this Offering Circular, nothing contained herein is, or may be relied upon as, a promise or representation as to the future performance or policies of the Issuer. Neither the delivery of this Offering Circular nor any sale made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Offering Circular has been most recently amended or supplemented or that there has been no adverse change in the financial position of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Offering Circular has been most recently amended or supplemented or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct as of any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

The distribution of this Offering Circular or any such other document or information and the offering or sale of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Offering Circular comes are required by the Issuer, the Dealers, the Arrangers, the Trustee and the Agents, and any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers and affiliates, and each person who controls any of them to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions and all applicable laws, orders, rules and regulations.

THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR WITH ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NOTES MAY INCLUDE BEARER NOTES THAT ARE SUBJECT TO U.S. TAX LAW REQUIREMENTS. SUBJECT TO CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS, THE NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD OR (IN THE CASE OF NOTES IN BEARER FORM) DELIVERED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

THE NOTES ARE BEING OFFERED AND SOLD OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN RELIANCE ON REGULATION S. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON OFFERS AND SALES OF NOTES AND ON DISTRIBUTION OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR, SEE “*SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE*”.

THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER U.S. REGULATORY AUTHORITY, NOR HAVE ANY OF THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES PASSED UPON OR ENDORSED THE MERITS OF THE OFFERING OF NOTES OR THE ACCURACY OR THE ADEQUACY OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

This Offering Circular and/or any other document or information for any part thereof delivered or applied under or in relation to the programme should not be deemed to constitute an offer of, or an invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer, the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents or any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers or affiliates, or any person who controls any of them to subscribe for, or purchase, any Notes.

Any person(s) who is invited to purchase or subscribe for the Notes or to whom this Offering Circular is sent shall not make any offer or sale, directly or indirectly, of any Notes or distribute or cause to be distributed any document or other material in connection therewith in any country or jurisdiction except in such manner and in such circumstances as will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations. Recipients of this Offering Circular shall not reissue, circulate or distribute this Offering Circular or any part thereof in any manner whatsoever.

The Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee and the Agents and any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers and affiliates, and each person who controls any of them have not separately verified the information contained in this Offering Circular. None of the Arrangers, any of the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents, nor any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers or affiliates, nor any person who controls any of them, is making any representation or warranty expressed or implied as to the merits of the Notes or the subscription for, purchase or acquisition thereof, the creditworthiness or financial condition or otherwise of the Issuer. Further, none of the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents, or any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers or affiliates, or any person who controls any of them, makes any representation or warranty as to the Issuer or as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information set out herein and the documents which are incorporated by reference in, and form part of, this Offering Circular. To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the Dealers, the Arrangers, the Trustee or, the Agents, or any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers or affiliates, or any person who controls any of them accepts any responsibility for the contents of this Offering Circular or for any other statement, made or purported to be made by the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents, or any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers and affiliates, and any person who controls any of them or on their behalf in connection with the Issuer or the issue and offering of the Notes. Each Arranger, each Dealer, the Trustee and each Agent and any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers or affiliates, or any person who controls any of them, accordingly disclaims all and any liability whether arising in tort or contract or otherwise (save as referred to above) which it might otherwise have in respect of this Offering Circular or any such statement. Neither this Offering Circular nor any other document or information (or any part thereof) delivered and supplied under or in relation to the Programme or any Notes is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation and should not be considered as a recommendation by any of the Issuer, the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or, the Agents or any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers or affiliates, or any person who controls any of them, that any recipient of this Offering Circular or any other document or information (or any part thereof) delivered and supplied under or in relation to the Programme or any Notes of the Issuer should purchase the Notes.

Each potential purchaser of Notes shall make its own assessment of the foregoing and other relevant matters including the financial condition and affairs and its appraisal of the creditworthiness of the Issuer, and obtain its own independent legal or other advice thereon, and its investment shall be deemed to be based on its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs and its appraisal of the creditworthiness of the Issuer. Accordingly, notwithstanding anything herein, none of the Issuer, the Arrangers, any of the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents, nor any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers or affiliates, nor any person who controls any of them, shall be held responsible for any loss or damage suffered or incurred by the recipients of this Offering Circular or such other document or information (or such part thereof) as a result of or arising from anything expressly or implicitly contained in or referred to in this Offering Circular or such other document or information (or such part thereof) and the same shall not constitute a ground for rescission of any purchase or acquisition of any of the Notes by a recipient of this Offering Circular or such other document or information (or such part thereof). None of the Dealers, the Arrangers, the Trustee or the Agents, nor any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers or affiliates, nor any person who controls any of them undertakes to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer during the life of the arrangements contemplated by this Offering Circular nor to advise any investor or potential investor in the Notes of any information coming to the attention of any of the Dealers, the Arrangers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers or affiliates, or any person who controls any of them.

Any purchase or acquisition of the Notes is in all respects conditional on the satisfaction of certain conditions set out in the Dealer Agreement and the issue of the Notes by the Issuer pursuant to the Dealer Agreement. Any offer, invitation to offer or agreement made in connection with the purchase or acquisition of the Notes or pursuant to this Offering Circular shall (without any liability or responsibility) on the part of the Issuer, any of the Arrangers or the Dealers lapse and cease to have any effect if (for any other reason whatsoever) the Notes are not issued by the Issuer pursuant to the Dealer Agreement.

This Offering Circular does not describe all of the risk factors and investment considerations (including those relating to each investor's particular circumstances) of an investment in Notes of a particular issue. Each potential purchaser of Notes should refer to and consider carefully the relevant Pricing Supplement for each particular issue of Notes, which may describe additional risk factors and investment considerations associated with such Notes. The risk factors and investment considerations identified in this Offering Circular and the relevant Pricing Supplement are provided as general information only. Investors should consult their own financial, tax, accounting and legal advisers as to the risk factors and investment considerations arising from an investment in an issue of Notes and should possess the appropriate resources to analyse such investment and the suitability of such investment in their particular circumstances.

STABILISATION

In connection with the issue of any Tranche of Notes, the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the stabilisation manager(s) (the “**Stabilisation Manager(s)**”) (or any person acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager(s)) in the relevant Pricing Supplement may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the Stabilisation Manager(s) (or any person acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager(s)) will undertake a stabilisation action. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche of Notes is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche of Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Notes. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilisation Manager(s) (or any person acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

IMPORTANT – EEA AND UK RETAIL INVESTORS

If the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled “*Prohibition of Sales to EEA and UK Retail Investors*”, the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“**EEA**”) or in the United Kingdom (the “**UK**”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “**MiFID II**”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the “**Insurance Distribution Directive**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (the “**Prospectus Regulation**”). Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA or in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA or in the UK may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

MiFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE/TARGET MARKET

The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled “*MiFID II Product Governance*” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (the “**MiFID Product Governance Rules**”), any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise none of the Arrangers or the Dealers or any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules.

SINGAPORE SFA PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION

In connection with Section 309B of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore (the “**SFA**”) and the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the “**CMP Regulations 2018**”), unless otherwise specified before an offer of Notes, the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA), that the Notes are “prescribed capital markets products” (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

NOTICE TO INDONESIAN INVESTORS

The offering of the Notes does not constitute a public offering or private placement in Indonesia under Law No. 8 of 1995 on Capital Market (the “**Indonesian Capital Markets Law**”) and OJK Rule No. 30 of 2019 on the Issuance of Debt-Linked Securities and/or Sukuk issued by ways of Private Placement (“**OJK Rule No. 30**”). This Offering Memorandum may not be distributed in Indonesia and the Notes may not be offered or sold in Indonesia, to Indonesian citizens (whether domiciled in Indonesia or elsewhere) or to Indonesian residents, in a manner which constitutes a public offering or private placement under the laws and regulations in Indonesia, including OJK Rule No. 30.

INDONESIA REGULATION OF OFFSHORE BORROWINGS

Under Presidential Decree No. 59 of 1972 dated 12 October 1972 (“**PD 59/1972**”) and Presidential Regulation No. 86 of 2006 dated 18 October 2006, as amended by Presidential Regulation No. 91 of 2007 dated 19 September 2007, the Issuer is required to report the particulars of offshore borrowings to the Minister of Finance of Indonesia and Bank Indonesia on the acceptance, implementation, and repayment of principal and interest. The Ministry of Finance Decree No. KEP-261/MK/IV/5/73 dated 3 May 1973, as amended by the Ministry of Finance Decree No. 417/KMK.013/1989 dated 1 May 1989 and the Ministry of Finance Decree No. 279/KMK.01/1991 dated 18 March 1991, which implemented PD 59/1972, sets forth the requirement to submit periodic reports to the Minister of Finance of Indonesia and Bank Indonesia on the effective date of the offshore borrowing contract and each subsequent three-month period. Further, pursuant to the recently issued President Regulation No. 82 of 2020 on Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Handling Committee and National Economy Recovery, Presidential Decree No. 39 of 1991 on Foreign Commercial Loan Management Coordination has been revoked and, as a result, the Offshore Commercial Borrowings Coordination Team (*Tim Koordinasi Pinjaman Komersial Luar Negeri*) has been dissolved.

On 29 December 2014, Bank Indonesia issued Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 16/21/PBI/2014 on Application of Prudential Principles in Management of Offshore Loan of Non-Bank Corporations (“**PBI 16/21/2014**”), as lastly amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 18/4/PBI/2016. PBI 16/21/2014 applies to non-bank corporations that obtain offshore loans in foreign currencies. Further to PBI 16/21/2014, Bank Indonesia also issued Circular Letter No. 16/24/DKEM dated 30 December 2014 as amended by Circular Letter No. 17/18/DKEM dated 30 June 2015 and Circular Letter No. 18/6/DKEM dated 22 April 2016 (the “**SEBI 16/24/DKEM**”). PBI 16/21/2014 requires non-bank corporations that have offshore loans in foreign currencies to fulfill the following prudential ratios:

- (i) *Minimum hedging ratio.* The minimum hedging ratio for non-bank corporations that have offshore loans in foreign currencies is set at 25.0 per cent. of the “negative difference” between (a) the foreign exchange assets and the foreign exchange liabilities that will become due within three months from the end of the relevant quarter and (b) the foreign exchange assets and the foreign exchange liabilities that will become due in the period between three and six months after the end of the relevant quarter. Pursuant to SEBI 16/24/DKEM, only corporations that have “negative difference” of more than US\$100,000 are required to fulfil the minimum hedging ratio. In addition, effective 1 January 2017, PBI 16/21/2014 requires that such hedging transactions can only be conducted with banks in Indonesia.

- (ii) *Minimum liquidity ratio.* Non-bank corporations that have offshore loans in foreign currencies are also required to comply with a minimum liquidity ratio of at least 70.0 per cent. liquidity by providing sufficient foreign exchange assets against foreign exchange liabilities that will become due within three months from the end of the relevant quarter.
- (iii) *Minimum credit rating.* Non-bank corporations that obtain offshore loans signed or issued after 1 January 2016 in a foreign currency must have a minimum credit rating of “BB-” (or equivalent) for offshore borrowings issued by a rating agency recognised by Bank Indonesia, which includes PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (“BB-” equivalent rating is “BB-(id)”), Fitch Ratings Indonesia (“BB-” equivalent rating is “(Idn)BB-”), Moody’s Investors Service (“BB-” equivalent rating is “Ba3”), Standard & Poor’s, Fitch Ratings, Japan Credit Rating Agency and Rating and Investment Information Inc. Such credit rating will be in the form of a rating over the relevant corporation and/or bonds. In addition, PBI 16/21/2014 provides that a corporation may use its parent company’s credit rating if (i) such corporation enters into an offshore debt in a foreign currency with its parent company or the offshore debt is guaranteed by its parent company, or (ii) such corporation is a newly established corporation that began commercial operations within the prior three years. The obligation to have a minimum credit rating does not apply to offshore loans in foreign currencies that are in the form of trade credit, which refers to debt arising from credit that is granted by offshore suppliers over transactions relating to goods and/or services. Exemptions from the requirement to satisfy the minimum credit rating are available for foreign currency offshore loans that are (i) for the purpose of refinancing to the extent that the new foreign currency offshore loans will not add to the amount of debt outstanding, or the new foreign currency offshore loan does not exceed US\$2.0 million or 5.0 per cent. of the facility amount to be refinanced if such 5.0 per cent. is above the equivalent of US\$2.0 million; (ii) for the purpose of financing infrastructure projects that are (a) wholly funded by international (bilateral/multilateral) institutions or (b) syndicated loans with contributions from the international (bilateral/multilateral) institutions exceeding 50.0 per cent.; (iii) for the purpose of funding government (central and regional) infrastructure projects; (iv) guaranteed by international (bilateral/multilateral) institutions; (v) in the form of trade credit; (vi) in the form of other loans; (vii) by financing companies who are deemed “healthy” by OJK and fulfil the maximum gearing ratio as regulated by OJK; and (viii) by the Indonesian Export Financing Institution (*Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia* or “LPEI”).

On 31 December 2014, Bank Indonesia issued Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 16/22/PBI/2014 regarding the Reporting on Foreign Exchange Activities and Reporting on the Implementation of Prudential Principles in the Management of Non-Bank Corporation’s Offshore Debt (“**PBI 16/22**”). PBI 16/22 requires any non-bank entity which applies prudential principles to submit reports which cover (i) the implementation of prudential principles which has complied with an attestation procedure; (ii) notification of compliance of credit ratings; (iii) financial statements; and (iv) a report on the implementation of prudential principles (the “**Implementation of Prudential Principle Report**”). The Implementation of Prudential Principle Report is required to be submitted quarterly or on any other submission deadline as elaborated under PBI 16/22. However, on 9 January 2019, Bank Indonesia issued Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 21/2/PBI/2019 dated 9 January 2019 on Reporting of Foreign Exchange Activity (“**PBI 21/2**”) which came into effect on 1 March 2019. PBI 21/2 revokes all provisions on the reporting of foreign exchange activities under PBI 16/22. Pursuant to PBI 21/2, PBI 16/22 remains valid only in relation to the regulation of reports on the implementation of prudential principles.

PBI 21/2, and its implementing regulations, requires any entity engaged in activities that cause a movement of (i) financial assets and/or liabilities and/or risk participation transaction between an Indonesian resident and a non-Indonesian resident or (ii) offshore financial assets and/or liabilities and/or risk participation transaction between Indonesian residents, to submit a report on such foreign exchange activities to Bank Indonesia. PBI 21/2 applies to bank and non-bank financial entities, non-financial entities, individuals and entities other than enterprises, whether in the form of legal entities or non-legal entities established by government or public. The report must include, among other things, information relating to (i) trade activities in goods, services or other transactions between an Indonesian resident and a non-Indonesian resident; (ii) principal data of risk participation transaction and/or offshore loan; (iii) any plans to draw on and/or repay the offshore loan and/or risk participation transactions; (iv) realization from drawing and/or repaying the offshore loan and/or risk participation transactions; (v) the position and changes of offshore financial assets, offshore financial liabilities and/or risk participation transactions; and/or (vi) any plans to incur new offshore loans and/or amendments to such plans. Bank Indonesia has issued implementing regulations for PBI 21/2, namely (i) the Members of the Board of Governor of Bank

Indonesia Regulation No. 21/3/PADG/2019 dated February 15, 2019 on Offshore Debt of Bank and Other Bank's Liabilities in Foreign Exchange ("**PADG 21/3**"); and (ii) the Members of the Board of Governor of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 21/4/PADG/2019 dated 28 February 2019 on the Reporting of Foreign Exchange Activities in the form of Offshore Debt and Risk Participation Transactions ("**PADG 21/4**"). Both implementing regulations came into effect on 1 March 2019. The report on foreign exchange activities must be submitted using an online system in accordance with the implementing regulations of PBI 21/2 as applicable, namely PADG 21/4.

According to PADG 21/4, any individual or entity that obtains offshore debt in a foreign currency and/or Rupiah and conducts risk participation transactions pursuant to loan agreements, debt securities, trade credits or other loans, such as dividend loans and royalty loans, must report such activities to Bank Indonesia. There is no minimum loan amount threshold to trigger the reporting obligation with regard to offshore debt obtained by an entity (whether a financial or non-financial institution). In contrast, an individual's offshore debt is only required to be reported if such debt exceeds an amount of US\$200,000 or its equivalent in any other currency. The reports consist of the main data report and/or amendments, the monthly recapitulation data report and the offshore debt plan data report. The main data report must be submitted to Bank Indonesia by no later than the 15th day of the following month between 07:10 and 16:15 Western Indonesia time after the signing of the loan agreement or the issuance of the debt securities and/or the debt acknowledgment over the trade credits and/or other loans, and a monthly recapitulation data report must be submitted to Bank Indonesia by no later than the 15th day of the following month at 24:00 Western Indonesia time, until the offshore debt has been repaid in full. In addition, data reports for new offshore debt plans must be submitted to Bank Indonesia by no later than the 15th March of the respective year, and any changes to an existing offshore debt plan must be submitted by 15th June of the respective year.

On 12 April 2019, Members of the Board of Governor of Bank Indonesia issued another implementing regulation of PBI 21/2, namely Members of the Board of Governor of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 21/7/PADG/2019 dated 12 April 2019 on the Reporting of Foreign Exchange Activities for Non-Bank Corporations ("**PADG 21/7**"). PADG 21/7 replaced Bank Indonesia Circular No. 17/26/DSta dated 15 October 2015 on the Reporting of Foreign Exchange Activities Other than Offshore Loan.

In addition to reporting on foreign exchange activities, for the purpose of PBI 16/21 (as defined below), PBI 16/22 also requires reporting on the implementation of the prudential principles. Under the implementing regulation of PBI 16/22, namely Bank Indonesia Circular No. 17/3/DSta dated 6 March 2015 on the Reporting of the Implementation of Prudential Principles in the Offshore Loan Management for Non-Bank Corporations, as lastly amended by Bank Indonesia Circular No. 17/24/DSta dated 12 October 2015 ("**SEBI 17/3/DSta**"), non-bank corporations must submit:

- (1) the prudential principle implementation activity report ("**KPPK report**") including (i) a non-attested KPPK Report, which is to be submitted on quarterly basis, no later than the end of the third month after the end of the relevant quarter; and (ii) an attested KPPK report (attested by a public accountant), which is to be submitted no later than the end of June of the following year;
- (2) information on the fulfilment of credit ratings, which is to be submitted at the latest at the end of the month following the execution or issuance of the offshore debt; and
- (3) the financial statements of the company, consisting of: (i) unaudited financial statements, to be submitted on a quarterly basis, by no later than the end of the third month after the end of the relevant quarter; and (ii) annual audited financial statements, which must be submitted by no later than end of June of the following year.

Bank Indonesia examines the accuracy of the foreign exchange activities report and the prudential principle implementation activity report. It can also request clarifications, evidence, records or other supporting documents from the relevant party or institutions, including direct inspection to the company or appoint a third party to do so.

As of 1 January 2016, submissions of and corrections to the prudential principle implementation activity report shall be made online. The requirement to submit credit ratings fulfilment only applies to offshore debt executed or issued as of 1 January 2016.

On 14 May 2014, Bank Indonesia issued Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 16/10/PBI/2014 on The Receipt of Foreign Exchange Proceeds from Export and Withdrawal of Foreign Exchange Offshore Loan (“**PBI 16/10/2014**”), as amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 17/23/PBI/2015 dated 28 December 2015, partly revoked by Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 21/14/PBI/2019 on Foreign Exchange Export Proceeds and Foreign Exchange Import Payments and implemented by Bank Indonesia Circular No. 18/5/DStA dated 6 April 2016 on Withdrawal of Foreign Exchange Offshore Loan. Based on PBI 16/10/2014, every Indonesian debtor of an offshore loan must withdraw revenue from the loan through an Indonesian foreign exchange bank. This obligation applies to every loan that is derived from (i) a non-revolving loan agreement (ii) debt securities or (iii) the margin between the new foreign loan for refinancing purposes and the initial foreign loan.

The accumulated amount of foreign exchange received from an offshore loan should be equal to the total commitment. If the accumulated amount of foreign exchange received from an offshore loan is less than the committed amount under the offshore loan by more than the equivalent of Rp50,000,000, the debtor must submit a written explanation and supporting documents to Bank Indonesia prior to the expiry of the loan term. An Indonesian debtor must report the withdrawal of revenue from the offshore loan to Bank Indonesia on a monthly basis using the recapitulation data report as regulated under PBI 16/10/2014 and Bank Indonesia Circular No. 18/5/DStA dated 6 April 2016 on Withdrawal of Foreign Exchange Offshore Loan. Every submission of a report must be supported with documentation evidencing that the relevant offshore loan was withdrawn through an Indonesian foreign exchange bank. Any Indonesian debtor that fails to comply with the obligation may be imposed with an administrative sanction in the form of fine equal to 0.25 per cent. of the amount of every withdrawal that is not withdrawn through an Indonesian foreign exchange bank, up to a maximum fine of Rp50,000,000. PBI 16/10/2014 does not specifically require the foreign currency brought into Indonesia to be converted into Rupiah or kept in Indonesia for a specified period of time.

ENFORCEABILITY OF FOREIGN JUDGEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AWARDS IN INDONESIA

The Notes and the agreements entered into with respect to the issue of any Notes, will be governed by English law.

The Issuer is a private company incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Indonesia, and all of its assets are located in Indonesia. A majority of the commissioners of the Issuer, and all of the directors and executive officers of the Issuer, reside in Indonesia. As a result, it may be difficult for Noteholders to effect service of process or to enforce any judgement within the foreign jurisdiction upon these persons or to enforce in Indonesian courts, including judgments based upon the civil liability provisions of the foreign securities law.

The Issuer has been advised by its Indonesian legal adviser that judgments of non-Indonesian courts are not enforceable in Indonesian courts and, as a result, it may not be possible to enforce judgments obtained in non-Indonesian courts against the Issuer, including any judgments on original actions brought in Indonesian courts based solely upon the civil liability provisions of the foreign laws. A foreign court judgment could be offered and accepted as non-conclusive evidence in a proceeding on the underlying claim in an Indonesian court and may be given such evidentiary weight as the Indonesian court may deem appropriate in its sole discretion. A judgment of a non-Indonesian court, and in particular the judgment of an English court, will not be enforceable by the courts of Indonesia, although such a judgment could be admissible as evidence in a proceeding on the underlying claim in an Indonesian. A claimant may be required to pursue claims in Indonesian courts on the basis of Indonesian law. Re-examination of the underlying claim de novo would be required before the Indonesian courts. There can be no assurance that the claims or remedies available under Indonesian laws will be the same or as extensive as those available in other jurisdictions.

With respect to international arbitration awards, pursuant to Articles 3, 11(1) and 11(2) of the Law No. 30 of 1999 on Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution (“**Law No. 30/1999**”), a written arbitration agreement obviates the rights of the parties to bring a dispute in the Indonesian district court, which would otherwise have jurisdiction over civil disputes. Further, based on Law No. 30/1999, such court has no authority to hear disputes where parties are bound by an arbitration agreement and is required to reject and not participate in the resolution of disputes which have already been adjudicated by arbitration, except in limited circumstances as provided in the Law No. 30/1999.

The Republic of Indonesia is a party to and has ratified the New York Convention and accordingly, arbitration awards from the convention countries should be recognised in the Republic of Indonesia, subject to compliance with the requirements under the Law No. 30/1999. Under Law No. 30/1999, a foreign arbitration award must be registered with the registrar of the Central Jakarta District Court. The award is then enforced by obtaining an exequatur from the chairman of the Central Jakarta District Court. Once the exequatur is issued, the award is enforceable as a final court judgment.

There still remains practical risks in enforcing foreign arbitration awards in the Republic of Indonesia. Law No. 30/1999 requires enforcement of a foreign arbitration award to not be contrary to public policy. However, Law No. 30/1999 and Indonesian regulations do not set out any definition of “public policy” and this can be subject to a broad interpretation, especially by Indonesian judges. There have been cases in the past where enforcement of foreign arbitral awards has been hindered or delayed by spurious arguments regarding public policy.

However, there are a number of precedents whereby parties who lost (or expect to lose) an arbitration attempt to by-pass an arbitration agreement or award by bringing a lawsuit before an Indonesian district court on a theory of tort or fraud, and Indonesian courts have accepted the lawsuit on such basis and awarded damages to the losing party in the arbitration on the grounds of tort despite the clear agreement by the relevant parties to arbitrate.

There were also a number of cases in which foreign arbitral awards were annulled by the Indonesian courts. Pursuant to Article 70 of Law No. 30/1999, an application to annul an arbitration award may be made if any of the following conditions are alleged to exist: (i) letters or documents submitted in the hearings are acknowledged to be false or forged or are declared to be forgeries after the award has been rendered, (ii) after the award has been rendered, documents are found which are decisive in nature and which were deliberately concealed by the opposing party, or (iii) the award was rendered as a result of fraud committed by one of the parties to the dispute.

The elucidation to Article 70 states that the basis for the annulment petition shall be evidenced by a court decision, and that if a court decides that the basis for the petition is with or without merit, then this court decision may be used as grounds for a judge to grant or reject the petition. Further, pursuant to Article 72(2) of Law No. 30/1999, if the application for annulment is granted, the Chairman of the relevant Indonesian district court shall determine further if the arbitration award should be annulled in whole or in part.

LANGUAGE OF TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS

Pursuant to Law No. 24 of 2009 on Flag, Language, Coat of Arms, and National Anthem that was enacted on 9 July 2009 (“**Law No. 24/2009**”), agreements to which Indonesian parties are a party are required to be executed in the Indonesian language, although, when a foreign entity is a party, a dual-language document in English or the national language of the relevant party is permitted. Article 31 of Law No. 24/2009 provides that: (i) the Indonesian language must be used in a memorandum of understanding or an agreement which involves government institution of the Republic of Indonesia, government agencies of the Republic of Indonesia, private entity or individuals having Indonesian nationality; and (ii) with regard to a memorandum of understanding or an agreement referred to in (i) which involves a foreign party, the memorandum of understanding or agreement may also be made in the national language of such foreign party and/or in English.

The Trust Deed and certain other documents entered into in connection with the issuance of Notes have been and will be (as applicable) prepared in Bahasa Indonesia as required under Law No. 24/2009 and the English version will prevail for all purposes, including in the event of a discrepancy or an inconsistency between the English version and the Indonesian language version. However, there can be no assurance, in the event of inconsistencies between the Indonesian language and English Language version of those documents, an Indonesian court would hold that the English versions of such documents prevail. Further, a translation from English to the Indonesian language may not accurately reflect the original intent of the parties.

On 30 September 2019, Presidential Regulation No. 63 of 2019 on the Use of Indonesian Language (“**PR No. 63/2019**”) was issued as an implementing regulation to Law No. 24/2009, which, among others, stipulates that in the event of any inconsistency or difference in interpretation between the Indonesian language and the foreign language version of an agreement or memorandum of understanding (in this case the English language version), then the language as agreed by the parties in such agreement or memorandum of understanding shall prevail. As Law No. 24/2009 does not specify any sanctions for non-compliance, we cannot predict how the implementation of Law No. 24/2009 (including its implementing regulation) will impact the validity and enforceability of the Notes in Indonesia, which creates uncertainty as to the ability of Noteholders to enforce the Notes in Indonesia.

On 15 January 2014, Law No. 2 of 2014 on Amendment to the Law No. 30 of 2004 on Notary Profession (“**Notary Law**”) was issued. Pursuant to the Notary Law, a notarial deed made after 15 January 2014 must be drawn up in the Indonesian language. If the parties require, the notarial deed can be made in a foreign language and in such an event, the notary must translate the deed into the Indonesian language but in the event of different interpretation as to the content of the deed, the Indonesian language deed shall prevail.

The Issuer has executed and will execute (as applicable) dual English and Bahasa Indonesia versions of all transaction agreements to which the Issuer is party. All of these documents provide and will provide (as applicable) that in the event of a discrepancy or inconsistency, the English version will prevail which is in line with the provisions of PR No. 63/2019. Some concepts in the English language may not have a corresponding term in the Indonesian language and the exact meaning of the English text may not be fully captured by or accurately translated into the Indonesian language version. Further, we cannot assure you that the Bahasa Indonesia language version will reflect the original intent of the parties or that the English version as the prevailing language in such transaction documents will be interpreted and enforced by the Indonesian courts as intended.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

Market data and certain industry forecasts used throughout this Offering Circular have been obtained from internal surveys, market research, publicly available information and industry publications. Industry publications generally state that the information that they contain has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable but that the accuracy and completeness of that information is not guaranteed. Similarly, internal surveys, industry forecasts and market research, while believed to be reliable, have not been independently verified, and none of the Issuer, the Arrangers, the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents or any person who controls any of them, or any of their respective officers, employees, advisers or agents, or any affiliate of any such person, makes any representation as to the accuracy of that information.

PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

Capitalised terms which are used but not defined in any particular section of this Offering Circular will have the meaning attributed thereto in “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” or any other section of this Offering Circular. In this Offering Circular, unless the context otherwise requires, the “**Issuer**” refers to PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance and its subsidiaries taken as a whole. In addition, all references to “**Indonesia**” are references to the Republic of Indonesia. All references to the “**Government**” are references to the government of Indonesia. All references to “**United States**” or “**U.S.**” are to the United States of America. All references to “**United Kingdom**” or “**UK**” herein are to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. All references to the “**PRC**” are to the People’s Republic of China, excluding the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan. All references herein to “**IDR**”, “**Rupiah**” or “**Rp**” are to the lawful currency of Indonesia and references to “**U.S. dollar**” and “**U.S.\$**” are to the lawful currency of the United States. In addition, all references to “**Sterling**” and “**£**” are to pounds sterling, references to “**Singapore dollars**” and “**S\$**” are to Singapore dollars and references to “**Euro**” and “**€**” are to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended.

The financial information of the Issuer as of 31 December 2017, 2018 and 2019, and for the years then ended, except where expressly stated otherwise, has been derived from the audited financial statements of the Issuer as of 31 December 2017, 2018 and 2019, and for the years then ended (the “**Audited Financial Statements**”), which has been audited by KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (the Indonesian member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited), independent public accountants, in accordance with Standards on

Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “**IICPA**”), as stated in their audit report appearing in this Offering Circular. The financial information of the Issuer as of 30 September 2020 and for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2019 and 2020 have been derived from the unaudited financial statements of the Issuer as of 30 September 2020 and for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2019 and 2020 (the “**Unaudited Interim Financial Statements**”), which has been reviewed by KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (the Indonesian member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited), independent public accountants, in accordance with Standard on Review Engagements 2410 established by the IICPA, “Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity” (“**SRE 2410**”), as stated in their review report appearing elsewhere herein (the presentation of which is combined with the audit report mentioned above). A review conducted in accordance with SRE 2410 established by the IICPA is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA and, as stated in their review report appearing in this Offering Circular (the presentation of which is combined with the audit report mentioned above), KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja did not audit and do not express any opinion on the Issuer’s Unaudited Interim Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Offering Circular.

Unless otherwise indicated, financial information in this document has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices in Indonesia (*Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan* or “**Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards**” or “**IFAS**”). Unless otherwise indicated, all financial information has been presented in Rupiah in accordance with IFAS.

This Offering Circular contains translations of certain Rupiah amounts into U.S. dollar amounts at specified rates solely for the convenience of the reader. These translations should not be construed as representations that the Rupiah amounts represent such U.S. dollar amounts or could be, or could have been, converted into U.S. dollars at the rates indicated or at all. Except as indicated otherwise, translations from Rupiah to U.S. dollars have been made, for convenience purposes only, at a rate of Rp14,918.00 = U.S.\$1.00, being the average of the buying and selling rates of exchange for Rupiah against U.S. dollars quoted by Bank Indonesia as of 30 September 2020. See “*Exchange Rate Information*” for further information regarding the rates of exchange between the Rupiah and the U.S. dollar.

ROUNDING OF AMOUNTS

Certain figures in this Offering Circular have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, figures shown for the same category presented in different tables may vary slightly and figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures which precede them.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Offering Circular includes statements that are, or may be deemed to be, “forward-looking statements”. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the terms “believes”, “estimates”, “intends”, “may”, “will” or “should” or, in each case, their negative or other variations or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements include all matters that are not historical facts. They appear in a number of places throughout this Offering Circular and include statements regarding the intentions, beliefs or current expectations of the Issuer concerning, among other things, the results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth, strategies and the businesses in which the Issuer operates.

By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that the Issuer’s actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and the development of the businesses in which the Issuer operates, may differ materially from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this Offering Circular. In addition, even if the results of operations, financial condition and liquidity and the development of the businesses in which the Issuer operates are consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this Offering Circular, those results or developments may not be indicative of results or developments in subsequent periods.

The cautionary statements set forth above should be considered in connection with any subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements that the Issuer or persons acting on its behalf may issue. The Issuer does not undertake any obligation to review or confirm analysts’ expectations or estimates or to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Offering Circular.

Additional factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially include, but are not limited to, those discussed under “*Risk Factors*”.

Any forward-looking statements that the Issuer makes in this Offering Circular speak only as at the date of such statements, and the Issuer undertakes no obligation to update such statements (whether audited or unaudited). Comparisons of results for current and any prior periods are not intended to express any future trends or indications of future performance, and should only be viewed as historical data.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents which have previously been published or issued from time to time after the date hereof shall be incorporated in, and form part of, this Offering Circular:

- (a) the most recently published audited consolidated and unconsolidated annual financial statements of the Issuer and, if published later, the most recently published consolidated and unconsolidated interim financial statements (if any) of the Issuer, in each case together with any audit or review reports prepared in connection therewith (where relevant); and
- (b) all supplements (other than the Pricing Supplement) or amendments to this Offering Circular circulated by the Issuer from time to time,

save that any statement contained herein or in a document which is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Offering Circular to the extent that a statement contained in any such subsequent document which is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this Offering Circular. Any published unaudited consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements which are, from time to time, deemed to be incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular will not have been audited or subject to review by the auditors of the Issuer. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that, had an audit or review been conducted in respect of such financial statements, the information presented therein would not have been materially different, and investors should not place undue reliance upon them.

Copies of all such documents incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular may be obtained without charge during usual business hours on any weekday (except Saturdays and public holidays) from the registered office of the Issuer. Furthermore, copies of the documents listed in (a) above which are deemed to be incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular may be obtained at the SGX-ST's website at www.sgx.com.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME	1
SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION	9
RISK FACTORS.	13
TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES	39
SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE NOTES WHILE IN GLOBAL FORM . . .	69
EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION.	74
SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FRAMEWORK	78
USE OF PROCEEDS	87
CAPITALISATION AND INDEBTEDNESS	88
BUSINESS.	89
MANAGEMENT	110
SUPERVISION AND REGULATION.	118
TAXATION	129
FORM OF PRICING SUPPLEMENT.	139
CLEARING AND SETTLEMENT	147
SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE	149
SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INDONESIAN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS.	156
GENERAL INFORMATION	158
INDEX TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	F-1

SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME

The following summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by the remainder of this Offering Circular. Words and expressions defined in “Terms and Conditions of the Notes” below or elsewhere in this Offering Circular have the same meanings in this summary.

Issuer:	PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance
Legal Entity Identifier:	254900501XLEE92YBR72
Description:	Euro Medium Term Note Programme
Size:	Up to U.S.\$500,000,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies at the date of issue) aggregate nominal amount of Notes outstanding at any one time
Arrangers:	Barclays Bank PLC, Singapore Branch BNP Paribas Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte. Ltd. Mandiri Securities Pte. Ltd.
Dealers:	Barclays Bank PLC, Singapore Branch BNP Paribas Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte. Ltd. Mandiri Securities Pte. Ltd. The Issuer may from time to time terminate the appointment of any dealer under the Programme or appoint additional dealers either in respect of one or more Tranches or in respect of the whole Programme. References in this Offering Circular to “ Permanent Dealers ” are to the persons listed above as Dealers and to such additional persons that are appointed as dealers in respect of the whole Programme (and whose appointment has not been terminated) and references to “ Dealers ” are to all Permanent Dealers and all persons appointed as a dealer in respect of one or more Tranches.
Trustee:	Citicorp International Limited
Issuing and Paying Agent, Registrar, and Transfer Agent and, if so appointed, Calculation Agent:	Citibank, N.A., London Branch

Method of Issue:

The Notes may be issued on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis. The Notes will be issued in series (each a “**Series**”) having one or more issue dates and on terms otherwise identical (or identical other than in respect of the first payment of interest), the Notes of each Series being intended to be interchangeable with all other Notes of that Series. Each Series may be issued in tranches (each a “**Tranche**”) on the same or different issue dates. The specific terms of each Tranche (which will be supplemented, where necessary, with supplemental terms and conditions and, save in respect of the issue date, issue price, first payment of interest and nominal amount of the Tranche, will be identical to the terms of other Tranches of the same Series) will be set out in the relevant pricing supplement (the “**Pricing Supplement**”).

Issue Price:

Notes may be issued at their nominal amount or at a discount or premium to their nominal amount. Partly Paid Notes may be issued, the issue price of which will be payable in two or more instalments.

Form of Notes:

The Notes may be issued as Bearer Notes or Registered Notes. Registered Notes will not be exchangeable for Bearer Notes and vice versa. Each Tranche of Bearer Notes will be represented on issue by a temporary Global Note if (i) definitive Notes are to be made available to Noteholders following the expiry of 40 days after their issue date or (ii) such Notes have an initial maturity of more than one year and are being issued in compliance with TEFRA D (as defined in “*Selling Restrictions*” below), otherwise such Tranche will be represented by a permanent Global Note. Registered Notes will be represented by Certificates, one Certificate being issued in respect of each Noteholder’s entire holding of Registered Notes of one Series. Global Certificates represent Registered Notes that are registered in the name of a nominee for one or more clearing systems.

Clearing Systems:

Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and, in relation to any Tranche, such other clearing system as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and notified in writing to the Trustee and the Issuing and Paying Agent.

Initial Delivery of Notes:

On or before the issue date for each Tranche, the Global Note representing Bearer Notes or the Global Certificate representing Registered Notes may be deposited with a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or with a depositary or sub-custodian for any other clearing system or may be delivered outside any clearing system provided that the method of such delivery has been agreed in advance by the Issuer, the Issuing and Paying Agent, the Trustee, and the relevant Dealer. Registered Notes that are to be credited to one or more clearing systems on issue will be registered in the name of nominees or a common nominee for such clearing systems.

Currencies:

Subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, Notes may be issued in any currency agreed between the Issuer, the relevant Dealer, the Issuing and Paying Agent and the Registrar.

Payments in respect of the Notes may, subject to such compliance, be made in and/or linked to any currency or currencies other than the currency in which such Notes are denominated and as will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Maturities:

Subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, any maturity as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s).

Specified Denomination:

Definitive Notes will be in such denominations as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement save that unless otherwise permitted by then current laws and regulations, Notes (including Notes denominated in Sterling) in respect of which the issue proceeds are to be accepted by the Issuer in the United Kingdom or whose issue otherwise constitutes a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA and which have a maturity of less than one year must have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies).

Fixed Rate Notes:

Fixed interest will be payable in arrear on the date or dates in each year specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Floating Rate Notes:

Floating Rate Notes will bear interest determined separately for each Series as follows:

- (i) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified Currency governed by an agreement incorporating the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. as amended, supplemented or replaced; or
- (ii) by reference to LIBOR, EURIBOR or HIBOR (or such other benchmark as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) as adjusted for any applicable margin.

Interest periods will be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Zero Coupon Notes:

Zero Coupon Notes may be issued at their nominal amount or at a discount to it and will not bear interest.

Dual Currency Notes:

Payments (whether in respect of principal or interest and whether at maturity or otherwise) in respect of Dual Currency Notes will be made in such currencies, and based on such rates of exchange as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Index Linked Notes:

Payments of principal in respect of Index Linked Redemption Notes or of interest in respect of Index Linked Interest Notes will be calculated by reference to such index and/or formula as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Interest Periods and Interest Rates:

The length of the interest periods for the Notes and the applicable interest rate or its method of calculation may differ from time to time or be constant for any Series. Notes may have a maximum interest rate, a minimum interest rate, or both. The use of interest accrual periods permits the Notes to bear interest at different rates in the same interest period. All such information will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Status of Notes:

The Notes and any Receipts and Coupons relating to them will constitute direct, unsubordinated and (subject to Condition 4 (*Negative Pledge*)) unsecured obligations of the Issuer and shall at all times rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves. The payment obligations of the Issuer under the Notes and any Receipts and the Coupons relating to them shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable legislation and subject to Condition 4 (*Negative Pledge*), at all times rank at least equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated payment obligations of the Issuer, from time to time outstanding.

Redemption:

The relevant Pricing Supplement will specify the basis for calculating the redemption amounts payable.

Unless permitted by then current laws and regulations, Notes (including Notes denominated in Sterling) which have a maturity of less than one year and in respect of which the issue proceeds are to be accepted by the Issuer in the United Kingdom or whose issue otherwise constitutes a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA must have a minimum redemption amount of £100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies). Unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled, each Note will be redeemed at its redemption amount on the maturity date shown on its face.

Redemption by Instalments:

The Pricing Supplement issued in respect of each issue of Notes that are redeemable in two or more instalments will set out the dates on which, and the amounts in which, such Notes may be redeemed.

Redemption for Taxation Reasons:

The Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, on any Interest Payment Date (if such Note is either a Floating Rate Note or an Index Linked Interest Note) or, at any time, (if such Note is neither a Floating Rate Note nor an Index Linked Interest Note), on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable) and in writing to the Trustee, at their Early Redemption Amount (as defined in the Conditions) (together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption), if the Issuer satisfies the Trustee immediately prior to the giving of such notice that:

- (i) the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in the Conditions as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of Indonesia, or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of the Notes, and

- (ii) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it,

provided that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such additional amounts were a payment in respect of the Notes then due.

See *“Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption for Taxation Reasons”*.

Redemption at the Option of the Issuer:

The Pricing Supplement issued in respect of each issue of Notes will state whether such Notes may be redeemed prior to their stated maturity at the option of the Issuer (either in whole or in part), and if so the terms applicable to such redemption.

Redemption upon a Change of Control Triggering Event:

At any time following the occurrence of a Change of Control Triggering Event, the holder of any Note will have the right, at such holder's option, to require the Issuer to redeem all but not some only of that holder's Notes on the Change of Control Triggering Event Put Date (as defined in the Conditions) at 101 per cent. of their nominal amount or such other amount as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, together with accrued interest to such Change of Control Triggering Event Put Date.

“Change of Control” means the occurrence of any of the following events:

- (i) the Republic of Indonesia (through its ownership of PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)), Asian Development Bank, International Finance Corporation and/or DEG – Deutsche Investitions-und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH collectively own, directly or indirectly, less than 51 per cent. of the Issuer's issued and paid-up shares, including voting securities of the Issuer and/or do not control the Issuer (and for the purposes of this definition, “control” means the ability to direct the affairs of the Issuer and/or to control the composition of the board of directors of the Issuer;
- (ii) PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) owns, directly or indirectly, less than 25 per cent. of the Issuer; or
- (iii) the Government of the Republic of Indonesia owns, directly or indirectly, less than 51 per cent. of PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero).

“Change of Control Triggering Event” means a Change of Control; provided that, in the event that the Notes are, on the Rating Date, rated Investment Grade by two or more Rating Agencies, a **“Change of Control Triggering Event”** shall mean the occurrence of both a Change of Control and a Rating Decline. For the avoidance of doubt, no Change of Control Triggering Event will be deemed to have occurred in connection with any particular Change of Control unless and until such Change of Control has actually been consummated.

“Rating Decline” means the occurrence of a Ratings Event within 90 days from and including the date of, or the date of a public notice of the occurrence of (i) a Change of Control or (ii) the intention by the Issuer or any other person or persons to effect a Change of Control, provided that in the case of (ii) above, such period shall be extended by no more than an additional three months after the consummation of the Change of Control, so long as the rating of the Notes is under publicly announced consideration for possible downgrade by any of the Rating Agencies.

“Rating Event” occurs when Notes that are on the Rating Date rated Investment Grade by at least two Rating Agencies cease to be rated Investment Grade by at least two such Rating Agencies.

See *“Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption upon a Change of Control Triggering Event”*.

Early Redemption:

Except as provided in *“Redemption at the Option of the Issuer”* above, Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Issuer prior to maturity only for tax reasons and upon a Change of Control Triggering Event. See *“Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Redemption, Purchase and Options”*.

Negative Pledge:

So long as any Note, Receipt or Coupon remains outstanding (as defined in the Trust Deed), the Issuer will not and the Issuer shall ensure that no Material Subsidiary (as defined in the Conditions) of the Issuer will create or have outstanding any mortgage, *hak tanggungan*, *fiducia*, charge, lien, pledge or other security interest (each a **“Security Interest”**) upon, or with respect to, the whole or any part of its present or future business, undertaking, assets or revenues (including any uncalled capital) to secure any Relevant Indebtedness, unless the Issuer, in the case of the creation of a Security Interest, before or at the same time and, in any other case, promptly, takes any and all action necessary to ensure that:

- (i) all amounts payable by it under the Notes and the Trust Deed (in respect of the Notes) are secured by the Security Interest equally and rateably with the Relevant Indebtedness to the satisfaction of the Trustee; or
- (ii) such other Security Interest or other arrangement (whether or not it includes the giving of a Security Interest) is provided which the Trustee shall, in its absolute discretion, deem not materially less beneficial to the Noteholders or as is approved by an Extraordinary Resolution (as defined in the Trust Deed) of the Noteholders.

“Relevant Indebtedness” means (A) any present or future indebtedness (whether being principal, premium, interest or other amounts) for or in respect of any notes, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock or other securities which are: (a) for the time being, or are capable of being, quoted, listed, ordinarily dealt in or traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter or other securities market outside Indonesia and (b) by their terms payable, or confer a right to receive payment, in any currency other than Indonesian-rupiah or are denominated in Indonesian-rupiah and more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount thereof is initially distributed outside Indonesia by or with the authorisation of the Issuer thereof; and (B) any guarantee or indemnity of any such indebtedness.

See *“Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Negative Pledge”*.

Events of Default:

For more details on the Events of Default in relation to the Notes, see *“Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Events of Default”*.

Ratings:

Each Tranche of Notes may be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche of Notes is/are to be rated, such rating will be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Withholding Tax:

All payments of principal and interest by or on behalf of the Issuer in respect of the Notes, the Receipts and the Coupons shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or within a Relevant Jurisdiction, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the Issuer shall pay such additional amounts as shall result in receipt by the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, subject to certain exceptions as set out in *“Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Taxation”*.

“Relevant Jurisdiction” means Indonesia or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax or any other jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax to which the Issuer becomes subject in respect of payments made by it of principal and interest on the Notes.

Governing Law:

English law.

Listing and Admission to Trading:

Application has been made to the SGX-ST for permission to deal in, and for listing and quotation of, any Notes which are agreed at or prior to the time of issue to be so listed on the SGX-ST. Such permission will be granted when such Notes have been admitted to the Official List of the SGX-ST. There is no assurance that any application to the SGX-ST will be approved. If the application to the SGX-ST to list a particular series of Notes is approved, such Notes listed on the SGX-ST will be traded on the SGX-ST in a minimum board lot size of S\$200,000 or its equivalent in other currencies. Unlisted series of Notes may also be issued pursuant to the Programme. The Notes may also be listed on such other or further stock exchange(s) as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer in relation to each series of Notes. The Pricing Supplement relating to each series of Notes will state whether or not the Notes of such series will be listed on any stock exchange(s) and, if so, on which stock exchange(s) the Notes are to be listed.

Selling Restrictions:

The United States, the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Hong Kong, the PRC, Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Australia, United Arab Emirates (excluding DIFC), Malaysia, State of Qatar and Indonesia and such other restrictions as may be required in connection with the offering and sale of a particular Tranche of Notes.

Bearer Notes will be issued in compliance with U.S. Treas. Reg. §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form that are applicable for purposes of Section 4701 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended) (“**TEFRA D**”) unless (i) the relevant Pricing Supplement states that Notes are issued in compliance with U.S. Treas. Reg. §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(C) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form that are applicable for purposes of Section 4701 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended) (“**TEFRA C**”) or (ii) the Notes are issued other than in compliance with TEFRA D or TEFRA C but in circumstances in which the Notes will not constitute “registration required obligations” under the United States Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (“**TEFRA**”), which circumstances will be referred to in the relevant Pricing Supplement as a transaction to which TEFRA is not applicable.

For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of the Notes and the distribution of offering material relating to the Notes, see “*Subscription and Sale*” herein. Further restrictions may apply in connection with any particular Series or Tranche of Notes.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables present the Issuer's selected financial information as of the dates and for the periods indicated.

The selected financial information as of 31 December 2017, 2018 and 2019, and for the years then ended has been derived from the Issuer's audited financial statements as of 31 December 2017, 2018 and 2019, and for the years then ended and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Audited Financial Statements and the related notes thereto.

The selected financial information as of 30 September 2020 and for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2019 and 2020 has been derived from the Issuer's unaudited interim financial statements as of 30 September 2020 and for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2019 and 2020 and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements and the related notes thereto.

The Audited Financial Statements have been audited by KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (the Indonesian member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited), independent public accountants, in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA, as stated in their audit report appearing in this Offering Circular.

The Unaudited Interim Financial Statements have been reviewed by KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (the Indonesian member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited), independent public accountants, in accordance with SRE 2410 established by the IICPA, as stated in their review report appearing elsewhere in this Offering Circular (the presentation of which is combined with the audit report mentioned above). A review conducted in accordance with SRE 2410 established by the IICPA is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA and, as stated in their review report appearing in this Offering Circular (the presentation of which is combined with the audit report mentioned above), KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja did not audit and do not express any opinion on the Issuer's Unaudited Interim Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Offering Circular. Historical results of the Issuer for any prior periods are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any future period.

The Audited Financial Statements and the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with IFAS. IFAS differs in certain significant respects from International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Please see also "*Risk Factors – Risks Relating to IIF's business – IIF is subject to Indonesian corporate and other disclosure and accounting standards which may differ from those in the United States, countries in the European Union, the United Kingdom and other jurisdictions*".

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	As of 31 December			As of 30 September
	2017	2018	2019	2020
	(<i>Rupiah million</i>)	(<i>Rupiah million</i>)	(<i>Rupiah million</i>)	(<i>Rupiah million</i>)
	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents – net of allowance for impairment losses	3,965,964	582,361	2,429,067	663,934
Securities – net of allowance for impairment losses	2,967,385	3,302,399	2,732,936	2,773,572
Equity investments	–	364,841	389,636	182,420
Loans – net allowance for impairment losses	5,545,960	5,721,389	6,232,662	8,089,225
Derivative receivables	–	76,350	44,290	205,141
Accrued interest income	32,319	41,246	62,905	93,959
Prepaid expenses	6,080	6,969	8,593	7,612
Prepaid taxes	11,113	11,367	449	236
Property and equipment – net of accumulated depreciation	286,987	314,113	293,507	279,318

	As of 31 December			As of 30 September
	2017	2018	2019	2020
	(Rupiah million)	(Rupiah million)	(Rupiah million)	(Rupiah million)
	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)
Deferred tax assets	61,313	79,159	86,735	108,488
Deferred charges	42,476	39,356	3,658	15,277
Other assets – net of allowance for impairment losses	52,808	33,685	26,622	14,670
TOTAL ASSETS	12,972,405	10,573,235	12,311,060	12,433,852
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Derivative liabilities	4,474	18,150	39,670	134,254
Other payables	2,663	8,373	8,728	122,307
Taxes payable	4,879	4,751	1,676	1,526
Accrued expenses and other liabilities . . .	27,488	30,352	37,985	39,244
Unearned revenue	406	2,904	4,388	6,838
Employee benefits obligation	18,459	18,734	26,327	24,233
Debt securities issued	1,521,722	1,725,765	2,183,064	2,187,000
Fund borrowings	6,544,571	3,591,557	4,713,745	4,103,747
Subordinated loans	2,622,652	3,037,409	3,142,918	3,731,627
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,747,314	8,437,995	10,158,501	10,350,776
EQUITY				
Capital stock – par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share Authorised 2,000,000 shares subscribed and paid up 2,000,000 shares	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Additional paid-in capital	29,800	29,800	29,800	29,800
Other comprehensive income – net	21,283	(27,860)	5,336	28,431
Cumulative loss on derivative instrument for cash flow hedges – net	–	–	(29,752)	(107,403)
Cumulative loss on derivative instrument for fair value hedges – net	–	–	–	(37,091)
Retained earnings				
Appropriated	26,465	26,465	26,465	26,465
Unappropriated	147,543	106,835	120,710	142,874
TOTAL EQUITY	2,225,091	2,135,240	2,152,559	2,083,076
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY . .	12,972,405	10,573,235	12,311,060	12,433,852

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Year ended 31 December			Nine-month period ended 30 September	
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020
	(Rupiah million)	(Rupiah million)	(Rupiah million)	(Rupiah million)	(Rupiah million)
	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
REVENUES					
Interest income	624,280	730,519	786,371	585,704	631,537
Provision and commission income	23,084	30,849	37,490	14,157	15,354
Realised gain/(loss) on sale of securities	88,963	(881)	4,067	2,941	7,161
Advisory income	17,855	12,409	8,059	2,430	4,023
Realised gain from sale of equity investment	—	—	1,010	1,010	—
Realised gain from derivative transactions	3,474	45,534	5,781	5,781	—
Gain/(loss) from foreign exchange	617	(48,912)	(16,589)	(13,044)	9,096
Unrealised (loss)/gain from changes in fair value of equity investments	(115,142)	(65,552)	24,795	(19,482)	—
Unrealised gain/(loss) from changes in the fair value of share option	—	66,946	(22,655)	29,628	—
Unrealised gain/(loss) from changes in fair value of derivative transactions	(4,474)	(8,745)	8,745	8,745	—
Other income	5,982	2,764	728	728	1,131
Total Revenues	644,639	764,931	837,802	618,598	668,302
EXPENSES					
Interest expense	(498,877)	(632,844)	(626,153)	(481,427)	(443,637)
General and administrative expenses	(150,046)	(151,442)	(174,200)	(117,074)	(125,003)
(Provision for)/reversal of impairment losses	(90,168)	(27,342)	(5,045)	1,952	(40,742)
Total Expenses	(739,091)	(811,628)	(805,398)	(596,549)	(609,382)
INCOME/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX					
EXPENSE/BENEFIT	(94,452)	(46,697)	32,404	22,049	58,920
TAX (EXPENSE)/BENEFIT	12,830	3,749	(16,428)	(9,692)	(21,957)
NET INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR	(81,622)	(42,948)	15,976	12,357	36,963
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:					
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Increase/(decrease) in fair value of securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income	44,154	(50,236)	33,767	28,463	398
Effective portion on fair value changes from derivative instrument qualified as cash flow hedge	—	—	(39,670)	(59,155)	(94,584)
Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(6,188)	1,093	9,347	14,178	20,712
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Fair value changes from derivative instrument qualified as fair value hedge	—	—	—	—	160,851
Fair value changes from equity investment classified as fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(207,216)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(1,860)	2,986	(2,801)	(1,547)	2,473
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	465	(746)	700	387	8,765
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income	36,571	(46,903)	1,343	(17,674)	(108,601)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME	(45,051)	(89,851)	17,319	(5,317)	(71,638)
INCOME/(LOSS) PER SHARE					
Basic (in thousands of Rupiah)	(41)	(21)	8	6	18

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended 31 December			Nine-month period ended 30 September	
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020
	(Rupiah million)	(Rupiah million)	(Rupiah million)	(Rupiah million)	(Rupiah million)
	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipt of interest income.	633,385	782,605	857,275	626,311	573,682
Receipt of provision and commission income .	47,891	39,949	40,696	14,355	24,820
Payment to suppliers	(21,883)	(37,622)	(54,404)	(54,232)	(60,209)
Payment to employees	(98,197)	(91,472)	(91,502)	(62,517)	(64,522)
Receipt of advisory income	15,963	16,316	7,901	3,520	3,703
Payment of cost for fund borrowings and debt securities issued	(49,510)	(16,674)	(6,453)	(408)	–
Payment of final tax and corporate income tax.	(46,978)	(13,750)	(13,957)	(9,755)	(9,490)
Tax refund received.	–	–	9,345	9,345	296
Payment of interest expense	(453,845)	(536,024)	(612,442)	(483,260)	(456,189)
Cash received from operating activities.	26,826	143,328	136,459	43,359	12,091
Loans granted to customers	(2,991,494)	(3,528,366)	(1,422,689)	(741,683)	(2,229,670)
Investment in equity securities	–	(430,393)	–	–	–
Receipt of repayment of loans	1,850,797	3,424,687	832,155	535,449	689,737
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,113,871)	(390,744)	(454,075)	(162,875)	(1,527,842)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of securities	(3,203,419)	(1,229,700)	(586,920)	(516,920)	(216,356)
Sale of securities	2,795,075	1,003,913	1,024,457	686,879	317,919
Acquisition of property and equipment	(283,700)	(40,533)	(173)	(140)	(13)
Acquisition of computer software	(2,321)	(7,544)	(889)	(889)	(759)
Sale of property and equipment	–	600	–	–	–
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(694,365)	(273,264)	436,475	168,930	100,791
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from fund borrowings	2,205,500	3,400,000	1,802,250	1,677,250	785,000
Proceeds from subordinated loans	–	300,000	300,000	300,000	500,000
Proceeds from debt securities issued	–	200,000	1,500,000	–	–
Payment of fund borrowings	–	(6,615,150)	(625,000)	(500,000)	(1,500,000)
Payment of debt securities issued	–	–	(1,025,000)	(825,000)	–
Dividend payment.	(20,359)	–	–	–	–
Payment of subordinated loans	(28,774)	(66,799)	(100,497)	(68,598)	(77,015)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	2,156,367	(2,781,949)	1,851,753	583,652	(292,015)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS . .	348,131	(3,445,957)	1,834,153	589,707	(1,719,066)
Impact of changes in foreign currencies exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents.	79,554	62,354	12,553	20,605	(46,046)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD/YEAR	3,538,279	3,965,964	582,361	582,361	2,429,067
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD/YEAR. . . .	3,965,964	582,361	2,429,067	1,192,673	663,955

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Notes involves a number of risks. Investors should carefully consider all the information contained in this Offering Circular, including the risks described below, before making an investment decision. The Issuer's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks. The market price of the Notes could decline due to any one of these risks and investors may lose all or part of their investment. The risks below are not the only risks the Issuer faces. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Issuer, may also materially adversely affect the business, financial condition or results of operations of the Issuer.

The Issuer believes that the factors described below represent the principal risks inherent in investing in the Notes issued under the Programme, but the Issuer's inability to pay any amounts on or in connection with any Note may occur for other reasons which may not be considered significant risks by the Issuer based on information currently available to it, or which it may not currently be able to anticipate, and the Issuer does not represent that the statements below regarding the risks of holding any Notes are exhaustive. Prospective investors should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Offering Circular (including any document incorporated by reference) and reach their own views prior to making any investment decision. In making an investment decision, each investor must rely on its own examination of the Issuer and the terms of the offering of the Notes.

Risks relating to IIF's business

Infrastructure projects carry certain risks that could adversely affect IIF's business and result in its loan portfolio and other investments declining in value

IIF's business consists primarily of lending to, investing in, and providing advisory services related to infrastructure projects in Indonesia. Infrastructure projects are characterised by project-specific risks as well as general risks. These risks are generally not within IIF's control, and include (but are not limited to):

- political, regulatory and legal actions that may adversely affect project viability;
- changes in government and regulatory policies;
- delays in construction and operation of projects;
- adverse changes in market demand or prices for the products or services that the project, when completed, is expected to provide;
- the willingness and ability of consumers to pay for infrastructure services;
- shortages of, or adverse price developments for, raw materials and key inputs such as oil and natural gas;
- potential defaults under financing arrangements with lenders and investors;
- failure of third parties to perform on their contractual obligations;
- adverse developments in the overall economic environment in Indonesia;
- interest rate or currency exchange rate fluctuations or changes in tax regulations; and
- economic, political and social instability or occurrences such as natural disasters, armed conflict and terrorist attacks, particularly where projects are located or in the markets they are intended to serve.

To the extent these or other risks relating to the projects that IIF finances or invests in materialise, the quality of IIF's investment portfolio and in turn IIF's business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

All of the IIF's businesses are based in a single country and its business, financial condition and results of operations are heavily dependent on factors affecting the level of economic activity in the Republic of Indonesia

All of the infrastructure projects in respect of which IIF provides financing are located in different regions across Indonesia. Any material national or regional adverse events in Indonesia may negatively impact the infrastructure industry in Indonesia and the construction, development and operation of the relevant projects which IIF has invested in. Such adverse events include changes in economic conditions and the regulatory environment, changes in the GoI's development plans and policies, decrease in investor confidence within the relevant regions of the Indonesia or in the country as a whole, significant natural disasters and man-made incidents. Due to the limited geographical coverage of its operations, IIF may not be able to effectively manage any potential losses arising from these adverse events, which may materially and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations. Please see "*Risks relating to Indonesia – A slowdown in global, regional or Indonesian economic growth or economic contraction may materially and adversely affect the Indonesian economy and IIF's business, financial condition and results of operations.*" for further details.

Infrastructure development in Indonesia is still at a relatively early stage of evolution and is linked to the continued growth of the Indonesian economy, the sectors on which IIF focuses and the stability of Indonesia's regulatory regimes

Infrastructure development in Indonesia is dependent on programmes and policies that facilitate and encourage public and private sector investment in infrastructure. Many of these programmes and policies, particularly those that are designed to encourage private sector participation in infrastructure development, are evolving and their success will depend on whether they are able to properly address the issues faced and are effectively implemented. Additionally, these programmes will require support from stable regulatory regimes that not only stimulate and encourage the continued movement of private capital into infrastructure development, but also lead to increased competition, appropriate allocation of risk, transparency and more efficient and cost-effective services to the end consumer.

The availability of capital and the continued growth of the infrastructure development industry are also linked to continued growth of the Indonesian economy. Many specific factors within each industry sector may also influence the success of the projects within those sectors, including changes in policies, regulatory frameworks and market structures and, as a result, not all sectors have progressed to the same degree. Further, since infrastructure services in Indonesia have historically been provided by the central and regional governments without charge or at a low charge to consumers, the growth of the infrastructure industry will be impacted by consumers' income levels and the extent to which they would be willing to pay or can be induced to pay for infrastructure services. If the central and regional governments' initiatives and regulations in the infrastructure industry do not proceed in the desired direction, or if there is any downturn in the macroeconomic environment in Indonesia or in specific sectors, IIF's business and financial performance could be materially and adversely affected.

IIF's business and operations are facing significant uncertainties and disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic

In December 2019, a new strain of the coronavirus ("**COVID-19**") was reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, and has subsequently spread throughout the world, including Indonesia. On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organisation declared COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern and on 11 March 2020 the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak a pandemic.

On 31 March 2020, by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020, the President of Indonesia declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency (*Darurat Kesehatan Masyarakat*) and on 13 April 2020 through Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020, a National Disaster (*Bencana Nasional*). The President issued Government Regulation in lieu of Law No. 1 of 2020 on Policies on State Finance and Financial System Stability to Deal with COVID-19 Pandemic and/or Threat to the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability ("**Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2020**"). Through Presidential Regulation No. 54 of 2020 dated 3 April 2020 on Amendment to Posture and Details of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget of 2020 Budget Year, which was published on 3 April 2020 ("**Presidential Regulation No. 54 of 2020**"), the President authorised an increase of the 2020 budget by Rp405.1 trillion for the purposes of fighting the spread of COVID-19, to be deployed as follows: (i) Rp75 trillion for the

healthcare sector, including medical personnel; (ii) Rp110 trillion for the expansion of the social safety net; (iii) Rp70.1 trillion to support manufacturers, small-and medium-sized enterprises and certain other companies, including support with regards to taxes, import duties and business credits; and (iv) Rp150 trillion to support a national economic recovery programme.

In addition to authorising these additional amounts for the 2020 budget, Presidential Regulation No. 54 of 2020 also reallocated the budgeted revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year 2020 under which the revenues and expenditures that had originally been budgeted by the Government pursuant to Law No. 20 of 2019 on the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2020 (which was signed into law on 18 October 2019) were revised. As a result of these additional budgeted expenditures, the Government estimates the 2020 budget deficit to reach 5.07 per cent. of GDP. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2020 also allows the budget deficit gap to temporarily exceed the statutory limit of 3 per cent. of GDP until the fiscal year 2022.

The COVID-19 outbreak is currently having an adverse impact on the global and regional economy. IIF expects that there would be negative impact on its investment activities, particularly those in roads, airport and ports sectors due to limitation of activities during the COVID-19 outbreak. In connection with the COVID-19 outbreak, OJK has issued OJK Regulation No.14/POJK 05//2020 on Countercyclical Policy for the Impact of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Outbreak for Non-Banking Financial Institutions (“**OJK Regulation No.14/2020**”) that eases the requirements for non-banking financial institutions such as IIF when assessing debtors’ credit quality and rating restructured loans and thereby providing for relaxation of terms for borrowers impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak who meet the relevant requirements as provided under OJK Regulation No.14/2020. As at 30 September 2020, IIF had received and approved requests for relaxation in the form of deferrals of interest and/or principal payments under loans under OJK Regulation No.14/2020 from seven borrowers, with the total amount of deferrals of payments amounting to IDR210 billion, representing 2.0 per cent. of IIF’s total investment assets totaling IDR10,651 billion. Whilst such deferrals of payments do not result in the relevant loans being categorised as non-performing loans in accordance with OJK Regulation No.14/2020, IIF has increased the amount of provisioning in respect of these deferrals as a prudent measure. IIF expects the impact on its financial conditions from granting such deferrals to be moderate. Notwithstanding the above, 51.8 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of IIF’s investment portfolio is not affected by the COVID-19 outbreak and relaxation requests have been made and approved in respect of loans representing 19.9 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of IIF’s investment portfolio.

In addition, delays in project milestones for projects in respect of which IIF has advisory mandates have resulted in lower than anticipated advisory income for IIF for the nine months ended 30 September 2020.

There is no assurance that further requests for relaxation will not be received and approved from more of IIF’s borrowers and although IIF continues to actively manage and monitor its investment portfolio by implementing the relevant safeguarding measures, and seeks to improve the credit risk management policies, procedures and systems, such as carrying out prudent assessment on each relaxation request in accordance with its internal policies and OJK guidance, no assurance can be made that such policies, procedures and systems are effective and can prevent an increase on IIF’s level of non-performing loans which in turn may have a material adverse effect on IIF’s business, prospects, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Whilst IIF believes that it has adequate funds under its own loan agreements to meet its short-term obligations and comply with the relevant restrictive covenants or to obtain the relevant waivers in respect of any potential breach under its loan agreements, there is no assurance that this will continue, or that the outbreak will not adversely affect its operation in the future. The effects of this, and any other outbreak of a contagious disease, are likely to have a material adverse effect on IIF’s business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

IIF has significant exposure to certain sectors and to certain borrowers, and adverse market developments affecting those sectors or borrowers could have a material and adverse effect on IIF’s investment portfolio

IIF’s investment portfolio consists substantially of loan commitments in infrastructure projects. As at 30 September 2020, the five largest sector-wise exposures were in roads, electricity, telecommunications, airport and water and waste utility sectors, which in the aggregate constituted 86 per cent. of IIF’s net investment commitment of IDR12,995 billion. Additionally, the concentration within these sectors was also significant, with the top five borrowers in each of these sectors representing 31 per cent. of IIF’s total

exposure to those sectors. Any negative trends or financial difficulties in the roads, electricity, telecommunications, airport and water and waste utility sectors, particularly among large borrowers of IIF, could increase the level of non-performing assets in IIF's portfolio and adversely affect its business and financial performance.

As at 30 September 2020, IIF's 10 largest single borrowers in the aggregate accounted for 47.8 per cent. of its total exposure and the 10 largest borrower groups in the aggregate accounted for 42.2 per cent. of its total exposure, and for 198.8 per cent. and 175.7 per cent., respectively, of its total capital funds. (Tier 1 and Tier 2). Any loss of creditworthiness of the significant borrowers could materially and adversely affect its business and financial condition and results of operations.

IIF's business and operations may be adversely affected by any increase in the level of non-performing assets in its investment portfolio

For the years ended 31 December 2017, 2018 and 2019 and the nine months ended 30 September 2020, the value of non-performing assets amounted to IDR309,502 million, IDR329,117 million, IDR79,835 million, and IDR83,810 million, respectively. A non-performing asset is a loan that has been restructured and more than three consecutive repayments have been made, however still considered high-risk. IIF applies this on a case-by-case basis.

The risk of non-payment in respect of IIF's asset portfolio is affected by the credit profile of its borrowers, as well as by changes in economic and industry conditions. Volatile and adverse economic conditions in Indonesia may adversely affect the ability of IIF's borrowers to repay their indebtedness, and this may result in an increase in non-performing loans and provisioning, allowances for loans losses and charge-offs. In particular, the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak has had a significant impact on the regional and global economy. IIF expects that it will have an impact on the quality of the assets in its investment portfolio.

Whilst IIF believes the current provisions are adequate to cover the known losses in its investment portfolio, there can be no assurance that these provisions will be sufficient to fully cover the possible losses. IIF expects the size of its investment portfolio to continue to increase in the future, including in sectors to which IIF has historically not had much exposure, and there may be additional non-performing loans on account of these new loans and sectoral exposures. Any increase in the level of non-performing assets could materially and adversely affect IIF's investment portfolio, which will in turn affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

IIF's ability to assess, monitor and manage risks inherent in its business is dependent on the effectiveness of its risk management systems and processes

IIF is exposed to a variety of risks, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, operational risk, legal risk, credit and financing risk, compliance risk and reputation risk. For more information, see "*Business-Risk Management*". The effectiveness of IIF's risk management depends upon the effectiveness of its risk management systems and processes and on its ability to access accurate and reliable information on a timely basis. Even assuming effective implementation of the of the Bank's risk management policies, its ability to assess, monitor and manage risks inherent in its business may not meet the standards of its counterparts in certain other countries and/or may not be fully effective in mitigating risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk. If IIF is unable to develop or maintain the technology and systems available to meet such standards or to implement such standards in the future, it could have a material adverse effect on IIF's ability to manage these risks and on its business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

Any failure by IIF to implement, or to follow consistently, its risk management systems and process may materially and adversely affect IIF's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

Restructured loans may become non-performing if the borrowers of such loans fail to adhere to the terms of such restructured loans

As at 30 September 2020, three loans in IIF's asset portfolio had been transferred to management by IIF's Special Asset Management Unit (the "**SAM Unit**") and have been restructured with revised terms and conditions.

In the restructuring of such high risk loans, IIF has agreed to set payments of principal and/or interest at a relatively low level for a certain timeframe followed by larger payments in later periods to match IIF's expectation of the relevant borrower's ability to service the debt. The payments at a relatively low level improve the likelihood that a restructured loan will be categorised as performing during the period of such payments. However, future higher payments may cause a loan to again become non-performing if the relevant borrower is unable to make any such payments in the later periods. If IIF's borrowers are unable to make any payments for their respective restructured loans, such restructured loans may become non-performing, thereby requiring additional provisions, which may adversely affect IIF's financial condition and results of operations.

IIF's business and operations may be particularly vulnerable to interest rate risk and to changes in foreign exchange rates

IIF's income is largely dependent on the interest income received from its infrastructure financing, which accounted for 94 per cent. of its total revenue as at 30 September 2020. Accordingly, IIF is impacted by fluctuation in interest rates in its lending operations. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond IIF's control, including the monetary policies of the Bank Indonesia, domestic and global economic conditions and other factors. Due to these factors, interest rates in Indonesia have historically experienced a relatively high degree of volatility. Volatile interest rates may also adversely affect IIF's treasury operations, which accounted for 28.2 per cent of total revenue as at 30 September 2020. If there is a sudden or sharp rise in interest rates, IIF could be adversely affected by the decline in the market value of its loan portfolio and other fixed income securities. In addition, the value of any interest rate hedges that IIF has entered into in the future would be affected by changes in interest rates. Any fluctuation in the interest rates may materially affect IIF's business and operations which could in return affect its financial condition.

In addition, IIF may be impacted by any adverse movements in foreign exchange rates to the extent that any such movement impacts its borrowers negatively, which may in turn impact IIF's quality of exposure to these borrowers. Also, IIF is itself exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates in respect of its foreign currency borrowings. As at 30 September 2020, IIF has foreign currency borrowings of US\$98.6 million (equivalent of IDR1,471,063 million) outstanding. Any of its involvement in foreign currency activities in the future will further expose IIF to fluctuations in foreign currency rates and any volatility in foreign exchange rates may have a material adverse effect on IIF's business, financial condition, results of operations.

IIF is subject to risks associated with its hedging activities and other derivative transactions

IIF has entered, and will continue to enter, into derivative transactions for hedging purposes to mitigate the foreign exchange rate and interest rate risks of its business. IIF faces some risks such as credit risk, market risk and operational risk associated with these transactions. Whilst IIF believes that the overall credit quality of its counterparties is adequate, there can be no assurance that parties with significant exposure will not face difficulties in paying amounts on derivative contracts when due, which may adversely affect the financial condition and results of operations of IIF. At present, the Indonesian market has limited regulations with respect to derivative transactions and requires further improvement. This may increase the risks of these transactions that the IIF has entered into. Further, IIF's ability to monitor, analyse and report these transactions is limited by its information technology. Accordingly, IIF's business, financial position and results of operations may be adversely affected given the volatility of the prices of these derivatives, which in turn may negatively affect IIF's ability to service the Notes and to satisfy its other obligations under the Notes.

IIF may experience delays in enforcing collateral when borrowers default on their obligations, which may result in failure to recover the expected value of collateral and adversely affect its financial condition

Most of the loans provided by IIF are secured by security interests in the borrowers' assets and/or guarantees from the borrowers' sponsors or affiliates. The value of such collateral may significantly fluctuate or decline during any given period of time and the creditworthiness of the guarantors may also change over time as their risk profiles change due to changes in their operating environment as well as global or national macro-economic development. As at 30 September 2020, 25.6 per cent. and 3.4 per cent. of the loans provided by IIF were secured by collateral (in this case consisting of fixed assets, receivables and inventory) or by guarantees, respectively, with higher portion of loan (39.5 per cent.) were secured by a combination of collateral and guarantees or collateral and Letter of Undertaking. Any decline in the value of such collateral could reduce the amount IIF may be able to recover in respect of the underlying

loans. In addition, the procedures in Indonesia for liquidating or otherwise realising the value of collateral may be protracted, and it may be difficult to enforce claims in respect of such collateral. IIF's exposure to guarantors is generally unsecured. Therefore, any significant deterioration in the financial condition of the guarantors could significantly reduce the amount that IIF may be able to recover under the collaterals or guarantees. In addition, IIF's credit evaluation is also subject to periodic reviews. Any deterioration of the quality of its loan portfolio or failure to realise the full value of the collateral or the guarantees securing loans on a timely basis may materially and adversely affect IIF's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain of the loans provided by IIF are made on a limited recourse or non-recourse basis, which increases the risk of non-recovery and may adversely affect its financial performance

As at 30 September 2020, 70 per cent. of IIF's committed loans were project financings and 20 per cent. of its committed loans were non-recourse, for which only the related project assets are available to repay the loan in the event that the borrowers are unable to meet their obligations under the loan agreements, while 7.6 per cent. of IIF's committed loans were made on a limited recourse basis whereby the project sponsors give letters of undertaking only for construction risks, including funding shortfalls and cost overruns. The ability of borrowers to perform their obligations will depend primarily on the financial condition of the projects, which may be affected by many factors beyond their control, including, but not limited to, competition, operating costs and regulatory issues. If the borrowers to which IIF provides limited recourse or non-recourse loans were to be adversely affected by these or other factors and were unable to meet their obligations, the value of the collateral available to repay the loans could be or may become insufficient to pay the full principal and interest on the loans, which could expose IIF to significant losses and in turn materially and adversely affect its financial condition and results of business.

IIF faces competition in the markets in which it operates, which may adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations and prospects

IIF's primary competitors are major domestic and foreign banks operating in Indonesia. IIF also faces competition for customers from a variety of financial services companies, such as multi-finance companies, which provide financing for trading, consumer loans and multi-purpose loans, as well as other entities owned by or affiliated with the Government that provide industrial development funding and export and import lending and services. IIF may also face increased competition from advisory firms that offer advisory services to public and private sector clients. Whilst IIF has the ability to provide financing with longer tenors and offer various types of financing products, there can be no assurance that it will be able to compete effectively. In addition, increased competition may cause net interest margins to fall or make it difficult for IIF to continue to increase the size of its loan portfolio, any of which could have a material adverse effect on IIF's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

IIF's equity investments in infrastructure projects can be particularly volatile and may not be recovered

IIF may make direct equity investments in infrastructure projects. As at 30 September 2020, IIF had made a single equity investment in the amount of IDR430,393 million. Such investment was in the form of a minority equity investment in a public company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. As of 30 September 2020, the fair value of the equity investment was IDR182,420 million. In the future, IIF may make further equity investments in both private and publicly listed entities.

The value of IIF's equity investments is dependent on the success and continued viability of the applicable projects and, in the case of investments in publicly traded equity securities, wider market risks. In addition to the risks inherent underlying infrastructure projects and the market risks of holdings in publicly traded equity securities, IIF will have limited control over the operations or management of projects where it only holds a minority equity investment. Therefore, IIF's ability to realise expected gains from these equity interests in an infrastructure project is highly dependent on factors outside of its control. Any write-offs or write-downs in respect of IIF's equity investments could have a material adverse effect on its business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The infrastructure projects in which IIF holds a minority interest are managed by joint venture partners that IIF does not control

IIF may have limited control over the infrastructure projects in which it has minority interests. For example, IIF may not be able to influence the business decisions in respect of the construction and operation of these infrastructure projects, which could prevent IIF from making profit from such investments as it anticipated or which may not be in the best interests of IIF. In such cases, IIF's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

IIF's voting interests in the portfolio companies that are not currently publicly traded may be diluted if these entities become publicly traded. In addition, IIF's portfolio companies may from time to time need additional capital to achieve their expansion plans or other business objectives, and may issue additional shares or other equity securities to meet their capital needs. IIF may choose not to, or be unable to, subscribe for the securities offered in any such additional issuances by its portfolio companies. If IIF fails to subscribe for additional securities of a portfolio company on a pro-rata basis consistent with its existing shareholding in such company, its equity interest in the company will be diluted. A dilution of IIF's equity interest in a portfolio company would reduce its share of the profits earned by such portfolio company, which may have material and adverse effect on IIF's business, financial condition and results of operations.

IIF may not be able to implement successfully its growth strategies

IIF's financial performance and future growth will depend, in part, on the successful implementation of its business strategies, namely to increase its margins by maximising the types of products it offers and to optimise and manage its costs by diversifying its funding structure. It is uncertain that IIF will be able to achieve these objectives successfully or at all. New products may have less growth or profit potential than IIF anticipates and may alter the risk level of IIF's investment portfolio. There can be no assurance that new business activities will become profitable at the level IIF desires or at all. Failure to achieve any of its objectives as a result of competitive difficulties, cost or restrictions on its ability to invest, may limit its ability to implement successfully its growth strategies. Unfavourable economic conditions in Indonesia and the general credit markets, such as rising interest rates on borrowing or reduced liquidity in the market, may also limit its access funding to new credit or to access at a reasonable rates. IIF's failure to implement its business strategies and to achieve its expected growth may have a material adverse effect on IIF's business, financial condition, results of operations.

IIF relies on support from its shareholders. Any reduction or discontinuation of the relevant support or any change in policies that apply to IIF may materially and adversely affect its business and financial condition

In addition to their initial equity injections, IIF's shareholders, namely ADB and IFC (directly and through the World Bank) have provided long-term subordinated loans and fund borrowings to IIF to support its investment operations in a total committed amount of US\$576 million (of which, as at 30 September 2020, US\$350 million had been drawn). There can be no assurance that each of IFC and ADB (or IIF's other shareholders) will continue providing financial support to IIF or that any current support will not be adjusted or terminated due to any changes in policy or otherwise. Any occurrence of such event may have a material adverse effect on IIF's business, financial condition and results of operations.

IIF has historically experienced significant fluctuations in its operating income and cashflow. Any significant fluctuation in the future may have a material adverse impact on its business, financial condition and results of operations

IIF has historically experienced significant fluctuations in its financial performance. IIF's net loss for 2017 and 2018 amounted to IDR81,622 million and IDR42,948 million, respectively. Although IIF has made a profit in 2019 and 2020, there can be no assurance that its business will be profitable in the future.

IIF has also historically experienced and is likely to experience significant fluctuations in its cash flows. Whilst IIF has received positive cash flow from its operating activities amounting to IDR26,826 million, IDR143,328 million, IDR136,459 million and IDR12,091 million, respectively in 2017, 2018 and 2019 and nine-month ended 30 September 2020, IIF's net cash flow used in from operations was IDR1,113,871 million, IDR390,744 million, IDR454,075 million and IDR1,527,664 million, respectively for the same periods, as a result of set-offs mainly from the loans granted by IIF to its customers which amounted to IDR2,991,494 million, IDR3,528,366 million, IDR1,422,689 million and IDR2,229,670 million, respectively, in those years. There can be no assurance that the trend for a positive cashflow will continue.

As IIF's assets may not be monetised in the short term due to the nature of those assets, this may lead to significant fluctuation or negative change in IIF's cash flows, which will in return have a material adverse effect on its normal operations. In addition, there can be no assurance that the cash flows generated from IIF's operating activities will be sufficient to repay its current indebtedness or to fund the expenditure necessary to implement its business plans and strategies if IIF is unable to obtain sufficient funding in a timely manner or fails to obtain external financing on commercially acceptable terms. This may in return have a material adverse effect on IIF's business, financial condition and results of operations.

IIF may be unable to comply with the restrictions and covenants in its loan agreements which could result in a default under the terms of those agreement

IIF's existing financing arrangement impose operating and financial restrictions on IIF's business (including the maintenance of certain financial ratios). IIF's ability to meet such financial ratios may be affected by events beyond the control of IIF and such provisions may negatively affect IIF's ability to react to changes in market conditions, take advantage of business opportunities believed to be desirable, obtain future financing or withstand a continuing or future downturn in business.

In April 2020, due to abnormal market movements created by the COVID-19 pandemic and the global response to it, IIF was required to seek a waiver from the lenders under one of its loan agreements in respect of breaches to certain exposure ratio covenants. Such waiver has been granted until 31 December 2020 and an extension of this waiver is in the process of being obtained. The waiver of such breaches has not caused any material adverse impact to IIF's operations and financial condition. However, there is no assurance that IIF will not need to seek a further extension to such waiver or need to seek other amendments, waivers or consents to covenants in its loan agreements in the future.

If IIF is unable to comply with restrictions and covenants in its loan agreements or to obtain any waivers of non-compliance there could be a default under the terms of those agreements. In the event of a default, the lenders of the relevant debt could terminate their commitments to lend to us, accelerate the debt obligation and declare all amounts borrowed due and payable or terminate the agreements, as the case may be.

Furthermore, certain debt agreements, including the Notes, may contain cross-acceleration or cross-default provisions. As a result, default under one loan or debt agreement may cause the acceleration of repayment of not only such debt but also other debt, including the Notes. If any of these events should occur, there can be no assurance that IIF's assets and cash flow would be sufficient to repay in full all indebtedness, or that alternative financing could be found. Even if alternative financing can be obtained, there can be no assurance that it would be on terms that are favourable or acceptable to IIF.

IIF's success depends upon the competency and continuing efforts of its senior management team and other skilled key personnel and its ability to attract and retain such persons

IIF depends on its key members of management team for the successful operation of its business. IIF's ability to maintain its competitive position and to implement its business strategy is also dependent on its ability to attract and retain senior executives or other key personnel. The loss or change in the scope of the expertise of IIF's senior management team, or difficulties in attracting and retaining qualified personnel in the future, could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Competition for personnel in Indonesia with relevant expertise is intense within IIF's industry due to the relatively small pool of qualified individuals, and any failure to recruit or retain qualified senior management and personnel could have a material adverse effect on IIF's ability to implement the strategy, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Any material changes in laws, regulations or policies to which IIF is subject may have a material impact on its business

The regulatory and legal framework governing IIF differs in certain material respects from that in effect in other countries and may continue to change as the Indonesian economy and financial markets evolve. Any changes in laws, regulations or policies, including changes in the interpretation or application of such laws, regulations and policies, may restrict IIF's business activities or operations in general, and cause IIF to incur increased expense to ensure compliance. Such changes may include changes with respect to capital requirements, solvency requirements, leverage and liquidity ratios, lending obligations, management compensation and risk management, amongst other areas. Changes in laws, regulations and policies, or the interpretation or application thereof, will lead to greater regulatory oversight and scrutiny and increased compliance costs, and failure to comply these laws, regulations and policies could have a material adverse effect on IIF's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

IIF's contingent liabilities could adversely affect its financial condition

As at 30 September 2020, IIF had contingent liabilities of IDR277,000 million of guarantees. These guarantees make up 2.1 per cent. of IIF's total exposure. If these contingent liabilities fully materialise, IIF's financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. For further details of IIF's contingent liabilities, see note 29 to IIF's Q3 2020 Financial Statements.

IIF is dependent on the proper functioning and improvement of its information technology systems

IIF employs a number of information technology systems to manage and process its business and administrative processes on an accurate and timely basis. The proper functioning of the financial control, risk management, accounting, customer service and other data processing systems is important to IIF's ability to manage its business effectively. Whilst IIF has in place disaster recovery and back-up systems that can be used in the event of catastrophe or failure of IIF's primary systems, there can be no assurance that its business activities would not be materially disrupted if there is a partial or complete failure of any of these primary or back-up information technology systems or communications networks. In addition, any security breach caused by unauthorised access to IIF's information systems, or any significant malfunctions or loss or corruption of data, software, hardware or other computer equipment could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial condition.

Furthermore, IIF's ability to remain competitive depends in part on its ability to upgrade its information technology systems on a timely and cost-effective basis. Any failure to improve or upgrade IIF's information technology systems effectively or on a timely basis may lead to inefficient processes, higher risk and lack of accurate and timely management information which in turn could adversely affect IIF's competitiveness, results of operations and financial condition.

IIF's insurance coverage may not adequately protect it against all operational risks

IIF maintains the relevant insurance policies such as those against product liabilities, cyber-attacks, natural disaster and terrorism as part of its business operation. There can be no assurance that IIF will not be sued or held liable for damages due to any tortious acts or other events for which insurance is not generally available on commercially practical terms. Therefore, whilst IIF believes that its practice is in line with the general practice in the Indonesian infrastructure financing industry, there may be instances when IIF will have to internalise losses, damage and liabilities due to lack of insurance coverage in the relevant area. IIF may not have sufficient funds to cover such losses, damages or liabilities or to replace any property under development that has been destroyed. Any such events could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

IIF may not be able to detect and prevent fraud, money laundering or other misconduct committed by its employees

IIF may be exposed to fraud, money laundering activities or other misconduct committed by its employees, representatives, agents, customers or other third parties that could subject it to financial losses and sanctions imposed by governmental authorities, which in turn could affect its reputation. Such misconduct could include:

- hiding unauthorised or unsuccessful activities, resulting in unknown and unmanaged risks or losses;
- intentionally concealing material facts, or failing to perform necessary due diligence procedures designed to identify potential money laundering activities or other potential risks, which are material to IIF in deciding whether to make investments or not;
- improperly using or disclosing confidential information;
- misappropriation of funds;
- conducting transactions that exceed authorised limits;
- making or accepting the bribery activities;

- conducting any inside dealing; or
- otherwise not complying with applicable laws or internal policies and procedures of IIF.

IIF's internal control procedures are designed to monitor its operations but may be unable to identify all incidents of non-compliance or suspicious transactions in a timely manner, if at all. Furthermore, it is not always possible to detect and prevent fraud, money laundering activities and other misconduct, and the precautions that IIF takes to prevent and detect such activities may not be effective. There is no assurance that fraud, money laundering activities or other misconduct will not occur in the future. If such fraud or other misconduct does occur, it may cause negative publicity as a result and have a material adverse effect on IIF's reputation and business.

Acts of God, epidemics, and other disasters could affect IIF's business

Natural disasters, epidemics, acts of God and other events and disasters that are beyond the control of IIF may materially and adversely affect the economy, infrastructure and livelihoods of the people in Indonesia. There can be no assurance that any such epidemic or other disasters will not intensify or recur, or that other similar outbreaks or epidemic will not occur, in Indonesia. Any such events could have a material adverse effect on IIF's business, financial condition and results of operations.

IIF may not be able to implement its Social and Environmental principles successfully

IIF follows closely and implements its Social and Environmental ("S&E") principles when carrying out its financing activities. It has a dedicated Social and Environment Division ("SED") for evaluating the suitability of the infrastructure projects based on these S&E principles for the purpose of providing financing facilities. For each investment made, IIF's SED conducts an assessment to identify gaps against the S&E principles prior to financing any project and provides corrective action plans. The SED also monitors regularly the implementation of such agreed correction plans. However, no assurance can be given that the S&E principles will be followed in all of IIF's investment projects and that IIF's borrowers will monitor the compliance with these principles on an ongoing basis. Any failure in implementing the S&E principles by IIF or its borrowers may cause negative publicity to IIF, and may affect the operations of its investment projects, which may, in turn, have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

IIF is subject to Indonesian corporate and other disclosure and accounting standards which may differ from those in the United States, countries in the European Union, the United Kingdom and other jurisdictions

IIF is subject to corporate governance and reporting requirements in Indonesia that differ, in significant respects, from those applicable to companies in other countries such as the United States, countries in the European Union and the United Kingdom. One of the differences is the delayed implementation of the latest IFRS in Indonesia. The amount of information made publicly available by issuers in Indonesia may be less than or different from that made publicly available by comparable companies in other more developed countries, and certain statistical and financial information of a type typically published by companies in other more developed countries may not be available. As a result, investors may not have access to the same level and type of disclosure that may be available in other countries, and comparisons with other companies in other countries may not be possible in all respects.

IIF's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFAS, which is an accounting standard derived from IFRS. However, due to the delayed implementation of the latest IFRS in Indonesia, IFAS differs in certain aspects from IFRS as implemented in the European Union and other jurisdictions, and also differs from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"). See "*Summary of Certain Differences between the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards and IFRS*". There is no guarantee that IFAS will fully converge with IFRS or that there will be no additional differences between the two accounting standards in the future. This Offering Circular does not contain a reconciliation of IIF's financial statements to current IFRS and/or U.S. GAAP, and there is no assurance that such a reconciliation would not reveal material differences. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers for an understanding of any differences that may exist between the IFAS and IFRS, and how those differences might affect the financial information included in this Offering Circular.

Risks Relating to Indonesia

A slowdown in global, regional or Indonesian economic growth or economic contraction may materially and adversely affect the Indonesian economy and IIF's business, financial condition and results of operations

The economic crisis that affected Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, from mid-1997 was characterised in Indonesia by, among other effects, currency depreciation, negative economic growth, high interest rates, social unrest and political instability. These conditions had a material adverse effect on Indonesian businesses. Indonesia entered a recessionary phase with relatively low levels of growth between 1999 and 2002. The rate of growth has stabilised at relatively higher levels in subsequent years, though there has been a moderate slowdown in growth from 2012 to 2019. In addition, the Government continues to have a modest fiscal deficit and a high level of sovereign debt, its foreign currency reserves are modest, the Rupiah continues to be volatile and has poor liquidity, and the banking sector is weak and suffers from high levels of non-performing loans. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the current Indonesian economic situation would not deteriorate, which could have an adverse effect on IIF's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In January 2020, the International Monetary Fund projected that global economic growth would rise from an estimated 2.9 per cent. in 2019 to 3.3 per cent. in 2020 and 3.4 per cent. for 2021. The cut in the forecast indicates that the world economy is growing more slowly than expected and risks are rising. The development of significant global macroeconomic events, such as the U.S.-China trade tensions, the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union, continue to bring uncertainty which could have a significant negative impact on international markets. A weakening sentiment in the global financial markets is also projected to be deeper than anticipated.

In addition, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in December 2019 has significantly impacted on global economic activity, including in Asia, and has caused a further slowdown in global economic growth, with the International Monetary Fund revising its forecast for 2020 downwards to -3 per cent. in April 2020 and further towards to -4.9 per cent. in June 2020, projecting a global economic contraction as a result. A number of governments, including those in Asia, have also revised GDP growth forecasts for 2020 downward in response to the economic slowdown caused by the spread of COVID-19, with the Indonesia's economy contracted for the first time in 20 years in the second quarter in 2020. It is likely that the outbreak of COVID-19 will cause a prolonged global economic crisis or recession. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on the Indonesian economy, and in turn IIF's financial condition and results of operations. See "*IIF's business and operations are facing significant uncertainties and disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic*" for further details.

The Indonesian economy is also influenced by economic and market conditions in other countries, including factors such as the liquidity of the global financial markets, the level and volatility of debt and equity prices, interest rates, currency and commodities prices, investor sentiment, inflation, and the availability and cost of capital and credit. A loss of investor confidence in the financial systems of emerging or other markets may adversely affect the Indonesian economy in general. Any worldwide financial instability could also have a negative impact on the Indonesian economy. There can be no assurance that the improvement in economic conditions in Indonesia since the Asian financial crisis will continue or that adverse economic conditions will not recur. Any adverse economic conditions in Indonesia could adversely affect IIF's borrowers and investments. Such developments could have a material adverse effect on IIF's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Any downgrades of credit ratings of Indonesia and Indonesian companies could materially and adversely affect IIF and the market price of the Notes

Currently, Indonesia's sovereign foreign currency long-term debt is rated "Baa2" by Moody's (upgraded from "Baa3" on 14 April 2018), "BBB" by Fitch (upgraded from "BBB-" on 20 December 2017) and "BBB" by S&P (upgraded from "BBB-" on 31 May 2019). These ratings reflect an assessment of the Government's overall financial capacity to pay its obligations and its ability or willingness to meet its financial commitments as they become due and are an improvement over the sovereign ratings granted by these international credit rating agencies to Indonesia following the 1997 financial crisis.

Even though the recent trend in Indonesian sovereign ratings has been positive, there can be no assurance that Moody's, S&P, Fitch or any other international credit rating agency will not downgrade the credit ratings of Indonesia in future. Any such downgrade could have an adverse impact on liquidity in Indonesian financial markets, on the ability of the Government and Indonesian companies, including IIF, to raise additional financing, and on the interest rates and other commercial terms at which such additional financing is available.

IIF faces legal and regulatory risks in Indonesia

IIF's businesses in Indonesia are subject to various regulatory requirements of the Government. The breach of any law and regulation in the Indonesia by IIF or an adverse application or interpretation of the relevant laws, regulations, and requirements may materially and adversely affect IIF's business. IIF operates its business activities based on the licence issued by OJK which is and will remain valid as long as IIF carries on its current business activities. However, IIF may be required to renew its licences, permits and approvals and/or obtain new licences, permits and approvals in the future and there can be no assurance that the relevant authorities will issue any licences, permits or approvals (where such renewal is subject to discretion) within the anticipated timeframe or that such licences, permits and approvals as renewed will not be subject to conditions that are more stringent or restrictive than those currently imposed on IIF by existing licences, permits and approvals. In addition, if IIF is found to be in breach of any condition of its licences, permits or approvals or if it does not hold the requisite licences, permits or approvals, it may be subject to penalties, fines, criminal or civil sanctions and the relevant licence, permit or approval may be suspended, cancelled or subject to additional conditions, all of which could adversely affect IIF's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Further, the principles and interpretation of Indonesian laws and regulations relating to matters such as corporate governance practices may be unclear and the application and enforcement of such corporate governance practices may be subject to uncertainty and considerable discretion. At times, the interpretation or application of laws and regulations may be unclear and the content of applicable laws and regulations may not be immediately available to the public. In such circumstances, a consultation with the relevant authority in Indonesia may be necessary to obtain a better understanding or clarification of the applicable laws and regulations. Whilst IIF holds regular internal meetings to discuss interpretation, implementation and enforcement of the Indonesian laws and regulations, any lack of such certainty may affect IIF's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Certain other risks associated with the legal system in Indonesia include: (i) the untested nature of judicial independence and the judiciary's insulation from economic, political or nationalistic influences; (ii) inconsistencies between and among laws; (iii) the possibility that laws coming into force in the future may have a retrospective effect; (iv) insufficient funding and staffing of courts compared to developed countries; (v) difficulties in predicting or anticipating future developments in the legal system; (vi) cultural differences and differences in corporate governance practices; and (vii) the relative unfamiliarity of judges and courts with complex commercial or financial transactions.

It may not be possible for investors to effect service of process or to enforce certain judgments against IIF or its management

IIF is limited liability company established under the laws of Indonesia, with all of its commissioners, directors and executive officers residing outside England and Wales. A significant majority of its assets and these other persons' assets are located outside England and Wales. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process upon IIF or such persons within England and Wales or other jurisdictions, or to enforce against IIF or such persons, judgments obtained in courts of such jurisdiction, including judgments relating to civil liability provisions.

IIF has been advised by its Indonesian legal advisors, Assegaf Hamzah & Partners, that judgments of non-Indonesian courts are not enforceable in Indonesian courts, although such judgments could be admissible as non-conclusive evidence in a proceeding on the underlying claim in an Indonesian court. It would be highly unlikely for Indonesian courts to enter judgments in original actions brought in Indonesian courts predicated solely upon the civil liability provisions of jurisdictions other than Indonesia. As a result, holders of the Notes, as claimants, would be required to pursue claims against IIF or its commissioners and directors in Indonesian courts on the basis of Indonesian law, which would require re-examination of the underlying claim. There can be no assurance that the claims or remedies available under Indonesian law will be the same, or as extensive, as those available in other jurisdictions.

Noteholders will be exposed to a legal system subject to considerable discretion and uncertainty and may have difficulty pursuing claims under the Notes

Indonesian legal principles relating to the rights of debtors and creditors and their implementation by Indonesian courts may differ materially from the legal principles that would apply or their implementation by the courts if IIF was established in other jurisdictions such as the United States, Member States of the European Union or the United Kingdom. Neither the rights of debtors nor the rights of creditors under Indonesian law are as clearly established as under legislation or judicial precedent in most United States and European jurisdictions or in the United Kingdom. In addition, under Indonesian law, debtors may have rights and defences to actions filed by creditors that these debtors would not have in jurisdictions with more established legal regimes, such as those in the United States, Member States of the European Union or the United Kingdom.

Indonesia's legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes in which judicial and administrative court decisions do not constitute binding precedent and nor a source of law at any level of the judicial hierarchy as in common law jurisdictions such as the United States and the United Kingdom. Although the judiciary has taken steps to systematically publish decisions and make these electronically accessible, not all such decisions are so published or readily available. Many of Indonesia's commercial and civil laws and rules on judicial process were based on Dutch law in effect prior to Indonesia's independence in 1945 and some of the laws have not been revised to reflect the complexities of modern financial transactions and instruments. Indonesian courts may be unfamiliar with sophisticated commercial or financial transactions, leading in practice to uncertainty in the interpretation and application of Indonesian legal principles. The application of many Indonesian laws depends, in large part, upon subjective criteria such as the good faith of the parties to the transaction and principles of public policy, the practical effect of which is difficult or impossible to predict. Indonesian judges operate in an inquisitorial legal system and have very broad fact-finding powers and a high level of discretion in relation to the manner in which those powers are exercised.

In practice, Indonesian court decisions may omit, or may not be decided upon, a legal and factual analysis of the issues presented in a case. As a result, the administration and enforcement of laws and regulations by Indonesian courts and Governmental agencies may be subject to considerable discretion and uncertainty.

For instance, on 2 September 2013, the holders of notes issued by BLD Investments Pte. Ltd and guaranteed by PT Bakrieland Development Tbk ("**Bakrieland**"), under a trust deed governed under English law, filed a suspension of debt payment petition with the Jakarta Commercial Court on grounds including that Bakrieland had failed to comply with its obligation to repay the principal amount of the notes when noteholders exercised their put option under the terms of the notes. In its decision dated 23 September 2013, the Jakarta Commercial Court ruled, among other things, that the trust deed relating to the notes is governed by English law, all disputes arising out of or in connection with the trust deed must be settled by English courts and, accordingly, that it does not have authority to examine and adjudicate this case.

In another example, an Indonesian company, PT Trikomsel Oke Tbk ("**Trikomsel**"), in early 2016 entered into a suspension of debt payment proceedings. The administrators were reported to have rejected claims that arose from holders of their two Singapore dollar-denominated bonds and have taken the stance that the trustees under such bonds did not have any standing to make claims on behalf of bondholders. Further, they asserted that only individual bondholders that had filed claims on their own would be able to participate in the suspension of debt payment proceedings and to vote on any restructuring plan. On 28 September 2016, the suspension of debt payment obligations (*Penundaan Kewajiban Pembayaran Utang*)

process was settled between Trikomsel and its creditors through the establishment of a composition plan (*rencana perdamaian*) which was approved by certain bondholders, and then ratified by the Jakarta Commercial Court. Based on an announcement from Trikomsel on 5 October 2016, under the composition plan, the bondholders of the two of Singapore dollar-denominated bonds may be required to convert their notes into new shares to be issued by Trikomsel, thereby extinguishing the bonds.

As a result, it may be more difficult for investors to pursue a claim against IIF than it would be to do so in other jurisdictions, such as the United States, Member States of the European Union or the United Kingdom, which may adversely affect investors' ability to obtain and enforce a judgment against IIF in Indonesia and increase investors' costs of pursuing, and the time required to pursue, claims against IIF.

IIF may be materially and adversely affected by labour laws and regulations in Indonesia

A labour law, passed in 2003 (the “**Labour Law**”), increased the amount of mandatory severance, service and compensation payments payable to terminated employees, and requires implementation of regulations that may substantially affect labour regulations in Indonesia. Under the Labour Law, employees who voluntarily resign are entitled to payments for, among other things, unclaimed annual leave, relocation expenses (if any), and other expenses. The Labour Law requires bilateral forums consisting of both employers and employees, and the participation of more than half of a company's employees in negotiating collective labour agreements. The law also set up more permissive procedures for staging strikes. Although the Labour Law was challenged by several labour unions on constitutional grounds, the Indonesian Constitutional Court declared it valid, except for certain provisions, such as the procedures for terminating the employment of an employee who commits a serious misconduct and criminal sanctions against an employee who instigates or participates in an illegal labour strike. As a result, IIF may not be able to rely on certain provisions of the Labour Law.

On 2 November 2020, Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (the “**Job Creation Law**”) was enacted. The Job Creation Law represents effort from the GoI to comprehensively amend or revoke numerous sectoral laws and regulations with the goal to create job opportunities and improve Indonesia's investment eco-system. These changes include those to several provisions in the Labour Law on the termination of employment and the amount of severance pay. Whilst it is expected that additional laws and regulations may be passed within three months after the enactment of the Job Creation Law, the uncertainty of the implementation and interpretation of Job Creation Law may have a material adverse effect on the business of our borrowers, which may, in turn, impact on IIF's business, financial conditions and results of operation.

Labour unrest and activism in Indonesia could disrupt IIF's operations or those of its borrowers and could affect the financial condition of Indonesian companies in general and the value of the Rupiah relative to other currencies, which could, in turn, materially and adversely affect IIF's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

An Indonesian law requiring agreements involving Indonesian parties to be written in the Indonesian language and the fact that the Trust Deed and certain documents entered into in connection with the issuance of the Notes will be made and prepared in the Indonesian language as required under the law may raise issues as to the enforceability of the agreements

Pursuant to Law No. 24 of 2009 on Flag, Language, Coat of Arms, and National Anthem (“**Law No. 24/2009**”) and Presidential Regulation No. 63 of 2019 on Use of Bahasa Indonesia (“**PR No. 63/2019**”), agreements to which Indonesian parties are a party are required to be executed in Bahasa Indonesia, although, when a foreign entity is a party, a dual-language document in English or the national language of the relevant party is permitted. Under PR No. 63/2019, any agreement involving a foreign party may also be made in the national language of such foreign party or in English. Such provision implies that the Indonesian language version of the agreement needs to be executed at the same time as the English version, or that the agreement will need to be executed in a bilingual version. In addition, PR No. 63/2019 expressly confirms that in the event of a discrepancy or inconsistency, the prevailing language must be the language agreed between the parties in the agreement.

On 20 June 2013, the West Jakarta District Court released Decision No. 451/Pdt.G/2012/PN.Jkt.Bar (the “**June 2013 Decision**”), which annulled a loan agreement between an Indonesian borrower, namely PT Bangun Karya Pratama Lestari as plaintiff, and a non-Indonesian lender, namely Nine AM Ltd as defendant. The loan agreement was governed by Indonesian law and was drafted only in the English language. In the June 2013 Decision, the court held that as the agreement had not been drafted in the Indonesian language, as required by Article 31(1) of Law No. 24/2009, it therefore failed to satisfy the “lawful cause” requirement under the Indonesian Civil Code and was void from the outset, meaning that a valid and binding agreement had never existed. The June 2013 Decision was affirmed by the Jakarta High Court (in other jurisdictions, the Court of Appeal) in its decision issued on 7 May 2014 and further affirmed by the Supreme Court under its decision issued on 31 August 2015 that upheld two lower court decisions reached by the Jakarta High Court and West Jakarta District Court. However, Indonesian court decisions are generally not binding precedents, as would typically be the case in common law jurisdictions.

The Trust Deed and certain other documents entered into in connection with the issue of Notes under the Programme will be prepared in English and Bahasa Indonesia. All transaction documents will provide that in the event of a discrepancy or inconsistency, the English versions of the transaction documents will prevail, however, there can be no assurance that an Indonesian court would hold that the English language version would prevail. Furthermore, some concepts in the English language may not have a corresponding term in the Indonesian language and the exact meaning of the English text may not be fully captured by the Indonesian language version. If this occurs, there can be no assurance that the terms of the Notes, the Trust Deed and certain other documents entered into in connection with the issue of the Notes, will be as described in this Offering Circular, or will be interpreted and enforced by the Indonesian courts as intended. See “*Language Of Transaction Documents*” on page viii of this Offering Circular for more information.

IIF is subject to risk of imposition or modification of exchange control restrictions

As the Notes are denominated in a foreign currency, IIF remains susceptible to the risks of being subject to future imposition or modification of exchange controls by Bank Indonesia. Such risks are usually dependent on various economic and political events over which IIF does not have any control. The risk of being subject to exchange control restrictions in the future means that IIF’s ability to fulfil its obligations under agreements with creditors outside of Indonesia or where the obligations are denominated in other currencies may be impaired. See “*Exchange Rate Information – Exchange Control*” for more information.

An increase in oil prices could adversely affect the Indonesian economy

An increase in the cost of oil globally may negatively affect the economic growth and stability of Indonesia, which is a net oil importer. The economic and political conditions in Indonesia also make it difficult to predict whether oil will continue to be available at prices that will not harm economic growth and stability. There has generally been a reduction in oil prices in recent years. In early 2020, oil prices decreased to a historic four year low following a breakdown of talks between the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and Russia and the price war between Russia and Saudi Arabia. This was further exacerbated by the significant drop in demand for oil due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with oil prices falling into the negatives for the first time in history. However, there can be no assurance that oil prices will remain low, or that any future increases in oil prices in Indonesia will not lead to political, social and economic instability, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the IIF’s businesses, financial condition and results of operations.

Indonesia is located in an earthquake zone and is subject to the risk of significant geological and other natural disasters, which could lead to social unrest and economic loss

Due to its location in a geologically active part of the world, Indonesia is subject to various forms of natural disasters. These include earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods and landslides that can result in major losses of life and property, as well as have significant economic effects. Examples include the 2018 earthquake just off the central island of Sulawesi and the 2018 eruption and partial collapse of the Anak Krakatau volcano followed by a tsunami. At the start of 2020, heavy rain caused significant flooding in the Greater Jakarta region and several other regions, including Aceh. In addition, future geological or meteorological occurrences may significantly harm the Indonesian economy. A significant earthquake or other geological disturbance or weather-related natural disasters in any of Indonesia’s more populated cities and financial centres, including the regions where IIF’s investment projects are located, could severely disrupt the Indonesian economy and thereby materially and adversely affect IIF’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

Terrorist attacks and terrorist activities and certain destabilising events have led to substantial and continuing economic and social volatility in Indonesia, which may materially and adversely affect IIF’s business

Terrorist attacks and associated military responses have resulted in substantial and continuing economic volatility and social unrest in the world. During the last several years, there have been various terrorist attacks in Indonesia directed towards the Government, foreign governments, and public and commercial buildings frequented by foreigners, which have killed and injured a number of people. Recently, on 13 May 2018 and 14 May 2018, multiple bombings occurred in several churches and a police station in Surabaya, East Java, killing at least 28 people and injuring at least 57 people.

There can be no assurance that further terrorist acts will not occur in the future. Any of the foregoing events could destabilise Indonesia, increase political and social instability, thereby adversely affecting investors' confidence in Indonesia and the Indonesian economy. These events can also cause interruption to IIF's business and operations, and materially and adversely affect IIF's financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Political and social instability in Indonesia may materially and adversely affect IIF

Since the collapse of President Soeharto's regime in 1998, Indonesia has experienced a process of democratic change, resulting in political and social events that have highlighted the unpredictable nature of Indonesia's changing political landscape. Although Indonesia successfully conducted its first free elections for parliament and president in 1999, as a new democratic country, Indonesia continues to face various socio-political issues and has, from time to time, experienced political instability and social and civil unrest. Such instances of unrest have highlighted the unpredictable nature of Indonesia's changing political landscape. Indonesia also has many political parties, without any one party winning a clear majority to date. These events have resulted in political instability, as well as general social and civil unrest on certain occasions in recent years.

Other protests regarding elections occurred when Indonesia's Electoral Commission (*KPU*) formally announced the results of the 2019 presidential election and it was confirmed that the incumbent President Joko Widodo won the presidential polls with 55.5 per cent. of the total votes. The result triggered allegations of electoral fraud. Thousands of supporters of the opposing candidate, Prabowo Subianto, then held a rally in front of the Elections Supervisory Agency's (*Bawaslu*) headquarters on Jl. Thamrin in Central Jakarta on 21 May 2019, calling for the disqualification of Joko Widodo from the presidential election. The rally ended with a riot on 22 May 2019 in Central Jakarta. Further, the opposing party has challenged the election result in the Constitutional Court with allegations of fraud, resulting in political uncertainty and instability in Indonesia. The Constitutional Court rejected the appeal in relation to the presidential election result on 27 July 2019.

Further, recently in September 2019, the House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*) planned to enact a draft Indonesian criminal code and a draft anti-corruption law which was met by a series of protests and rallies rejecting the draft laws. The protestors argued that the draft criminal code contained several articles that would potentially threaten civil liberty and contradict several Constitutional Court decisions. The draft anti-corruption law was also rejected by the protestors on the grounds that the draft law has onerous requirements that would essentially hinder the eradication of corruption. Following several rallies on 30 September 2019, a riot took place during which several police stations and public property were destroyed. Due to the controversy surrounding the draft laws and series of rallies, the Government agreed to postpone the enactment and further revise the draft laws.

There can be no assurance that this situation or future sources of discontent will not lead to further political and social instability, and this instability may in turn have a material adverse effect on the IIF's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to the Notes Generally

Noteholders may not be able to enforce a foreign judgment in Indonesia against the Issuer

The Issuer is a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Indonesia. A majority of IIF's Commissioners and all of its directors and executive officers reside in Indonesia. Substantially all of the Issuer's assets and the assets of such persons are located in Indonesia. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process upon the Issuer or such persons outside of Indonesia or to enforce against the Issuer or such persons judgments obtained in foreign courts, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of foreign securities laws.

Judgments of foreign courts, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the foreign securities laws, are generally not enforceable in Indonesian courts, and there is doubt as to whether Indonesian courts will enter judgments in original actions brought in Indonesian courts predicated solely upon the civil liability provisions of foreign securities laws. As a result, investors may be required to pursue claims against the Issuer in Indonesia under Indonesian law.

The claims and remedies available under Indonesian law may not be as extensive as those available in other jurisdictions. No assurance can be given that the Indonesian courts will protect the interests of investors in the same manner or to the same extent as would foreign courts. Indonesia's legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes, and decided legal cases do not constitute binding precedent. The administration of laws and regulations by courts and Government agencies may be subject to considerable discretion. In addition, because relatively few disputes relating to commercial matters and modern financial transactions and instruments are brought before Indonesia's courts, such courts do not necessarily have the experience of courts in other countries. There is no certainty as to how long it will take for proceedings in Indonesian courts to be concluded, and the outcome of proceedings in Indonesian courts may be more uncertain than that of similar proceedings in other jurisdictions. Accordingly, it may not be possible for investors to obtain timely and equitable enforcement of their legal rights.

With respect to international arbitration awards, pursuant to Law No. 30/1999, a written arbitration agreement obviates the rights of the parties to bring a dispute in the Indonesian district court, which would otherwise have jurisdiction over civil disputes. Further, such court has no authority to hear disputes where parties are bound by an arbitration agreement and is required to reject and not participate in the resolution of disputes which have already been adjudicated by arbitration, except in limited circumstances as provided in Law No. 30/1999.

In general, Indonesian courts should honour such arbitration agreements, however, there are a number of precedents whereby parties who lost (or expect to lose) an arbitration attempt to by-pass an arbitration agreement or award by bringing a lawsuit before an Indonesian district court on a theory of tort or fraud, and Indonesian courts have accepted the lawsuit on such basis and awarded damages to the losing party in the arbitration on the grounds of tort despite the clear agreement by the relevant parties to arbitrate.

There were also a number of cases in which foreign arbitral awards were annulled by the Indonesian courts. Pursuant to Law No. 30/1999, an application to annul an arbitration award may be made if any of the following conditions are alleged to exist: (i) letters or documents submitted in the hearings are acknowledged to be false or forged or are declared to be forgeries after the award has been rendered, (ii) after the award has been rendered, documents are found which are decisive in nature and which were deliberately concealed by the opposing party, or (iii) the award was rendered as a result of fraud committed by one of the parties to the dispute. The basis for the annulment petition shall be evidenced by a court decision, and that if a court decides that the basis for the petition is with or without merit, then this court decision may be used as grounds for a judge to grant or reject the petition. Further, if the application for annulment is granted, the Chairman of the relevant Indonesian district court shall determine further if the arbitration award should be annulled in whole or in part.

Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors

An investment in the Notes involves certain risks including market risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Each potential investor in any Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own experience, objectives, financial position and other relevant circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the relevant Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the relevant Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular or any applicable supplement;
- (ii) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the relevant Notes and the impact such investment will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the relevant Notes, including where principal or interest is payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the relevant Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets; and
- (v) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Some Notes are complex financial instruments. Sophisticated institutional investors generally do not purchase complex financial instruments as stand-alone investments. They purchase complex financial instruments as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with an understood, measured, appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios. A potential investor should not invest in Notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of such Notes and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio.

Investors should pay attention to any modification and waivers

The Conditions contain provisions for calling meetings of Noteholders to consider matters affecting their interests generally. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders, including Noteholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting and Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority. There is a risk that the decision of the majority of the Noteholders may be adverse to the interest of the individual Noteholders.

The Conditions also provide that the Trustee may agree, without the consent of Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders, to (i) any modification of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement or the Conditions which, in its opinion, is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or to comply with mandatory provisions of applicable law or as required by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, and (ii) any other modification (except as mentioned in the Trust Deed), and any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach, of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed that is, in the opinion of the Trustee, not materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders.

The Conditions may be amended, modified, or varied in relation to any Series of Notes by the terms of the relevant Pricing Supplement in relation to such Series.

Bearer Notes where denominations involve integral multiples: definitive bearer Notes

In relation to any issue of Notes in bearer form that have denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) plus one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, it is possible that such Notes may be traded in amounts that are not integral multiples of such minimum Specified Denomination. In such a case, a holder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds an amount which is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in his account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time may not receive a definitive Note in bearer form in respect of such holding (should such Notes be printed) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that its holding amounts to a Specified Denomination.

If definitive Notes in bearer form are issued, holders should be aware that definitive Notes which have a denomination that is not an integral multiple of the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade.

Performance of contractual obligations

The ability of the Issuer to make payments in respect of the Notes may depend upon the due performance by the other parties to the transaction documents of the obligations thereunder including the performance by the Trustee, the Issuing and Paying Agent, the Transfer Agent, the Registrar, and/or the Calculation Agent (as defined in the Agency Agreement) of their respective obligations. Whilst the non-performance of any relevant parties will not relieve the Issuer of its obligations to make payments in respect of the Notes, the Issuer may not, in such circumstances, be able to fulfil its obligations to the Noteholders and the Couponholders.

Noteholders are exposed to financial risk

Interest payment, where applicable, and principal repayment for debts occur at specified periods regardless of the performance of the Issuer. The Issuer may be unable to make interest payments, where applicable, or principal repayments, under a series of Notes should it suffer serious decline in net operating cash flows.

Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investments

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent (1) Notes are legal investments for it, (2) Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (3) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of any Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

The insolvency laws of Indonesia may differ from those of any other jurisdiction with which holders of the Notes are familiar

As the Issuer is incorporated under the laws of Indonesia, any insolvency proceeding relating to the Issuer, even if brought in other jurisdictions, would likely involve insolvency laws in Indonesia, the procedural and substantive provisions of which may differ from comparable provisions of insolvency law in other jurisdictions with which the holders of the Notes are familiar. The application of these laws, or any conflict among them, could call into question whether any particular jurisdiction's laws should apply, adversely affect an investor's ability to enforce such rights under the Notes in the relevant jurisdictions or limit any amounts that the investor may receive. Investors should analyse the risks and uncertainties carefully before investing in the Notes.

The Notes are unsecured obligations

The Notes will constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to Condition 4) unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank *pari passu* among themselves and (save for certain obligations required to be preferred by law) equally with all other unsecured obligations (other than subordinated obligations, if any) of the Issuer, from time to time outstanding.

The Notes will be effectively subordinated to any secured obligations of the Issuer – to the extent of the assets that comprise the security for such secured obligations. In addition, payments in relation to the Notes may be adversely affected if:

- (a) the Issuer enters into bankruptcy, liquidation, rehabilitation or other winding-up proceedings;
- (b) there is a default in payment under the Issuer's secured indebtedness or other unsecured indebtedness; or
- (c) there is an acceleration of any of the Issuer's indebtedness.

If any of the above events occurs, the Issuer's assets may not be sufficient to pay amounts due on any Notes.

A change in the law which governs the Notes may adversely affect Noteholders

The Notes will be governed by English law. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to English law or Singapore law or administrative practice after the date of issue of the relevant Tranche of Notes.

Where the Global Notes or Global Certificates are held by or on behalf of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, investors will have to rely on their procedures for transfer, payment and communication with the Issuer

Notes issued under the Programme may be represented by one or more Global Notes or Global Certificates. Such Global Notes or Global Certificates will be deposited with a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, a "**Clearing System**"). Except in the circumstances described in the relevant Global Note or Global Certificate, investors will not be entitled to receive definitive Notes or Certificates. The relevant Clearing System(s) will maintain records of the beneficial interests in the Global Notes or Global Certificates. While the Notes are represented by one or more Global Notes or Global Certificates, investors will be able to trade their beneficial interests only through the Clearing Systems.

While the Notes are represented by one or more Global Notes or Global Certificates, the Issuer will discharge its payment obligations under the Notes by making payments to or to the order of the common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg for distribution to their account holders. A holder of a beneficial interest in a Global Note or Global Certificate must rely on the procedures of the relevant Clearing System(s) to receive payments under the relevant Notes. The Issuer has no responsibility or liability for the records relating to, or payments made in respect of, beneficial interests in the Global Notes or Global Certificates.

Holders of beneficial interests in the Global Notes or Global Certificates will not have a direct right to vote in respect of the relevant Notes. Instead, such holders will be permitted to act only to the extent that they are enabled by Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg to appoint appropriate proxies. Similarly, holders of beneficial interests in the Global Notes or Global Certificates will not have a direct right under the respective Global Notes or Global Certificates to take enforcement action against the Issuer in the event of a default under the relevant Notes but will have to rely upon their rights under the Trust Deed.

The Trustee may request that the Noteholders provide an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to its satisfaction

In certain circumstances (including, without limitation, the giving of notice to the Issuer pursuant to Condition 10 of the Notes and the taking of steps and/or actions and/or instituting proceedings pursuant to Condition 11 of the Notes), the Trustee may, at its sole discretion, request the Noteholders to provide an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to its satisfaction before it takes steps and/or actions and/or institutes proceedings on behalf of the Noteholders. The Trustee shall not be obliged to take any such steps and/or actions and/or institute any such proceedings if not first indemnified and/or secured and/or prefunded to its satisfaction.

Negotiating and agreeing to any indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding can be a lengthy process and may have an impact on when such steps and/or actions can be taken and/or such proceedings can be instituted. The Trustee may not be able to take such steps and/or actions and/or institute any such proceedings notwithstanding the provision of an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to it, in breach of the terms of the Trust Deed constituting the Notes and in such circumstances, or where there is uncertainty or dispute as to the applicable laws or regulations, to the extent permitted by the agreements and the applicable law, it will be for the Noteholders to take such steps and/or actions and/or institute such proceedings directly.

The Issuer may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to redeem the Notes upon the occurrence of certain events constituting a Change of Control Triggering Event as required by the Conditions

Upon the occurrence of certain events constituting a Change of Control Triggering Event (as defined in the Conditions), Noteholders may require the Issuer to redeem all, but not some only, of their Notes at the specified redemption amount, together (if appropriate) with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption. If any such event were to occur, the Issuer cannot make any assurance that it would have sufficient funds available at such time to pay the applicable redemption price of the outstanding Notes to be redeemed.

Risks Relating to the Structure of a Particular Issue of Notes

A wide range of Notes may be issued under the Programme. A number of these Notes may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors. Set out below is a description of certain such features and risks associated:

Notes subject to optional redemption by the Issuer

An optional redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of Notes. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of those Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

The Issuer may be expected to redeem Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

Partly-Paid Notes

The Issuer may issue Notes where the issue price is payable in more than one instalment. Failure to pay any subsequent instalment on a Partly-Paid Note could result in an investor losing all of its investment.

Inverse Floating Rate Notes

Inverse Floating Rate Notes have an interest rate equal to a fixed rate minus a rate based upon a reference rate such as LIBOR. The market values of those Notes are typically more volatile than market values of other conventional floating rate debt securities based on the same reference rate (and with otherwise comparable terms). Inverse Floating Rate Notes are more volatile because an increase in the reference rate not only decreases the interest rate of the Notes, but may also reflect an increase in prevailing interest rates, which further adversely affects the market value of these Notes.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may bear interest at a rate that the Issuer may elect to convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or vice versa. The Issuer's ability to convert the interest rate will affect the secondary market and the market value of such Notes since the Issuer may be expected to convert the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If the Issuer converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate in such circumstances, the spread on the Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may be less favourable than then prevailing spreads on comparable Floating Rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. If the Issuer converts from a floating rate to a fixed rate in such circumstances, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing rates on its Notes.

Notes issued as Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to green or sustainable assets. Any failure to use the net proceeds of any Series of Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds in connection with green, social or sustainable projects, and/or any failure to meet, or to continue to meet, the investment requirements of certain environmentally focused investors with respect to such Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds may affect the value and/or trading price of the Green Bonds, Social Bonds and Sustainability Bonds, and/or may have consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in green or sustainable assets

The Issuer may issue Notes under the Programme where the use of proceeds is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement to be for the financing and/or refinancing of specified "green", "social" or "sustainability" projects of the Issuer, in accordance with certain prescribed eligibility criteria prepared by the Issuer in the context of its Sustainable Financing Framework (as defined and further described under "*Business – ESG Commitment and Policies – IIF's Sustainable Financing Framework*" below) as in each such case shall be set out in item 45 of the applicable Pricing Supplement (any Notes which have such a specified use of proceeds are referred to as "**Green Bonds**", "**Social Bonds**" or "**Sustainability Bonds**" respectively).

In connection with the establishment of the Programme, the Issuer has requested, and in connection with any issue of Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds under the Programme, the Issuer may request, a sustainability rating agency or sustainability consulting firm to issue a second-party opinion confirming that regarding the suitability of the Notes as an investment in connection with certain environmental and sustainability projects (any such second-party opinion, a "**Second-party Opinion**"). Any Second-party Opinion will not be incorporated into, and will not form part of, this Offering Circular or the applicable Pricing Supplement relating to any Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds. Any such Second-party Opinion may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the structure, market, additional risk factors discussed above and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes or the projects financed or refinanced toward an amount corresponding the net proceeds of the relevant issue of Notes in the form of "Green Bonds", "Social Bonds" or "Sustainability Bonds". A Second-party Opinion would not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and would only be current as of the date it is released.

There is currently no market consensus on what precise attributes are required for a particular project to be defined as “green”, “social” or “sustainable”, and therefore no assurance can be provided to potential investors that the green, social or sustainable projects to be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement will meet all investors’ expectations regarding sustainability performance or continue to meet the relevant eligibility criteria. Although applicable green, social and sustainable projects are expected to be selected in accordance with the categories recognised by the International Capital Markets Association (“ICMA”) Green Bond Principles, the ICMA Social Bond Principles, the ICMA Sustainability Bond Guidelines and/or the ASEAN Capital Markets Forum ASEAN Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Standards, and are expected to be developed in accordance with applicable legislation and standards, there can be no guarantee that adverse environmental and/or social impacts will not occur during the design, construction, commissioning and/or operation of any such green or sustainable projects. Where any negative impacts are insufficiently mitigated, green, social or sustainable projects may become controversial, and/or may be criticised by activist groups or other stakeholders.

Further, although the Issuer may agree at the Issue Date of any Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds to certain allocation and/or impact reporting and to use the proceeds for the financing and/or refinancing of green, social or sustainable projects (as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement), it would not be an event of default under the Green Bonds if (i) the Issuer were to fail to comply with such obligations or were to fail to use the proceeds in the manner specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement and/or (ii) the Second-party Opinion were to be withdrawn. Any failure to use the net proceeds of any Series of Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds in connection with green or sustainable projects, and/or any failure to meet, or to continue to meet, the investment requirements of certain environmentally focused investors with respect to such Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds may affect the value and/or trading price of the Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds, and/or may have consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in green or sustainable assets which may cause one or more of such investors to dispose of the Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds held by them which may affect the value, trading price and/or liquidity of the relevant Series of Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds and/or may have consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in green assets.

Neither the Issuer nor the Dealers make any representation as to the suitability for any purpose of any Second-party Opinion or whether any Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds fulfil the relevant environmental and sustainability criteria of any potential investor in the Notes. Prospective investors should have regard to the eligible green bond, social bond or sustainable bond projects and eligibility criteria described in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Each potential purchaser of any Series of Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds should determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Prospectus and in the applicable Pricing Supplement regarding the use of proceeds and its purchase of any Green Bonds, Social Bonds or Sustainability Bonds should be based upon such investigation as it deems necessary.

The regulation and reform of “benchmarks” may adversely affect the value of Notes linked to or referencing such “benchmarks”

The Programme allows for the issuance of Notes that reference certain interest rates or other types of rates or indices which are deemed to be “benchmarks”, including LIBOR, EURIBOR or HIBOR, in particular with respect to certain Floating Rate Notes where the Reference Rate (as defined in the Conditions) may be LIBOR, EURIBOR or HIBOR or another such benchmark. The Pricing Supplement for the Notes will specify whether LIBOR, EURIBOR, HIBOR or another such benchmark is applicable.

Interest rates and indices which are deemed to be “benchmarks”, are the subject of recent national and international regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective whilst others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any Notes linked to or referencing such a “benchmark”.

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the “**Benchmarks Regulation**”) was published in the Official Journal of the EU on 29 June 2016 and was applicable from 1 January 2018. The Benchmarks Regulation applies to the provision of benchmarks, the contribution of input data to a benchmark and the use of a benchmark within the EU. Among other things, it (i) requires benchmark administrators to be authorised or registered (or, if non-EU-based, to be subject to an equivalent regime or otherwise recognised or endorsed) and (ii) prevents certain uses by EU supervised entities of benchmarks of administrators that are not authorised or registered (or, if non-EU based, not deemed equivalent or recognised or endorsed).

The Benchmarks Regulation could have a material impact on any Notes linked to or referencing a benchmark, in particular, if the methodology or other terms of the benchmark are changed in order to comply with the requirements of the Benchmarks Regulation. Such changes could, among other things, have the effect of reducing, increasing or otherwise affecting the volatility of the published rate or level of the benchmark.

More broadly, any of the international or national reforms, or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of “benchmarks”, could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a “benchmark” and complying with any such regulations or requirements. For example, the sustainability of LIBOR has been questioned as a result of the absence of relevant active underlying markets and possible disincentives (including as a result of regulatory reforms) for market participants to continue contributing to such benchmarks. On 27 July 2017, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority announced that it will no longer persuade or compel banks to submit rates for the calculation of the LIBOR benchmark after 2021 (the “**FCA Announcement**”). The FCA Announcement indicated that the continuation of LIBOR on the current basis cannot and will not be guaranteed after 2021.

In addition, on 29 November 2017, the Bank of England and the FCA announced that, from January 2018, its Working Group on Sterling Risk-Free Rates has been mandated with implementing a broad-based transition to the Sterling Overnight Index Average (“**SONIA**”) over the next four years across sterling bond, loan and derivative markets, so that SONIA is established as the primary sterling interest rate benchmark by the end of 2021.

Separate workstreams are also underway in Europe to reform EURIBOR using a hybrid methodology and to provide a fallback by reference to a euro risk-free rate (based on a euro overnight risk-free rate as adjusted by a methodology to create a term rate). On 13 September 2018, the working group on euro risk-free rates recommended Euro Short-term Rate (“**ESTER**”) as the new risk-free rate. ESTER is expected to be published by the ECB by October 2019. In addition, on 21 January 2019, the euro risk free-rate working group published a set of guiding principles for fallback provisions in new euro denominated cash products (including bonds). The guiding principles indicate, among other things, that continuing to reference EURIBOR in relevant contracts may increase the risk to the euro area financial system.

Such factors may have the following effects on certain “benchmarks”: (i) discourage market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to the “benchmark”; (ii) trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in the “benchmark” or (iii) lead to the disappearance of the “benchmark”. Any of the above changes or any other consequential changes as a result of international or national reforms or other initiatives or investigations, could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any Notes linked to or referencing a “benchmark”.

The Conditions provide for certain fallback arrangements in the event that a Benchmark Event occurs. Benchmark Events include (amongst other events) where a relevant Reference Rate ceases to be published for a period of at least five business days or ceases to exist, where a public statement has been made by the supervisor of the administrator of the relevant Reference Rate that such Reference Rate has been or will be permanently or indefinitely discontinued or where it has become unlawful for any Paying Agent, the Calculation Agent or the Issuer to calculate any payments due to be made to any Noteholder using the relevant Reference Rate. Such fallback arrangements include the possibility that the Rate of Interest could be set by reference to a Successor Rate or an Alternative Reference Rate (both as defined in the Conditions), with or without the application of an adjustment spread and may include amendments to the Conditions to ensure the proper operation of the successor or replacement benchmark, all as determined by an Independent Adviser appointed by the Issuer. An adjustment spread, if applied, could be positive or negative and would be applied with a view to reducing or eliminating, to the fullest extent reasonably practicable in the circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as applicable) to investors arising out

of the replacement of a relevant Reference Rate. However, it may not be possible to determine or apply an adjustment spread and even if an adjustment is applied, such adjustment spread may not be effective to reduce or eliminate economic prejudice to investors. If no adjustment spread can be determined, a Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate may nonetheless be used to determine the Rate of Interest. The use of a Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (including with the application of an adjustment spread) will still result in any Notes linked to or referencing a relevant Reference Rate performing differently (which may include payment of a lower Rate of Interest) than they would if the relevant Reference Rate were to continue to apply in its current form.

If, following the occurrence of a Benchmark Event, no Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate is determined, the ultimate fallback for the purposes of calculation of the Rate of Interest for a particular Interest Period may result in the Rate of Interest for the last preceding Interest Period being used. This may result in the effective application of a fixed rate for Floating Rate Notes based on the rate which was last observed on the Relevant Screen Page. Due to the uncertainty concerning the availability of Successor Rates and Alternative Reference Rates, the involvement of an Independent Adviser and the potential for further regulatory developments there is a risk that the relevant fallback provisions may not operate as intended at the relevant time.

Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessments about the potential risks imposed by the Benchmarks Regulation or any of the international or national reforms and the possible application of the benchmark replacement provisions of the Notes in making any investment decision with respect to any Notes linked to or referencing a benchmark.

Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount or premium to their nominal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

Index Linked Notes and Dual Currency Notes

The Issuer may issue Notes with principal or interest determined by reference to an index or formula, to changes in the prices of securities or commodities, to movements in currency exchange rates or other factors (each a “**Relevant Factor**”). In addition, the Issuer may issue Notes with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies which may be different from the currency in which the Notes are denominated. Potential investors should be aware that:

- (i) the market price of such Notes may be volatile;
- (ii) they may receive no interest;
- (iii) the payment of principal or interest may occur at a different time or in a different currency than expected;
- (iv) the amount of principal payable at redemption may be less than the nominal amount of such Notes or even zero;
- (v) a Relevant Factor may be subject to significant fluctuations that may not correlate with changes in interest rates, currencies or other indices;
- (vi) if a Relevant Factor is applied to Notes in conjunction with a multiplier greater than one or contains some other leverage factor, the effect of changes in the Relevant Factor on principal or interest payable will likely be magnified; and
- (vii) the timing of changes in a Relevant Factor may affect the actual yield to investors, even if the average level is consistent with their expectations. In general, the earlier the change in the Relevant Factor, the greater the effect on yield.

The historical experience of an index or other Relevant Factor should not be viewed as an indication of the future performance of such Relevant Factor during the term of any Index Linked Notes. Accordingly, each potential investor should consult its own financial and legal advisers about the risk entailed by an investment in any Index Linked Notes and the suitability of such Notes in light of its particular circumstances.

Negative benchmark rates would reduce the rate of interest on Floating Rate Notes

The interest rate to be borne by Floating Rate Notes is based on the spread over the relevant benchmark including LIBOR, EURIBOR, HIBOR or another benchmark. Changes in the relevant benchmark rate will affect the rate at which Floating Rate Notes accrue interest and the amount of interest payments on Floating Rate Notes. To the extent that the relevant benchmark rate decreases below 0.00 per cent. for any interest period, the rate at which the Floating Rate Notes accrue interest for such interest period may be reduced by the amount by which such benchmark rate is negative.

Risks Relating to the Market Generally

The secondary market generally

There is no existing market for any Notes and there can be no assurances that a secondary market for the Notes will develop, or if a secondary market does develop, that it will provide the Noteholders with liquidity of investment or that it will continue for the life of the Notes. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their Notes easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market. This is particularly the case for Notes that are especially sensitive to interest rate, currency or market risks, are designed for specific investment objectives or strategies or have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors. These types of Notes generally would have a more limited secondary market and more price volatility than conventional debt securities.

The market value of any Notes may fluctuate. Consequently, any sale of Notes by Noteholders in any secondary market which may develop may be at prices that may be higher or lower than the initial offering price depending on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, the Issuer's performance and the market for similar securities. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of, or trading market for, any Notes and an investor in such Notes must be prepared to hold such Notes for an indefinite period of time or until their maturity. Application has been made to the SGX-ST for permission to deal in, and for the listing and quotation of any Notes to be issued pursuant to the Programme and which are agreed at or prior to the time of issue thereof to be so listed on the SGX-ST. Such permission will be granted when such Notes have been admitted to the Official List of the SGX-ST. Historically, the market for debt securities by South East Asian issuers has been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of such securities. There can be no assurance that the market for any Notes will not be subject to similar disruptions. Any such disruption may have an adverse effect on holders of such Notes.

Global financial turmoil has led to volatility in international capital markets which may adversely affect the market price of any Series of Notes

Global financial turmoil has resulted in substantial and continuing volatility in international capital markets. Any further deterioration in global financial conditions could have a material adverse effect on worldwide financial markets, which may adversely affect the market price of any Series of Notes.

Exchange rate risks and exchange controls

The Issuer will pay principal and interest on the Notes in the currency specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement (the "**Currency**"). This presents certain risks relating to currency conversions if an investor's financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or currency unit (the "**Investor's Currency**") other than the Currency. These include the risk that foreign exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of the Currency or revaluation of the Investor's Currency) and the risk that authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor's Currency may impose or modify exchange controls. An appreciation in the value of the Investor's Currency relative to the Currency would decrease (i) the Investor's Currency-equivalent interest on the Notes, (ii) the Investor's Currency-equivalent value of the principal payable on the Notes and (iii) the Investor's Currency-equivalent market value of the

Notes. Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable foreign exchange rate. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal.

Interest rate risk

Noteholders may suffer unforeseen losses due to fluctuations in interest rates. Generally, a rise in interest rates may cause a fall in the price of the Notes, resulting in a capital loss for the Noteholders. However, the Noteholders may reinvest the interest payments at higher prevailing interest rates. Conversely, when interest rates fall, the price of the Notes may rise. The Noteholders may enjoy a capital gain but interest payments received may be reinvested at lower prevailing interest rates.

Inflation risk

Noteholders may suffer erosion on the return of their investments due to inflation. Noteholders would have an anticipated rate of return based on expected inflation rates on the purchase of the Notes. An unexpected increase in inflation could reduce the actual returns.

The market value of the Notes may fluctuate

Trading prices of the Notes are influenced by numerous factors, including the operating results, business and/or financial condition of the Issuer, political, economic, financial and any other factors that can affect the capital markets, the industry, the Issuer generally. Adverse economic developments, acts of war and health hazards in countries in which the Issuer operates could have a material adverse effect on the Issuer's operations, operating results, business, financial position, and performance.

Changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of Fixed Rate Notes

Investment in Fixed Rate Notes involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of Fixed Rate Notes.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to an issue of Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be suspended, reduced or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following, save for the paragraphs in italics, is the text of the terms and conditions that, subject to completion and amendment and as supplemented or varied in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Pricing Supplement, shall be applicable to the Notes in definitive form (if any) issued in exchange for the Global Note(s) or Global Certificate(s) representing each Series. Either (i) the full text of these terms and conditions together with the relevant provisions of the Pricing Supplement or (ii) these terms and conditions as so completed, amended, supplemented or varied (and subject to simplification by the deletion of non-applicable provisions), shall be endorsed on such Bearer Notes or on the Certificates relating to such Registered Notes. All capitalised terms that are not defined in these Conditions will have the meanings given to them in the relevant Pricing Supplement. Those definitions will be endorsed on the definitive Notes or Certificates, as the case may be. References in these Conditions to “Notes” are to the Notes of one Series only, not to all Notes that may be issued under the Programme.

The Notes are constituted by a trust deed dated 17 December 2020 (as amended or supplemented from time to time, the “**Trust Deed**”) between the Issuer and Citicorp International Limited (the “**Trustee**”, which expression shall whenever the context so admits include all persons for the time being the trustee or trustees under the Trust Deed) as trustee for the Noteholders (as defined below). These terms and conditions (the “**Conditions**”) include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of the Trust Deed, which includes the form of the Notes, Certificates, Receipts, Coupons and Talons referred to below. An agency agreement dated 17 December 2020 (as amended or supplemented from time to time, the “**Agency Agreement**”) has been entered into in relation to the Notes between the Issuer, the Trustee, and Citibank, N.A., London Branch as the initial issuing and paying agent, transfer agent, registrar and, pursuant to Clause 2.3 of the Agency Agreement, as calculation agent, and the other agents named in it. The issuing and paying agent, the other paying agents, the registrar, the transfer agents and the calculation agent(s) for the time being (if any) are referred to below respectively as the “**Issuing and Paying Agent**”, the “**Paying Agents**” (which expression shall include the Issuing and Paying Agent), the “**Registrar**”, the “**Transfer Agents**” (which expression shall include the Registrar) and the “**Calculation Agent(s)**” (such Issuing and Paying Agent, Paying Agents, Registrar, Transfer Agents and Calculation Agent(s) being together referred to as the “**Agents**”). Copies of the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement referred to above are available for inspection by Noteholders free of charge upon prior written request and proof of holding and identity satisfactory to the Trustee at all reasonable times during usual business hours (between 9.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. from Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays) at the specified office of the Trustee (presently at 20th Floor, Citi Tower, One Bay East, 83 Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong). The Noteholders, the holders of the interest coupons (the “**Coupons**”) relating to interest-bearing Notes in bearer form and, where applicable in the case of such Notes, talons for further Coupons (the “**Talons**”) (the “**Couponholders**”) and the holders of the receipts (the “**Receipts**”) for the payment of instalments of principal (the “**Receiptholders**”) relating to Notes in bearer form of which the principal is payable in instalments are entitled to have the benefit of, are bound by, and are deemed to have notice of all of the provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant Pricing Supplement and are deemed to have notice of those provisions applicable to them of the Agency Agreement.

As used in these Conditions, “**Tranche**” means Notes which are identical in all respects.

1 Form, Denomination and Title

The Notes of the Series of which this Note forms part are issued in bearer form (“**Bearer Notes**”) or in registered form (“**Registered Notes**”), in each case in the denominations (the “**Specified Denomination(s)**”) specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

*All Registered Notes shall have the same Specified Denomination. Notes which are listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (“**SGX-ST**”) will be traded on the SGX-ST in a minimum board lot size of S\$200,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) or such other amount as may be allowed or required from time to time.*

This Note may be a Fixed Rate Note, a Floating Rate Note, a Zero Coupon Note, an Index Linked Interest Note, an Index Linked Redemption Note (together with an Index Linked Interest Note, an “**Index Linked Note**”), an Instalment Note, a Dual Currency Note or a Partly Paid Note, a combination of any of the foregoing or any other kind of Note, depending upon the Interest and Redemption/Payment Basis shown in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Bearer Notes are serially numbered and are issued with Coupons (and, where appropriate, a Talon) attached, save in the case of Zero Coupon Notes, in which case references to interest (other than in relation to interest due after the Maturity Date), Coupons and Talons in these Conditions are not applicable. Instalment Notes are issued with one or more Receipts attached.

Registered Notes are represented by registered certificates (“**Certificates**”) and, save as provided in Condition 2(c), each Certificate shall represent the entire holding of Registered Notes by the same holder.

Title to the Bearer Notes and the Receipts, Coupons and Talons appertaining thereto shall pass by delivery. Title to the Registered Notes shall pass by registration in the register that the Issuer shall procure to be kept by the Registrar in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement (the “**Register**”). Except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as required by law, the holder (as defined below) of any Note, Receipt, Coupon or Talon shall be deemed to be and may be treated as its absolute owner for all purposes, whether or not it is overdue and regardless of any notice of ownership, trust or an interest in it, any writing on it (or on the Certificate representing it) or its theft or loss (or that of the related Certificate) and no person shall be liable for so treating the holder.

In these Conditions, “**Noteholder**” means the bearer of any Bearer Note and the Receipts relating to it or the person in whose name a Registered Note is registered (as the case may be), “**holder**” (in relation to a Note, Receipt, Coupon or Talon) means the bearer of any Bearer Note, Receipt, Coupon or Talon or the person in whose name a Registered Note is registered (as the case may be) and capitalised terms have the meanings given to them hereon, the absence of any such meaning indicating that such term is not applicable to the Notes.

For so long as any of the Notes is represented by a Global Note (as defined below) or, as the case may be, a Global Certificate (as defined below) held on behalf of Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“**Euroclear**”) and/or Clearstream Banking S.A. (“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**”), each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular nominal amount of such Notes (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the nominal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Issuer, the Trustee and the agents as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes for all purposes other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on such nominal amount of such Notes, for which purpose the bearer of the relevant Global Note or the registered holder of the relevant Global Certificate shall be treated by the Issuer, the Trustee and any agent as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes.

In these Conditions, “**Global Note**” means the relevant Temporary Global Note representing each Series or the relevant Permanent Global Note representing each Series and “**Global Certificate**” means the relevant Global Certificate representing each Series that is registered in the name of, or in the name of a nominee of, (1) a common depositary for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, and/or (2) any other clearing system.

2 No Exchange of Notes, Transfers of Registered Notes and Delivery of New Certificates

- (a) **No Exchange of Notes:** Registered Notes may not be exchanged for Bearer Notes. Bearer Notes of one Specified Denomination may not be exchanged for Bearer Notes of another Specified Denomination. Bearer Notes may not be exchanged for Registered Notes.
- (b) **Transfer of Registered Notes:** Subject to Condition 2(f) and the relevant provisions of the Agency Agreement, one or more Registered Notes may be transferred upon the surrender (at the specified office of the Registrar or any other Transfer Agent) of the Certificate representing such Registered Notes to be transferred, together with the form of transfer endorsed on such Certificate(s) duly completed and executed and any other evidence as the Registrar or Transfer Agent may reasonably require. In the case of a transfer of part only of a holding of Registered Notes represented by one Certificate, a new Certificate shall be issued to the transferee in respect of the part transferred and a further new Certificate in respect of the balance of the holding not transferred shall be issued to the transferor. All transfers of Notes and entries on

the Register will be made subject to the detailed regulations concerning transfers of Notes, the initial form of which is scheduled to the Agency Agreement. The regulations may be changed by the Issuer, with the prior written approval of the Trustee and the Registrar. A copy of the current regulations will be made available by the Registrar at the Issuer's expense to any Noteholder upon request. No transfer of title to a Registered Note will be valid unless and until entered on the Register.

- (c) **Exercise of Options or Partial Redemption in Respect of Registered Notes:** In the case of an exercise of the Issuer's or a Noteholder's option in respect of, or a partial redemption of, a holding of Registered Notes represented by a single Certificate, a new Certificate shall be issued to the holder to reflect the exercise of such option or in respect of the balance of the holding not redeemed. In the case of a partial exercise of an option resulting in Registered Notes of the same holding having different terms, separate Certificates shall be issued in respect of those Notes of that holding that have the same terms. New Certificates shall only be issued against surrender of the existing Certificates to the Registrar or any other Transfer Agent. In the case of a transfer of Registered Notes to a person who is already a holder of Registered Notes, a new Certificate representing the enlarged holding shall only be issued against surrender of the Certificate representing the existing holding.
- (d) **Delivery of New Certificates:** Each new Certificate to be issued pursuant to Conditions 2(b) or 2(c) shall be available for delivery within seven business days of receipt of a duly completed form of transfer or Change of Control Triggering Event Put Exercise Notice (as defined in Condition 6(e)) and surrender of the Certificate for exchange. Delivery of the new Certificate(s) shall be made at the specified office of the Registrar or such other Transfer Agent (as the case may be) to whom delivery or surrender of such form of transfer, Change of Control Triggering Event Put Exercise Notice or Certificate shall have been made or, at the option of the holder making such delivery or surrender as aforesaid and as specified in the form of transfer, Change of Control Triggering Event Put Exercise Notice or otherwise in writing, be mailed by uninsured post at the risk of the holder entitled to the new Certificate to such address as may be so specified, unless such holder requests otherwise and pays in advance to the Registrar or such other relevant Agent the costs of such other method of delivery and/or such insurance as it may specify. In this Condition 2(d), "**business day**" means a day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, on which banks are open for business in the place of the specified office of the Registrar or the other relevant Transfer Agent (as the case may be).

Except in the limited circumstances described in the Global Certificate, owners of interests in the Registered Notes will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of Certificates.

- (e) **Transfer Free of Charge:** Transfers of Notes and Certificates on registration, transfer, partial redemption or exercise of an option shall be effected without charge by or on behalf of the Issuer, the Registrar or the other Transfer Agents, but upon (i) payment by the relevant Noteholder of any stamp duty, tax or other governmental charges that may be imposed in relation to it (or the giving of such indemnity and/or security and/or pre-funding as the Registrar or the other relevant Transfer Agent may require); (ii) the Registrar or the relevant Transfer Agent (as the case may be) being satisfied in its absolute discretion with the documents of title or identity of the person making the application; and (iii) the Registrar or the relevant Transfer Agent (as the case may be) being satisfied in its absolute discretion that the regulations concerning transfer of Registered Notes have been complied with.
- (f) **Closed Periods:** No Noteholder may require the transfer of a Registered Note to be registered (i) during the period of 15 days ending on the due date for redemption of, or payment of any Instalment Amount in respect of, that Note, (ii) during the period of 15 days before any date on which Notes may be called for redemption by the Issuer at its option pursuant to Condition 6(d), (iii) after any such Note has been called for redemption or (iv) during the period of seven days ending on (and including) any Record Date (as defined in Condition 7(b)).

3 Status of the Notes

The Notes and any Receipts and Coupons relating to them constitute direct, unsubordinated and (subject to Condition 4) unsecured obligations of the Issuer and shall at all times rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves. The payment obligations of the Issuer under the Notes and any Receipts and the Coupons relating to them shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable legislation and subject to Condition 4, at all times rank at least equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated payment obligations of the Issuer, from time to time outstanding.

4 Negative Pledge

(a) **Negative Pledge:** So long as any Note, Receipt or Coupon remains outstanding (as defined in the Trust Deed), the Issuer will not, and the Issuer shall ensure that no Material Subsidiary (as defined below) of the Issuer will, create or have outstanding any mortgage, *hak tanggungan*, fiducia, charge, lien, pledge or other security interest (each a “**Security Interest**”) upon, or with respect to, the whole or any part of its present or future business, undertaking, assets or revenues (including any uncalled capital) to secure any Relevant Indebtedness (as defined below), unless the Issuer, in the case of the creation of a Security Interest, before or at the same time and, in any other case, promptly, takes any and all action necessary to ensure that:

- (i) all amounts payable by it under the Notes and the Trust Deed (in respect of the Notes) are secured by the Security Interest equally and rateably with the Relevant Indebtedness to the satisfaction of the Trustee; or
- (ii) such other Security Interest or other arrangement (whether or not it includes the giving of a Security Interest) is provided which the Trustee shall, in its absolute discretion, deem not materially less beneficial to the Noteholders or as is approved by an Extraordinary Resolution (as defined in the Trust Deed) of the Noteholders.

(b) **Interpretation:**

In these Conditions:

- (i) “**Indonesia**” means the Republic of Indonesia;
- (ii) “**Material Subsidiary**” means at any time a Subsidiary:
 - (A) whose revenue or whose total assets (consolidated in the case of a Subsidiary which itself has Subsidiaries) represent in each case (or, in the case of a Subsidiary acquired after the end of the financial period to which the then latest audited consolidated accounts of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries relate, are equal to) not less than 10 per cent. of the consolidated revenue, or, as the case may be, consolidated total assets, of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole, all as calculated respectively by reference to the then latest audited accounts (consolidated or, as the case may be, unconsolidated) of such Subsidiary and the then latest audited consolidated accounts of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries, provided that, in the case of a Subsidiary of the Issuer acquired after the end of the financial period to which the then latest audited consolidated accounts of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries relate, the reference to the then latest audited consolidated accounts of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries for the purposes of the calculation above shall, until consolidated accounts for the financial period in which the acquisition is made have been prepared and audited as aforesaid, be deemed to be a reference to such first mentioned accounts as if such Subsidiary had been shown in such accounts by reference to its then latest relevant audited accounts, adjusted as deemed appropriate by the Issuer;

- (B) to which is transferred the whole or substantially the whole of the undertaking and assets of a Subsidiary of the Issuer which immediately prior to such transfer is a Material Subsidiary, provided that the transferor Subsidiary shall upon such transfer forthwith cease to be a Material Subsidiary and the transferee Subsidiary shall cease to be a Material Subsidiary pursuant to this sub-paragraph (b)(ii)(B) on the date on which the consolidated accounts of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries for the financial period current at the date of such transfer have been prepared and audited as aforesaid but so that such transferor Subsidiary or such transferee Subsidiary may be a Material Subsidiary on or at any time after the date on which such consolidated accounts have been prepared and audited as aforesaid by virtue of the provisions of sub-paragraph (b)(ii)(A) above or, prior to or after such date, by virtue of any other applicable provision of this definition; or
 - (C) to which is transferred an undertaking or assets which, taken together with the undertaking or assets of the transferee Subsidiary, generated (or, in the case of the transferee Subsidiary being acquired after the end of the financial period to which the then latest audited consolidated accounts of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries relate, generate revenue equal to) not less than 10 per cent. of the consolidated revenue, or represent (or, in the aforesaid case, are equal to) not less than 10 per cent. of the total assets of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole, all as calculated as referred to in sub-paragraph (b)(ii)(A) above, provided that the transferor Subsidiary (if a Material Subsidiary) shall upon such transfer forthwith cease to be a Material Subsidiary unless immediately following such transfer, its undertaking and assets generate (or, in the aforesaid case, generate revenue equal to) not less than 10 per cent. of the consolidated revenue, respectively, or its assets represent (or, in the aforesaid case, are equal to) not less than 10 per cent. of the consolidated total assets, of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole, all as calculated as referred to in sub-paragraph (b)(ii)(A) above, and the transferee Subsidiary shall cease to be a Material Subsidiary pursuant to this sub-paragraph (b)(ii)(C) on the date on which the consolidated accounts of the Issuer and its Subsidiaries for the financial period current at the date of such transfer have been prepared and audited but so that such transferor Subsidiary or such transferee Subsidiary may be a Material Subsidiary on or at any time after the date on which such consolidated accounts have been prepared and audited as aforesaid by virtue of the provisions of sub-paragraph (b)(ii)(A) above or, prior to or after such date, by virtue of any other applicable provision of this definition;
- (iii) “**Relevant Indebtedness**” means (A) any present or future indebtedness (whether being principal, premium, interest or other amounts) for or in respect of any notes, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock or other securities which are: (a) for the time being, or are capable of being, quoted, listed, ordinarily dealt in or traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter or other securities market outside Indonesia and (b) by their terms payable, or confer a right to receive payment, in any currency other than Indonesian-rupiah or are denominated in Indonesian-rupiah and more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount thereof is initially distributed outside Indonesia by or with the authorisation of the Issuer thereof; and (B) any guarantee or indemnity of any such indebtedness;
- (iv) “**Subsidiary**” means, in relation to any person (the “**first person**”) at any particular time, any other person (the “**second person**”):
- (A) whose affairs and policies the first person controls or has power to control, whether by ownership of share capital, contract, the power to appoint or remove members of the governing body of the second person or otherwise; or
 - (B) whose financial statements are, in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting principles, consolidated with those of the first person.

5 Interest and other Calculations

- (a) **Interest on Fixed Rate Notes:** Each Fixed Rate Note bears interest on its outstanding nominal amount from and including the Interest Commencement Date at the rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Rate of Interest, such interest being payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date in each year up to and including the maturity date as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement of such Fixed Rate Note. The amount of interest payable shall be determined in accordance with Condition 5(h).
- (b) **Interest on Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes:**
- (i) *Interest Payment Dates:* Each Floating Rate Note and Index Linked Interest Note bears interest on its outstanding nominal amount from and including the Interest Commencement Date at the rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Rate of Interest, such interest being payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date. The amount of interest payable shall be determined in accordance with Condition 5(h). Such Interest Payment Date(s) is/are either shown hereon as Specified Interest Payment Dates or, if no Specified Interest Payment Date(s) is/are shown hereon, Interest Payment Date shall mean each date which falls the number of months or other period shown hereon as the Interest Period after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date.
- (ii) *Business Day Convention:* If any date referred to in these Conditions that is specified to be subject to adjustment in accordance with a Business Day Convention would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is (A) the Floating Rate Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (x) such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day and (y) each subsequent such date shall be the last Business Day of the month in which such date would have fallen had it not been subject to adjustment, (B) the Following Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day, (C) the Modified Following Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day or (D) the Preceding Business Day Convention, such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.
- (iii) *Rate of Interest for Floating Rate Notes:* The Rate of Interest in respect of Floating Rate Notes for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined in the manner specified hereon and the provisions below relating to either ISDA Determination or Screen Rate Determination shall apply, depending upon which is specified hereon.

(A) **ISDA Determination for Floating Rate Notes**

Where ISDA Determination is specified hereon as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined by the Calculation Agent as a rate equal to the relevant ISDA Rate. For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (A), “**ISDA Rate**” for an Interest Accrual Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Calculation Agent under a Swap Transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions and under which:

- (x) the Floating Rate Option is as specified hereon;
- (y) the Designated Maturity is a period specified hereon; and
- (z) the relevant Reset Date is the first day of that Interest Accrual Period unless otherwise specified hereon.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (A), “**Floating Rate**”, “**Calculation Agent**”, “**Floating Rate Option**”, “**Designated Maturity**”, “**Reset Date**” and “**Swap Transaction**” have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions.

(B) Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes

- (x) Where Screen Rate Determination is specified hereon as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Accrual Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

(1) the offered quotation; or

(2) the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at either 11.00 a.m. (London time in the case of LIBOR or Brussels time in the case of EURIBOR or Hong Kong time in the case of HIBOR) on the Interest Determination Date in question as determined by the Calculation Agent. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Calculation Agent for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations.

If the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes is specified hereon as being other than LIBOR, EURIBOR or HIBOR, the Rate of Interest in respect of such Notes will be determined as provided hereon.

- (y) If the Relevant Screen Page is not available or, if sub-paragraph (x)(1) applies and no such offered quotation appears on the Relevant Screen Page, or, if sub-paragraph (x)(2) applies and fewer than three such offered quotations appear on the Relevant Screen Page, in each case as at the time specified above, subject as provided below, the Calculation Agent shall promptly inform the Issuer and the Issuer shall use its best endeavours to appoint an Independent Investment Bank to request, if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, the principal London office of each of the Reference Banks or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, the principal Euro-zone office of each of the Reference Banks or, if the Reference Rate is HIBOR, the principal Hong Kong office of each of the Reference Banks to provide the Independent Investment Bank with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time), or if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time), or if the Reference Rate is HIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Hong Kong time) on the Interest Determination Date in question. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Independent Investment Bank with such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Accrual Period shall be the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations as determined by the Independent Investment Bank and notified by the Issuer to the Calculation Agent; and
- (z) If sub-paragraph (y) above applies and the Independent Investment Bank has received quotations from fewer than two Reference Banks, subject as provided below, the Rate of Interest shall be (i) the arithmetic mean of the rates per annum (expressed as a percentage) as communicated at the request of the Independent Investment Bank by the Reference Banks or any two or more of them, at which such banks were offered, if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time) or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time) or, if the Reference Rate is HIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Hong Kong time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date, deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by leading banks in, if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, the London inter-bank market or, if

the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, the Euro-zone inter-bank market or, if the Reference Rate is HIBOR, the Hong Kong inter-bank market, as the case may be, or, (ii) if fewer than two of the Reference Banks provide the Independent Investment Bank with such offered rates referred to in (i) above, the offered rate for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, or the arithmetic mean of the offered rates for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, at which, if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time) or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time) or, if the Reference Rate is HIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Hong Kong time), on the relevant Interest Determination Date, any one or more banks (which bank or banks is or are in the opinion of the Independent Investment Bank suitable for such purpose) informs the Independent Investment Bank it is quoting to leading banks in, if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, the London inter-bank market or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, the Euro-zone inter-bank market, or, if the Reference Rate is HIBOR, the Hong Kong inter-bank market, as the case may be, provided that, if the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this sub-paragraph, the Rate of Interest shall be determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin or Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Accrual Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Accrual Period, the Margin or Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to the relevant Interest Accrual Period, in place of the Margin or Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Accrual Period), in each case as notified by the Issuer to the Calculation Agent.

For the purposes of this Condition 5, “**Independent Investment Bank**” means an independent financial institution of international repute or an independent financial adviser with appropriate expertise (which shall not be the Calculation Agent) appointed by (and at the expense of) the Issuer for the purposes of this Condition 5 and notified in writing by the Issuer to the Calculation Agent and the Trustee.

- (iv) *Rate of Interest for Index Linked Interest Notes*: The Rate of Interest in respect of Index Linked Interest Notes for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined in the manner specified hereon and interest will accrue by reference to an Index or Formula as specified hereon.
- (c) **Zero Coupon Notes**: Where a Note the Interest Basis of which is specified to be Zero Coupon is repayable prior to the Maturity Date and is not paid when due, the amount due and payable prior to the Maturity Date shall be the Early Redemption Amount of such Note. As from the Maturity Date, the Rate of Interest for any overdue principal of such a Note shall be a rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Amortisation Yield (as described in Condition 6(b)(i)(B)).
- (d) **Dual Currency Notes**: In the case of Dual Currency Notes, if the rate or amount of interest falls to be determined by reference to a Rate of Exchange or a method of calculating Rate of Exchange, the rate or amount of interest payable shall be determined in the manner specified hereon.
- (e) **Partly Paid Notes**: In the case of Partly Paid Notes (other than Partly Paid Notes which are Zero Coupon Notes), interest will accrue as aforesaid on the paid-up nominal amount of such Notes and otherwise as specified hereon.
- (f) **Accrual of Interest**: Interest shall cease to accrue on each Note on the due date for redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment is improperly withheld or refused, in which event interest shall continue to accrue (both before and after judgment) at the Rate of Interest in the manner provided in this Condition 5 to the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 8).

- (g) **Margin, Maximum/Minimum Rates of Interest, Instalment Amounts and Redemption Amounts and Rounding:**
- (i) If any Margin is specified hereon (either (x) generally, or (y) in relation to one or more Interest Accrual Periods), an adjustment shall be made to all Rates of Interest, in the case of (x), or the Rates of Interest for the specified Interest Accrual Periods, in the case of (y), calculated in accordance with Condition 5(b) above by adding (if a positive number) or subtracting the absolute value (if a negative number) of such Margin subject always to the next sub-paragraph.
 - (ii) If any Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest, Instalment Amount or Redemption Amount is specified hereon, then any Rate of Interest, Instalment Amount or Redemption Amount shall be subject to such maximum or minimum, as the case may be.
 - (iii) For the purposes of any calculations required pursuant to these Conditions (unless otherwise specified), (x) all percentages resulting from such calculations shall be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 of a percentage point being rounded up), (y) all figures shall be rounded to seven significant figures (provided that if the eighth significant figure is a 5 or greater, the seventh significant shall be rounded up) and (z) all currency amounts that fall due and payable shall be rounded to the nearest unit of such currency (with half a unit being rounded up), save in the case of yen, which shall be rounded down to the nearest yen. For these purposes, “**unit**” means the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency.
- (h) **Calculations:** The amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount in respect of any Note for any Interest Accrual Period shall be equal to the product of the Rate of Interest, the Calculation Amount specified hereon and the Day Count Fraction for such Interest Accrual Period, unless an Interest Amount (or a formula for its calculation) is applicable to such Interest Accrual Period, in which case the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount in respect of such Note for such Interest Accrual Period shall equal such Interest Amount (or be calculated in accordance with such formula). Where any Interest Period comprises two or more Interest Accrual Periods, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount in respect of such Interest Period shall be the sum of the Interest Amounts payable in respect of each of those Interest Accrual Periods. In respect of any other period for which interest is required to be calculated, the provisions above shall apply save that the Day Count Fraction shall be for the period for which interest is required to be calculated.
- (i) **Determination and Publication of Rates of Interest, Interest Amounts, Final Redemption Amounts, Early Redemption Amounts, Optional Redemption Amounts and Instalment Amounts:** The Calculation Agent shall, as soon as practicable on such date as the Calculation Agent may be required to calculate any rate or amount, obtain any quotation or make any determination or calculation, determine such rate and calculate the Interest Amounts for the relevant Interest Accrual Period, calculate the Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount, Optional Redemption Amount or Instalment Amount, obtain such quotation or make such determination or calculation, as the case may be, and cause the Rate of Interest and the Interest Amounts for each Interest Accrual Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date and, if required to be calculated, the Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount, Optional Redemption Amount or any Instalment Amount to be notified to the Trustee, the Issuer, each of the Paying Agents, the Noteholders, any other Calculation Agent appointed in respect of the Notes that is to make a further calculation upon receipt of such information and, if the Notes are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of such exchange or other relevant authority so require, such exchange or other relevant authority as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than (i) the commencement of the relevant Interest Period, if determined prior to such time, in the case of notification to such exchange of a Rate of Interest and Interest Amount, or (ii) in all other cases, the fourth Business Day after such determination. Where any Interest Payment Date or Interest Period Date is subject to adjustment pursuant to Condition 5(b)(ii), the Interest Amounts and the Interest Payment Date so published may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest

Period. If the Notes become due and payable under Condition 10, the accrued interest and the Rate of Interest payable in respect of the Notes shall nevertheless continue to be calculated as previously in accordance with this Condition but no publication of the Rate of Interest or the Interest Amount so calculated need be made. The determination of any rate or amount, the obtaining of each quotation and the making of each determination or calculation by the Calculation Agent(s) shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding upon all parties.

- (j) **Determination or Calculation:** If the Calculation Agent does not at any time for any reason determine or calculate the Rate of Interest for an Interest Accrual Period or any Interest Amount, Instalment Amount, Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount, the Issuer shall appoint another agent on its behalf to do so and such determination or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the Calculation Agent. In doing so, such agent shall apply the foregoing provisions of this Condition, with any necessary consequential amendments, to the extent that, in its opinion, it can do so, and, in all other respects, it shall do so in such manner as it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances. The determination of any rate or amount, the obtaining of each quotation and the making of each determination or calculation by an agent of the Issuer pursuant to this Condition 5(j) shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding upon all parties.

- (k) **Definitions:** In these Conditions, unless the context otherwise requires, the following defined terms shall have the meanings set out below:

“Business Day” means:

- (i) in the case of Notes denominated in a currency other than euro, a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in the principal financial centre for such currency; and/or
- (ii) in the case of Notes denominated in euro, a day on which the TARGET System is operating (a **“TARGET Business Day”**); and/or
- (iii) in the case of a currency and/or one or more Financial Centres, a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in such currency in the Financial Centre(s) or, if no currency is indicated, generally in each of the Financial Centres.

“Day Count Fraction” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest on any Note for any period of time (from and including the first day of such period to but excluding the last) (whether or not constituting an Interest Period or an Interest Accrual Period, the **“Calculation Period”**):

- (i) if **“Actual/Actual”** or **“Actual/Actual – ISDA”** is specified hereon, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Calculation Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (ii) if **“Actual/365 (Fixed)”** is specified hereon, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365;
- (iii) if **“Actual/365 (Sterling)”** is specified hereon, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365 or, in the case of an Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366;
- (iv) if **“Actual/360”** is specified hereon, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360; and

- (v) if “**30/360**”, “**360/360**” or “**Bond Basis**” is specified hereon, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“**Y₁**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y₂**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₁**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₂**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D₁**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

“**D₂**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31 and D₁ is greater than 29, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (vi) if “**30E/360**” or “**Eurobond Basis**” is specified hereon, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“**Y₁**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y₂**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₁**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₂**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D₁**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

“**D₂**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (vii) if “**30E/360 (ISDA)**” is specified hereon, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“**Y₁**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y₂**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₁**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₂**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D₁**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case **D₁** will be 30; and

“**D₂**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case **D₂** will be 30;

(viii) if “**Actual/Actual (ICMA)**” is specified hereon:

- (a) if the Calculation Period is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which it falls, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in any year; and
- (b) if the Calculation Period is longer than one Determination Period, the sum of:
 - (x) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Determination Period in which it begins divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in any year; and
 - (y) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in any year

where:

“**Determination Period**” means the period from and including a Determination Date in any year to but excluding the next Determination Date; and

“**Determination Date**” means the date(s) specified as such hereon or, if none is so specified, the Interest Payment Date(s);

“**euro**” means the currency of the member states of the European Union that adopt the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended from time to time;

“**Euro-zone**” means the region comprised of member states of the European Union that adopt the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended;

“**Interest Accrual Period**” means the period beginning on and including the Interest Commencement Date and ending on but excluding the first Interest Period Date and each successive period beginning on and including an Interest Period Date and ending on but excluding the next succeeding Interest Period Date;

“Interest Amount” means:

- (i) in respect of an Interest Accrual Period, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount for that Interest Accrual Period and which, in the case of Fixed Rate Notes, and unless otherwise specified hereon, shall mean the Fixed Coupon Amount or Broken Amount specified hereon as being payable on the Interest Payment Date ending the Interest Period of which such Interest Accrual Period forms part; and
- (ii) in respect of any other period, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount for that period;

“Interest Commencement Date” means the Issue Date or such other date as may be specified hereon;

“Interest Determination Date” means, with respect to a Rate of Interest and Interest Accrual Period, the date specified as such hereon or, if none is so specified, (i) the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is Sterling or Hong Kong dollars or (ii) the day falling two Business Days in the relevant Financial Centre for the Specified Currency prior to the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is neither Sterling nor euro nor Hong Kong dollars or (iii) the day falling two TARGET Business Days prior to the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is euro;

“Interest Period” means the period beginning on and including the Interest Commencement Date and ending on but excluding the first Interest Payment Date and each successive period beginning on and including an Interest Payment Date and ending on but excluding the next succeeding Interest Payment Date;

“Interest Period Date” means each Interest Payment Date unless otherwise specified hereon;

“ISDA Definitions” means the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc., unless otherwise specified hereon;

“Rate of Interest” means the rate of interest payable from time to time in respect of this Note and that is either specified or calculated in accordance with the provisions hereon;

“Reference Banks” means, (i) in the case of a determination of LIBOR, the principal London office of four major banks in the London inter-bank market, (ii) in the case of a determination of EURIBOR, the principal Euro-zone office of four major banks in the Euro-zone inter-bank market, and (iii) in the case of a determination of HIBOR, the principal Hong Kong office of four major banks in the Hong Kong inter-bank market, in each case selected by the Calculation Agent or as specified hereon;

“Reference Rate” means the rate specified as such hereon;

“Relevant Screen Page” means such page, section, caption, column or other part of a particular information service as may be specified hereon (or any successor or replacement page);

“Specified Currency” means the currency specified as such hereon or, if none is specified, the currency in which the Notes are denominated; and

“TARGET System” means the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (known as TARGET2) System which was launched on 19 November 2007 or any successor thereto.

- (1) **Calculation Agent:** The Issuer shall procure that there shall at all times be one or more Calculation Agents if provision is made for them hereon and for so long as any Note is outstanding. Where more than one Calculation Agent is appointed in respect of the Notes, references in these Conditions to the Calculation Agent shall be construed as each Calculation Agent performing its respective duties under these Conditions. If the Calculation Agent is

unable or unwilling to act as such or if the Calculation Agent fails duly to establish the Rate of Interest for an Interest Accrual Period or to calculate any Interest Amount, Instalment Amount, Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount, as the case may be, or to comply with any other requirement, the Issuer shall (with the prior notification to the Trustee) appoint a leading bank or financial institution engaged in the inter-bank market (or, if appropriate, money, swap or over-the-counter index options market) that is most closely connected with the calculation or determination to be made by the Calculation Agent (acting through its principal London office or any other office actively involved in such market) to act as such in its place. Any Calculation Agent appointed in respect of the Notes may not resign its duties without a successor having been appointed as aforesaid. The Calculation Agent shall not be responsible to the Issuer, Noteholders or any third party for any failure of the Reference Banks to provide quotations as requested of them or as a result of the Calculation Agent having acted on any quotation or other information given by any Reference Bank which subsequently may be found to be incorrect or inaccurate in any way.

- (m) **Benchmark Replacement:** In addition, notwithstanding the provisions above in this Condition 5, if the Issuer determines that a Benchmark Event has occurred when any Rate of Interest (or any component part thereof) remains to be determined by reference to such Reference Rate, then the following provisions shall apply:
- (i) the Issuer shall use reasonable endeavours to appoint an Independent Adviser, as soon as reasonably practicable, to determine (acting in good faith and a commercially reasonable manner), no later than five Business Days prior to the relevant Interest Determination Date relating to the next succeeding Interest Period (the “**IA Determination Cut-off Date**”), a Successor Rate or, alternatively if there is no Successor Rate, an Alternative Reference Rate for purposes of determining the Rate of Interest (or the relevant component part thereof) applicable to the Notes;
 - (ii) if the Issuer is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser, or the Independent Adviser appointed by it fails to determine a Successor Rate or an Alternative Reference Rate prior to the IA Determination Cut-off Date, the Issuer (acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner) may determine a Successor Rate or, if there is no Successor Rate, an Alternative Reference Rate;
 - (iii) if a Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) is determined in accordance with the preceding provisions, such Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) shall be the Reference Rate for each of the future Interest Periods (subject to the subsequent operation of, and to adjustment as provided in, this Condition 5(m)); provided, however, that if sub-paragraph (ii) applies and the Issuer is unable to or does not determine a Successor Rate or an Alternative Reference Rate prior to the relevant Interest Determination Date, the Rate of Interest applicable to the next succeeding Interest Period shall be equal to the Rate of Interest last determined in relation to the Notes in respect of the preceding Interest Period (or alternatively, if there has not been a first Interest Payment Date, the rate of interest shall be the initial Rate of Interest (if any)) (subject, where applicable, to substituting the Margin that applied to such preceding Interest Period for the Margin that is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period and, if applicable, to any Maximum Rate of Interest and/or Minimum Rate of Interest applicable to the relevant Interest Period); for the avoidance of doubt, the proviso in this sub-paragraph (iii) shall apply to the relevant Interest Period only and any subsequent Interest Periods are subject to the subsequent operation of, and to adjustment as provided in, this Condition 5(m);
 - (iv) if the Independent Adviser or the Issuer determines a Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) in accordance with the above provisions, the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (as applicable), may also specify changes to these Conditions, including but not limited to the Day Count Fraction, Relevant Screen Page, Business Day Convention, Business Days, Interest Determination Date and/or the definition of Reference Rate applicable to the Notes, and the method for determining the fallback rate in relation to the Notes, in order to follow market practice in relation to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable). If the Independent

Adviser (in consultation with the Issuer) or the Issuer (as applicable) determines that an Adjustment Spread is required to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) and determines the quantum of, or a formula or methodology for determining, such Adjustment Spread, then such Adjustment Spread shall be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable). If the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (as applicable), is unable to determine the quantum of, or a formula or methodology for determining, such Adjustment Spread, then such Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) will apply without an Adjustment Spread. For the avoidance of doubt, the Trustee and Principal Paying Agent shall, at the direction and expense of the Issuer, effect such consequential amendments to the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and these Conditions as may be required in order to give effect to this Condition 5(m). Noteholder consent shall not be required in connection with effecting the Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) or such other changes, including for the execution of any documents or other steps by the Trustee or Principal Paying Agent (if required); and

- (v) the Issuer shall promptly, following the determination of any Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable), give notice thereof to the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent and the Noteholders, which shall specify the effective date(s) for such Successor Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) and any consequential changes made to these Conditions.

An Independent Adviser appointed pursuant to these Conditions will act as an expert and (in the absence of gross negligence, wilful default or fraud) shall have no liability whatsoever to the Trustee or the Noteholders for any determination made by it under these Conditions.

For the purposes of this Condition 5(m):

“Adjustment Spread” means a spread (which may be positive, negative or zero) or formula or methodology for calculating a spread, which the Independent Adviser (in consultation with the Issuer) or the Issuer (as applicable), determines is required to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) in order to reduce or eliminate, to the extent reasonably practicable in the circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as applicable) to Noteholders, Receiptholders and Couponholders as a result of the replacement of the Reference Rate with the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) and is the spread, formula or methodology which:

- (A) in the case of a Successor Rate, is formally recommended in relation to the replacement of the Reference Rate with the Successor Rate by any Relevant Nominating Body; or
- (B) in the case of a Successor Rate for which no such recommendation has been made or in the case of an Alternative Reference Rate, the Independent Adviser (in consultation with the Issuer) or the Issuer (as applicable) determines is recognised or acknowledged as being in customary market usage in international debt capital markets transactions which reference the Reference Rate, where such rate has been replaced by the Successor Rate or the Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable); or
- (C) if no such customary market usage is recognised or acknowledged, the Independent Adviser (in consultation with the Issuer) or the Issuer in its discretion (as applicable), determines (acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner) to be appropriate;

“Alternative Reference Rate” means the rate that the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (as applicable) determines has replaced the relevant Reference Rate in customary market usage in international debt capital markets transactions for the purposes of determining rates of interest in respect of bonds denominated in the Specified Currency and of a comparable duration to the relevant Interest Period, or, if the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (as applicable) determines that there is no such rate, such other rate as the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (as applicable) determines in its discretion (acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner) is most comparable to the relevant Reference Rate;

“Benchmark Event” means:

- (A) the Reference Rate ceasing to be published for a period of at least five Business Days or ceasing to exist; or
- (B) a public statement by the administrator of the Reference Rate that it has ceased or that it will cease publishing the Reference Rate permanently or indefinitely (in circumstances where no successor administrator has been appointed that will continue publication of the Reference Rate); or
- (C) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Reference Rate, that the Reference Rate has been or will be permanently or indefinitely discontinued; or
- (D) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Reference Rate as a consequence of which the Reference Rate will be prohibited from being used either generally, or in respect of the Notes; or
- (E) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Reference Rate that the Reference Rate is or will be (or is or will be deemed by such supervisor to be) no longer representative of its relevant underlying market; or
- (F) it has become unlawful for any Paying Agent, the Calculation Agent(s) or the Issuer to calculate any payments due to be made to any Noteholder using the Reference Rate;

provided that the Benchmark Event shall be deemed to occur (a) in the case of sub-paragraphs (B), and (C) above, on the date of the cessation of publication of the Reference Rate, or the discontinuation of the Reference Rate, as the case may be; (b) in the case of sub-paragraph (D) above, on the date of the prohibition of use of the Reference Rate; and (c) in the case of sub-paragraph (E) above, on the date with effect from which the Reference Rate will no longer be (or will be deemed by the relevant supervisor to no longer be) representative of its relevant underlying market and which is specified in the relevant public statement, and, in each case, not the date of the relevant public statement.

The occurrence of a Benchmark Event shall be determined by the Issuer and promptly notified to the Trustee, the Calculation Agent(s) and the Paying Agents. For the avoidance of doubt, neither the Trustee, the Calculation Agent(s) nor the Paying Agents shall have any responsibility for making such determination;

“Independent Adviser” means an independent financial institution of international repute or an independent financial adviser experienced in the international debt capital markets, in each case appointed by the Issuer at its own expense;

“Relevant Nominating Body” means, in respect of the Reference Rate:

- (A) the central bank for the currency to which the Reference Rate relates, or any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the Reference Rate; or
- (B) any working group or committee sponsored by, chaired or co-chaired by or constituted at the request of:
 - (x) the central bank for the currency to which the Reference Rate relates;
 - (y) any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the Reference Rate (as applicable);
 - (z) a group of the aforementioned central banks or other supervisory authorities; or
 - (xx) the Financial Stability Board or any part thereof; and

“Successor Rate” means the rate that the Independent Adviser or the Issuer (as applicable) determines is a successor to or replacement of the Reference Rate which is formally recommended by any Relevant Nominating Body.

6 Redemption, Purchase and Options

(a) Redemption by Instalments and Final Redemption:

- (i) Unless previously redeemed, purchased and cancelled as provided in this Condition 6, each Note that provides for Instalment Dates and Instalment Amounts shall be partially redeemed on each Instalment Date at the related Instalment Amount specified hereon. The outstanding nominal amount of each such Note shall be reduced by the Instalment Amount (or, if such Instalment Amount is calculated by reference to a proportion of the nominal amount of such Note, such proportion) for all purposes with effect from the related Instalment Date, unless payment of the Instalment Amount is improperly withheld or refused, in which case, such amount shall remain outstanding until the Relevant Date relating to such Instalment Amount.
- (ii) Unless previously redeemed, purchased and cancelled as provided below, each Note shall be finally redeemed on the Maturity Date specified hereon at its Final Redemption Amount (which, unless otherwise provided hereon, is its nominal amount) or, in the case of a Note falling within sub-paragraph (i) above, its final Instalment Amount.

(b) Early Redemption:

(i) *Zero Coupon Notes:*

- (A) The Early Redemption Amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note, the Early Redemption Amount of which is not linked to an index and/or a formula, upon redemption of such Note pursuant to Condition 6(c), Condition 6(d) or Condition 6(e) or upon it becoming due and payable as provided in Condition 10 shall be the Amortised Face Amount (calculated as provided below) of such Note unless otherwise specified hereon.
- (B) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (C) below, the Amortised Face Amount of any such Note shall be the scheduled Final Redemption Amount of such Note on the Maturity Date discounted at a rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Amortisation Yield (which, if none is shown hereon, shall be such rate as would produce an Amortised Face Amount equal to the issue price of the Notes if they were discounted back to their issue price on the Issue Date) compounded annually.
- (C) If the Early Redemption Amount payable in respect of any such Note upon its redemption pursuant to Condition 6(c), Condition 6(d) or Condition 6(e) or upon it becoming due and payable as provided in Condition 10 is not paid when due, the Early Redemption Amount due and payable in respect of such Note shall be the Amortised Face Amount of such Note as defined in sub-paragraph (B) above, except that such sub-paragraph shall have effect as though the date on which the Note becomes due and payable were the Relevant Date. The calculation of the Amortised Face Amount in accordance with this sub-paragraph shall continue to be made (both before and after judgment) until the Relevant Date, unless the Relevant Date falls on or after the Maturity Date, in which case the amount due and payable shall be the scheduled Final Redemption Amount of such Note on the Maturity Date together with any interest that may accrue in accordance with Condition 5(c).

Where such calculation is to be made for a period of less than one year, it shall be made on the basis of the Day Count Fraction shown hereon.

- (ii) *Other Notes:* The Early Redemption Amount payable in respect of any Note (other than Notes described in Condition 6(b)(i)), upon redemption of such Note pursuant to Condition 6(c), Condition 6(d) or Condition 6(e) or upon it becoming due and payable as provided in Condition 10, shall be the Final Redemption Amount unless otherwise specified hereon.

(c) Redemption for Taxation Reasons:

The Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, on any Interest Payment Date (if such Note is either a Floating Rate Note or an Index Linked Interest Note) or, at any time (if such Note is neither a Floating Rate Note nor an Index Linked Interest Note), on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable) and in writing to the Trustee, at their Early Redemption Amount (as described in Condition 6(b)) (together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption), if the Issuer satisfies the Trustee immediately prior to the giving of such notice that (i) the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 8 as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of Indonesia, or any political sub-division or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of the Notes, and (ii) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it, provided that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such additional amounts were a payment in respect of the Notes then due. Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this Condition 6(c), the Issuer shall deliver to the Trustee a certificate in English signed by two Directors of the Issuer stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and an opinion addressed to the Trustee, of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment and the Trustee shall be entitled (but shall not be obliged) without further enquiry and without liability to any Noteholder or any other person to accept and rely on such certificate and opinion and, if it does so, such certificate or opinion shall be conclusive evidence of the satisfaction of the condition precedents set out in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, in which event the same shall be conclusive and binding on Noteholders and Couponholders.

(d) Redemption at the Option of the Issuer:

If Redemption at the option of the Issuer is specified hereon, the Issuer may, on giving not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' irrevocable notice to the Noteholders (or such other notice period as may be specified hereon) and in writing to the Trustee and the Issuing and Paying Agent, redeem, all or, if so provided, some, of the Notes on any Optional Redemption Date. Any such redemption of Notes shall be at their Optional Redemption Amount specified hereon together with interest accrued (but excluding) to the date fixed for redemption. Any such redemption or exercise must relate to Notes of a nominal amount at least equal to the Minimum Redemption Amount to be redeemed specified hereon and no greater than the Maximum Redemption Amount to be redeemed specified hereon.

All Notes in respect of which any such notice is given shall be redeemed on the date specified in such notice in accordance with this Condition.

In the case of a partial redemption the notice to Noteholders shall also contain the certificate numbers of the Bearer Notes, or in the case of Registered Notes shall specify the nominal amount of Registered Notes drawn and the holder(s) of such Registered Notes, to be redeemed, which shall have been drawn in such place as the Trustee may approve and in such manner as it deems appropriate, subject to compliance with any applicable laws and stock exchange or other relevant authority requirements.

(e) Redemption upon a Change of Control Triggering Event:

At any time following the occurrence of a Change of Control Triggering Event, the holder of any Note will have the right, at such holder's option, to require the Issuer to redeem all but not some only of that holder's Notes on the Change of Control Triggering Event Put Date at 101 per cent. of their nominal amount, or such other amount as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement, together with accrued interest to such Change of Control Triggering Event Put Date.

To exercise such option the holder must deposit (in the case of Bearer Notes) such Note (together with all unmatured Receipts and Coupons and unexchanged Talons) with any Paying Agent or (in the case of Registered Notes) the Certificate representing such Note(s) with the Registrar or any Transfer Agent at its specified office, together with a duly completed option exercise notice (“**Change of Control Triggering Event Put Exercise Notice**”) in the form obtainable from any Paying Agent, the Registrar or any Transfer Agent (as applicable), by no later than 45 days following the occurrence of a Change of Control Triggering Event or, if later, 45 days following the date upon which notice is given by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 14. The “**Change of Control Triggering Event Put Date**” shall be the 14th day after the expiry of such period of 45 days as referred to above.

A Change of Control Triggering Event Put Exercise Notice, once delivered, shall be irrevocable and the Issuer shall redeem the Notes subject to the Change of Control Triggering Event Put Exercise Notices delivered as aforesaid on the Change of Control Triggering Event Put Date.

The Issuer shall give notice to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 14 and the Trustee by not later than 14 days following the first day on which it becomes aware of the occurrence of a Change of Control, which notice shall specify the procedure for exercise by holders of their rights to require redemption of the Notes pursuant to this Condition 6(e).

The Trustee and the Agents shall not be required to take any steps to ascertain whether a Change of Control Triggering Event has occurred and shall not be responsible for or liable to Noteholders or the Issuer for any loss arising from any failure to do so.

In these Conditions:

“**Change of Control**” means the occurrence of any of the following events:

- (i) the Republic of Indonesia (through its ownership of PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)), Asian Development Bank, International Finance Corporation and/or DEG – Deutsche Investitions-und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH collectively own, directly or indirectly, less than 51 per cent. of the Issuer’s issued and paid-up shares, including voting securities of the Issuer and/or do not control the Issuer (and for the purposes of this definition, “control” means the ability to direct the affairs of the Issuer and/or to control the composition of the board of directors of the Issuer;
- (ii) PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) owns, directly or indirectly, less than 25 per cent. of the Issuer; or
- (iii) the Government of the Republic of Indonesia owns, directly or indirectly, less than 51 per cent. of PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero);

“**Change of Control Triggering Event**” means a Change of Control; provided that, in the event that the Notes are, on the Rating Date, rated Investment Grade by two or more Rating Agencies, a “**Change of Control Triggering Event**” shall mean the occurrence of both a Change of Control and a Rating Decline. For the avoidance of doubt, no Change of Control Triggering Event will be deemed to have occurred in connection with any particular Change of Control unless and until such Change of Control has actually been consummated;

“**Investment Grade**” means a rating of “AAA”, “AA”, “A” or “BBB”, as modified by a “+” or “-” indication, or an equivalent rating representing one of the four highest rating categories, by S&P or any of its successors or assigns; a rating of “Aaa”, “Aa”, “A” or “Baa”, as modified by a “1”, “2” or “3” indication, or an equivalent rating representing one of the four highest rating categories, by Moody’s or any of its successors or assigns; a rating of “BBB-” or better by Fitch or any of its successors or assigns; or the equivalent ratings of any other internationally recognised rating agency or agencies, as the case may be, which shall have been designated by the Issuer as having been substituted for S&P, Moody’s, or Fitch or any combination thereof, as the case may be;

“Rating Agencies” means (i) Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and its successors or any of their respective affiliates (**“S&P”**); (ii) Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., a subsidiary of Moody’s Corporation, and its successors or any of their respective affiliates (**“Moody’s”**); (iii) Fitch Inc., a subsidiary of Fimalac, S.A., and its successors or any of their respective affiliates (**“Fitch”**); and (iv) if one or more of S&P, Moody’s or Fitch shall not make a rating of the Notes publicly available, an internationally recognised rating agency or agencies, as the case may be, selected by the Issuer, which shall be substituted for S&P, Moody’s or Fitch or any combination of them, as the case may be;

“Rating Date” means the later of (i) the Issue Date; and (ii) the date which is 90 days prior to the earlier of (x) a Change of Control and (y) a public notice of the occurrence of a Change of Control or of the intention by the Issuer or any other person or persons to effect a Change of Control;

“Rating Decline” means the occurrence of a Ratings Event within 90 days from and including the date of, or the date of a public notice of the occurrence of, (i) a Change of Control or (ii) the intention by the Issuer or any other person or persons to effect a Change of Control, provided that in the case of (ii) above, such period shall be extended by no more than an additional three months after the consummation of the Change of Control, so long as the rating of the Notes is under publicly announced consideration for possible downgrade by any of the Rating Agencies; and

“Ratings Event” occurs when Notes that are on the Rating Date rated Investment Grade by at least two Rating Agencies cease to be rated Investment Grade by at least two of such Rating Agencies.

- (f) **Partly Paid Notes:** Partly Paid Notes will be redeemed, whether at maturity, early redemption or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of this Condition and the provisions specified hereon.
- (g) **Purchases:** The Issuer and any of its Subsidiaries may at any time purchase Notes (provided that all unmatured Receipts and Coupons and unexchanged Talons relating thereto are attached thereto or surrendered therewith) in the open market or otherwise at any price.
- (h) **Cancellation:** All Notes which are (i) redeemed, or (ii) purchased by or on behalf of the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries may be surrendered for cancellation, in the case of Bearer Notes, by surrendering each such Note together with all **unmatured** Receipts and Coupons and all unexchanged Talons to the Issuing and Paying Agent and, in the case of Registered Notes, by surrendering the Certificate representing such Notes to the Registrar and, in each case, if so surrendered, shall, together with all Notes redeemed by the Issuer, be cancelled forthwith (together with all unmatured Receipts and Coupons and unexchanged Talons attached thereto or surrendered therewith). Any Notes so surrendered for cancellation may not be reissued or resold and the obligations of the Issuer in respect of any such Notes shall be discharged.
- (i) **No Obligation to Monitor:** The Trustee shall not be under any duty to monitor whether any event or circumstance has happened or exists pursuant to this Condition 6 and will not be responsible or liable to the Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders for any loss arising from any failure by it to do so. Unless and until the Trustee has notice in writing of the occurrence of any event or circumstance pursuant to this Condition 6, it shall be entitled to assume that no such event or circumstance has occurred or exists.

7 Payments and Talons

- (a) **Bearer Notes:** Payments of principal and interest in respect of Bearer Notes shall, subject as mentioned below, be made against presentation and surrender of the relevant Receipts (in the case of payments of Instalment Amounts other than on the due date for redemption and provided that the Receipt is presented for payment together with its relative Note), Notes (in the case of all other payments of principal and, in the case of interest, as specified in Condition 7(f)(vi)) or Coupons (in the case of interest, save as specified in Condition 7(f)(ii)), as the case may be, by transfer to an account denominated in the relevant currency with, a Bank.

In this Condition 7(a), **“Bank”** means a bank in the principal financial centre for such currency or, in the case of euro, in a city in which banks have access to the TARGET System.

(b) **Registered Notes:**

- (i) So long as the Global Certificate is held on behalf of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other clearing system, each payment in respect of the Global Certificate will be made to the person shown as the Holder in the Register at the close of business of the relevant clearing system on the Clearing System Business Day before the due date for such payments, where “**Clearing System Business Day**” means a weekday (Monday to Friday, inclusive) except 25 December and 1 January.
 - (ii) Payments of principal (which for the purposes of this Condition 7(b) shall include final Instalment Amounts but not other Instalment Amounts) in respect of Registered Notes shall be made against presentation and surrender of the relevant Certificates at the specified office of any of the Transfer Agents or of the Registrar and in the manner provided in sub-paragraph (ii) below.
 - (iii) Interest (which for the purpose of this Condition 7(b) shall include all Instalment Amounts other than final Instalment Amounts) on Registered Notes shall be paid to the person shown on the Register at the close of business on the fifteenth day before the due date for payment thereof (the “**Record Date**”). Payments of interest on each Registered Note shall be made in the relevant currency by transfer to an account in the relevant currency maintained by the payee with a Bank.
- (c) **Payments in the United States:** Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any Bearer Notes are denominated in U.S. dollars, payments in respect thereof may be made at the specified office of any Paying Agent in New York City in the same manner as aforesaid if (i) the Issuer shall have appointed Paying Agents with specified offices outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents would be able to make payment of the amounts on the Notes in the manner provided above when due, (ii) payment in full of such amounts at all such offices is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions on payment or receipt of such amounts and (iii) such payment is then permitted by United States law, without involving, in the opinion of the Issuer, any adverse tax consequence to the Issuer.
- (d) **Payments subject to Fiscal Laws:** All payments will be subject in all cases to (i) any applicable fiscal or other laws, regulations and directives in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 8, and (ii) any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”) or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof, or any law implementing an inter-governmental approach thereto. No commission or expenses shall be charged to the Noteholders or Couponholders in respect of such payments.
- (e) **Appointment of Agents:** The Issuing and Paying Agent, the Paying Agents, the Registrar and the Transfer Agents initially appointed by the Issuer and their respective specified offices are listed below. The Issuing and Paying Agent, the Paying Agents, the Registrar and the Transfer Agents appointed under the Agency Agreement and any Calculation Agent appointed in respect of any Notes act solely as agents of the Issuer and do not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any Noteholder or Couponholder. The Issuer reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Issuing and Paying Agent, any other Paying Agent, any Registrar, any Transfer Agent or any Calculation Agent in accordance with the Agency Agreement and to appoint additional or other Paying Agents or Transfer Agents in accordance with the Agency Agreement, provided that the Issuer shall at all times maintain (i) an Issuing and Paying Agent, (ii) a Registrar in relation to Registered Notes, (iii) a Transfer Agent in relation to Registered Notes, (iv) one or more Calculation Agents where the Conditions so require and (v) such other agents as may be required by any other stock exchange on which the Notes may be listed, in each case, as approved by the Trustee.

Notice of any such change or any change of any specified office shall promptly be given to the Noteholders.

(f) **Unmatured Coupons and Receipts and unexchanged Talons:**

- (i) Upon the due date for redemption of Bearer Notes which comprise Fixed Rate Notes (other than Dual Currency Notes or Index linked Notes), those Notes should be surrendered to the relevant Paying Agent for payment together with all unmaturing Coupons (if any) relating thereto, failing which an amount equal to the face value of each missing unmaturing Coupon (or, in the case of payment not being made in full, that proportion of the amount of such missing unmaturing Coupon that the sum of principal so paid bears to the total principal due) shall be deducted from the Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount, as the case may be, due for payment. Any amount so deducted shall be paid in the manner mentioned above against surrender of such missing Coupon within a period of 10 years from the Relevant Date for the payment of such principal (whether or not such Coupon has become void pursuant to Condition 9).
- (ii) Upon the due date for redemption of any Bearer Note comprising a Floating Rate Note, Dual Currency Note or Index Linked Note, unmaturing Coupons relating to such Note (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment shall be made in respect of them.
- (iii) Upon the due date for redemption of any Bearer Note, any unexchanged Talon relating to such Note (whether or not attached) shall become void and no Coupon shall be delivered in respect of such Talon.
- (iv) Upon the due date for redemption of any Bearer Note that is redeemable in instalments, all Receipts relating to such Note having an Instalment Date falling on or after such due date (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment shall be made in respect of them.
- (v) Where any Bearer Note that provides that the relative unmaturing Coupons are to become void upon the due date for redemption of those Notes is presented for redemption without all unmaturing Coupons, and where any Bearer Note is presented for redemption without any unexchanged Talon relating to it, redemption shall be made only against the provision of such indemnity as the Issuer, the Issuing and Paying Agent and/or the Registrar may require.
- (vi) If the due date for redemption of any Note is not a due date for payment of interest, interest accrued from the preceding due date for payment of interest or the Interest Commencement Date, as the case may be, shall only be payable against presentation (and surrender if appropriate) of the relevant Bearer Note or Certificate representing it, as the case may be. Interest accrued on a Note that only bears interest after its Maturity Date shall be payable on redemption of such Note against presentation of the relevant Note or Certificate representing it, as the case may be.
- (g) **Talons:** On or after the Interest Payment Date for the final Coupon forming part of a Coupon sheet issued in respect of any Bearer Note, the Talon forming part of such Coupon sheet may be surrendered at the **specified** office of the Issuing and Paying Agent on any business day in the location of the specified office of the Issuing and Paying Agent in exchange for a further Coupon sheet (and if necessary another Talon for a further Coupon sheet) (but excluding any Coupons that may have become void pursuant to Condition 9).
- (h) **Non-Business Days:** If any date for payment in respect of any Note, Receipt or Coupon is not a business day, the holder shall not be entitled to payment until the next following business day nor to any interest or other sum in respect of such postponed payment. In this sub-paragraph, “**business day**” means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business in the relevant place of presentation (if presentation and/or surrender of such Note, Receipt or Coupon is required), in such jurisdictions as shall be specified as “**Financial Centres**” hereon, and:

- (i) (in the case of a payment in a currency other than euro) where payment is to be made by transfer to an account maintained with a bank in the relevant currency, on which foreign exchange transactions may be carried on in the relevant currency in the principal financial centre of the country of such currency; or
- (ii) (in the case of a payment in euro) which is a TARGET Business Day.

8 Taxation

All payments of principal and interest by or on behalf of the Issuer in respect of the Notes, the Receipts and the Coupons shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or within a Relevant Jurisdiction, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the Issuer shall pay such additional amounts as shall result in receipt by the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable with respect to any Note, Receipt or Coupon:

- (a) **Other connection:** to, or to a third party on behalf of, a holder who is liable to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in respect of such Note, Receipt or Coupon by reason of his having some connection with a Relevant Jurisdiction other than the mere holding of the Note, Receipt or Coupon; or
- (b) **Presentation more than 30 days after the Relevant Date:** presented (or in respect of which the Certificate representing it is presented) for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date except to the extent that the holder of it would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting it for payment on the thirtieth day.

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Conditions, in no event will the Issuer be required to pay any additional amounts in respect of the Notes, Receipts and Coupons for, or on account of, any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the Code or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, or any official interpretations thereof, or any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto.

As used in these Conditions, “**Relevant Date**” in respect of any Note, Receipt or Coupon means the date on which payment in respect of it first becomes due or (if any amount of the money payable is improperly withheld or refused) the date on which payment in full of the amount outstanding is made or (if earlier) the date seven days after that on which notice is duly given to the Noteholders that, upon further presentation of the Note (or relative Certificate), Receipt or Coupon being made in accordance with the Conditions, such payment will be made, provided that payment is in fact made upon such presentation. References in these Conditions to (i) “**principal**” shall be deemed to include any premium payable in respect of the Notes, all Instalment Amounts, Final Redemption Amounts, Early Redemption Amounts, Optional Redemption Amounts, Amortised Face Amounts and all other amounts in the nature of principal payable pursuant to Condition 6 or any amendment or supplement to it, (ii) “**interest**” shall be deemed to include all Interest Amounts and all other amounts payable pursuant to Condition 5 or any amendment or supplement to it and (iii) “**principal**” and/or “**interest**” shall be deemed to include any additional amounts that may be payable under this Condition or any undertaking given in addition to or in substitution for it under the Trust Deed. References in these Conditions to “**Relevant Jurisdiction**” means Indonesia or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax or any other jurisdiction or political sub-division or authority thereof or therein having power to tax to which the Issuer becomes subject in respect of payments made by it of principal and interest on the Notes.

For the avoidance of doubt, neither the Trustee nor any Agent shall be responsible for paying any tax, duty, charges, withholding or other payment referred to in this Condition 8, and none of the Trustee or the Agents shall be responsible or liable for (a) determining whether a Noteholder, a Receiptholder, a Couponholder or the Issuer is liable to pay any taxes or the amounts payable (if any) in connection with this Condition; or (b) determining the sufficiency or insufficiency or any amounts so paid. None of the Trustee or the Agents shall be responsible or liable for any failure of the Issuer, any Noteholder, Receiptholder or Couponholder, or any other third party to pay such tax, duty,

charges, withholding or other payment in any jurisdiction or to provide any notice or information to the Trustee or any Agent that would permit, enable or facilitate the payment of any principal, premium (if any), interest or other amount under or in respect of the Notes without deduction or withholding for or on account of any tax, duty, charge, withholding or other payment imposed by or in any jurisdiction.

9 Prescription

Claims against the Issuer for payment in respect of the Notes, Receipts and Coupons (which for this purpose shall not include Talons) shall be prescribed and become void unless made within 10 years (in the case of principal) or five years (in the case of interest) from the appropriate Relevant Date in respect of them.

10 Events of Default

- (a) If any of the following events (each, an “**Event of Default**”) occurs and is continuing, the Trustee at its discretion may, and if so requested in writing by holders of at least one quarter in nominal amount of the Notes then outstanding or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution shall (subject in each case to its being indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction in its sole discretion), give notice to the Issuer that the Notes are, and they shall immediately become, due and payable at their Early Redemption Amount together (if applicable) with accrued interest as provided in the Trust Deed:
- (i) **Non-payment:** if default is made in the payment of any principal or interest due in respect of the Notes or any of them and the default continues for a period of seven days in the case of default in the payment of principal, or 14 days in the case of default in the payment of interest; or
 - (ii) **Breach of other obligations:** if the Issuer does not perform or comply with any one or more of its other obligations under these Conditions or the Trust Deed which default is (in the opinion of the Trustee) incapable of remedy or, if in the opinion of the Trustee capable of remedy is not remedied within 30 days after notice of such default shall have been given to the Issuer by the Trustee; or
 - (iii) **Cross Acceleration:** if (A) any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (as defined below) of the Issuer or any Material Subsidiary of the Issuer becomes due and payable prior to its stated maturity by reason of an event of default (howsoever described); (B) the Issuer or any Material Subsidiary of the Issuer fails to make any payment in respect of any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money on the due date for payment or within the originally applicable grace period; (C) any security given by the Issuer or any Material Subsidiary of the Issuer for any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money becomes enforceable; or (D) the Issuer or any Material Subsidiary of the Issuer fails to pay when due any amount payable by it under any present or future guarantee for, or indemnity given by it in respect of, any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money; provided that no event described in this sub-paragraph (iii) shall constitute an Event of Default unless the aggregate amount of the relevant Indebtedness for Borrowed Money, guarantees and indemnities in respect of which one or more of the events mentioned above in this sub-paragraph (iii) has/have occurred equals or exceeds U.S.\$25,000,000 or its equivalent in any other currency; or
 - (iv) **Winding up:** (A) an order is made by any competent court or an effective resolution passed for the winding-up or dissolution or administration of the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries, or (B) the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries (x) shall apply or petition for a winding-up or administration order in respect of itself or (y) ceases or threatens to cease to carry on all or substantially all of its business, in each case except for the purpose of and to be followed by a reconstruction, amalgamation, reorganisation, merger or consolidation on terms approved by the Trustee or by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders; or
 - (v) **Insolvency, etc:** the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries stops or threatens to stop payment of, or is unable to, or admits inability to, pay, its debts (or any class or particular type of its debts) as they fall due or is deemed unable to pay its debts pursuant to or for the purposes of any applicable law or is adjudicated or found bankrupt or insolvent; or

- (vi) **Appointment of receiver, manager, administrator:** if (A) proceedings are initiated against the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws, or an application is made (or documents filed with a court) for the appointment of an administrative or other receiver, manager, administrator or other similar official, or an administrative or other receiver, manager, administrator or other similar official is appointed, in relation to the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries or, as the case may be, in relation to the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking, assets or revenues of any of them and (B) in any case (other than the appointment of an administrator) is not discharged within 90 days; or
 - (vii) **Arrangement or composition:** if (i) the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries initiates or consents to judicial proceedings relating to itself; or (ii) the OJK initiates or consents to judicial proceedings relating to the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries and such proceedings are not discharged, stayed or dismissed within 15 Business Days, in each case under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws (including the obtaining of a moratorium), or if the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries makes a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of, or enters into any composition or other arrangement with, its creditors generally or any meeting is convened to consider a proposal for an arrangement or composition with its creditors generally; or
 - (viii) **Enforcement Proceedings:** a distress, attachment, execution or other legal process is levied, enforced or sued out on or against the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking, assets or revenues of the Issuer or any of its Material Subsidiaries and is not discharged or stayed within 90 days; or
 - (ix) **Illegality:** it is or will become unlawful for the Issuer to perform or comply with any one or more of its obligations under any of the Notes or the Trust Deed; or
 - (x) **Nationalisation:** any step is taken by any person (including any governmental authority or agency) with respect to the seizure, compulsory acquisition, expropriation or nationalisation of, in the case of the Issuer, all or a substantial part of its assets or, in the case of a Material Subsidiary of the Issuer, all or substantially all of its assets; or
 - (xi) **Analogous event:** any event occurs which, under the laws of any relevant jurisdiction, has or may have an analogous effect to any of the events referred to in sub-paragraph (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) or (viii) above.
- (b) Without prejudice to Condition 10(a), the Trustee may at any time and if the Issuer fails to perform, observe or comply with any obligation, condition or provision relating to the Notes binding on it under these Conditions or the Trust Deed (other than any obligation of the Issuer for the payment of any principal or interest in respect of the Notes), subject as provided below, at its discretion and without further notice, institute such proceedings against the Issuer as it may think fit to enforce such obligation, condition or provision, provided that the Issuer shall not as a consequence of such proceedings be obliged to pay any sum or sums representing or measured by reference to principal or interest in respect of the Notes sooner than the same would otherwise have been payable by it.
- (c) The Trustee shall not be bound to take action as referred to in Conditions 10(a) or 10(b) or any other action under these Conditions or the Trust Deed unless (i) it shall have been so requested in writing by Noteholders holding at least one-quarter in nominal amount of the Notes then outstanding or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders and (ii) it shall have been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction at its sole discretion. No Noteholder, Receiptholder or Couponholder shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer unless the Trustee, having become bound so to proceed, fails to do so within a reasonable period and such failure is continuing.
- (d) For the purposes of these Conditions, “**Indebtedness for Borrowed Money**” means any present or future indebtedness (whether being principal, premium, interest or other amounts) for or in respect of moneys borrowed or raised, including but not limited to any notes, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock or other securities or any liability under or in respect of any acceptance or acceptance credit.

11 Meeting of Noteholders and Modifications

- (a) **Meetings of Noteholders:** The Trust Deed contains provisions for convening meetings of Noteholders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution of a modification of any of these Conditions or any provisions of the Trust Deed. Such a meeting may be convened by Noteholders holding not less than 10 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding. The quorum for any meeting convened to consider an Extraordinary Resolution shall be two or more persons holding or representing a clear majority in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned meeting two or more persons being or representing Noteholders whatever the nominal amount of the Notes held or represented, unless the business of such meeting includes consideration of proposals, *inter alia*, (i) to amend the dates of maturity or redemption of the Notes, any Instalment Date or any date for payment of interest or Interest Amounts on the Notes, (ii) to reduce or cancel the nominal amount of, or any Instalment Amount of, or any premium payable on redemption of, the Notes, (iii) to reduce the rate or rates of interest in respect of the Notes or to vary the method or basis of calculating the rate or rates or amount of interest or the basis for calculating any Interest Amount in respect of the Notes, (iv) if a Minimum Rate of Interest and/or a Maximum Rate of Interest, Instalment Amount or Redemption Amount is shown hereon, to reduce any such Minimum Rate of Interest and/or Maximum Rate of Interest, (v) to vary any method of, or basis for, calculating the Final Redemption Amount, the Early Redemption Amount or the Optional Redemption Amount, including the method of calculating the Amortised Face Amount, (vi) to vary the currency or currencies of payment or denomination of the Notes, or (vii) to modify the provisions concerning the quorum required at any meeting of Noteholders or the majority required to pass an Extraordinary Resolution, in which case the necessary quorum shall be two or more persons holding or representing not less than 75 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding or at any adjourned meeting not less than 25 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding. Any Extraordinary Resolution duly passed shall be binding on Noteholders (whether or not they were present at the meeting at which such resolution was passed) and on all Couponholders.

Any application of a Successor Rate, Alternative Reference Rate, an Adjustment Spread or any rate determined in accordance with Condition 5(m), as the case may be, and any related benchmark amendments shall not constitute a matter which is required to be approved by an Extraordinary Resolution.

The Trust Deed provides that a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the Noteholders of not less than 90 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes outstanding shall for all purposes be as valid and effective as an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of Noteholders duly convened and held. Such a resolution in writing may be contained in one document or several documents in the same form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more Noteholders.

These Conditions may be amended, modified or varied in relation to any Series of Notes by the terms of the relevant Pricing Supplement in relation to such Series.

- (b) **Modification and waiver:** The Trustee may (but is not obliged to) agree, without the consent of the Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders, to (i) any modification of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed or these Conditions which is, in its opinion, of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or to comply with any mandatory provisions of applicable law or as required by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, and (ii) any other modification (except as mentioned in the Trust Deed), and any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach, of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed or these Conditions that is in the opinion of the Trustee not materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders. Any such modification, authorisation or waiver shall be binding on the Noteholders, Receiptholders and the Couponholders and, unless the Trustee otherwise agrees, such waiver or authorisation shall be notified by the Issuer to the Noteholders as soon as practicable thereafter in accordance with Condition 14.

- (c) **Entitlement of the Trustee:** In connection with the exercise of its functions and/or duties and/or exercise of its rights, powers and/or discretions under the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and/or these Conditions (including but not limited to those referred to in this Condition 11) the Trustee shall have regard to the interests of the Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders as a class and shall not have regard to the consequences of such exercise for individual Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders and the Trustee shall not be entitled to require, nor shall any Noteholder, Receiptholders or Couponholder be entitled to claim, from the Issuer any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequence of any such exercise upon individual Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders.

12 Replacement of Notes, Certificates, Receipts, Coupons and Talons

If a Note, Certificate, Receipt, Coupon or Talon is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced, subject to applicable laws, regulations and stock exchange or other relevant authority regulations, at the specified office of the Issuing and Paying Agent (in the case of Bearer Notes, Receipts, Coupons or Talons) and of the Registrar (in the case of Certificates) or such other Paying Agent or Transfer Agent, as the case may be, as may from time to time be designated by the Issuer for the purpose and notice of whose designation is given to Noteholders, in each case on payment by the claimant of the fees and costs incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence, undertaking, security and indemnity (which may provide, *inter alia*, that if the allegedly lost, stolen or destroyed Note, Certificate, Receipt, Coupon or Talon is subsequently presented for payment or, as the case may be, for exchange for further Coupons, there shall be paid to the Issuer on demand the amount payable by the Issuer, the Issuing and Paying Agent and/or the Registrar in respect of such Notes, Certificates, Receipts, Coupons or further Coupons) and otherwise as the Issuer may require. Mutilated or defaced Notes, Certificates, Receipts, Coupons or Talons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

13 Further Issues

The Issuer may from time to time without the consent of the Noteholders, Couponholders or Receiptholders create and issue further securities having the same terms and conditions as the Notes in all respects (or in all respects except for the first payment of interest on them) and so that such further issue shall be consolidated and form a single series with the outstanding securities of any series (including the Notes) or upon such terms as the Issuer may determine at the time of their issue. References in these Conditions to the Notes include (unless the context requires otherwise) any other securities issued pursuant to this Condition 13 and forming a single series with the Notes. Any further securities forming a single series with the outstanding securities of any series (including the Notes) constituted by the Trust Deed or any deed supplemental to it shall, and any other securities may (with the consent of the Trustee), be constituted by the Trust Deed. The Trust Deed contains provisions for convening a single meeting of the Noteholders and the holders of securities of other series where the Trustee so decides.

14 Notices

Notices required to be given to the holders of Registered Notes pursuant to the Conditions shall be mailed to them at their respective addresses in the Register and deemed to have been given on the fourth weekday (being a day other than a Saturday or a Sunday) after the date of mailing. Notices required to be given to the holders of Bearer Notes pursuant to the Conditions shall be valid if published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in Asia (which is expected to be the Wall Street Journal Asia). So long as the Notes are listed and/or admitted to trading, notices required to be given to the holders of the Notes pursuant to the Conditions shall also be published (if such publication is required) in a manner which complies with the rules and regulations of any stock exchange or other relevant authority on which the Notes are listed and/or admitted to trading. If any such publication is not practicable, notice required to be given pursuant to the Conditions shall be validly given if published in another leading daily English language newspaper with general circulation in Asia. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date of such publication or, if published more than once or on different dates, on the date of the first publication as provided above.

Couponholders shall be deemed for all purposes to have notice of the contents of any notice given to the holders of Bearer Notes in accordance with this Condition 14.

So long as the Notes are represented by a Global Note or a Global Certificate and such Global Note or Global Certificate is held in its entirety on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, there may be substituted for such publication in such newspapers the delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg for communication by it to the Noteholders except that if the Notes are listed on any stock exchange and the rules of such stock exchange so require, notice will in any event be published in accordance with the preceding paragraphs. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the Noteholders on the day on which the said notice was given to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Notices to be given by any Noteholders pursuant hereto (including to the Issuer) shall be in writing and given by lodging the same with the Issuing and Paying Agent (in the case of Bearer Notes) or the Registrar (in the case of Registered Notes) or such other Agent as may be specified in these Conditions. Whilst the Notes are represented by a Global Note or a Global Certificate, such notice may be given by any Noteholders to the Issuing and Paying Agent or, as the case may be, the Registrar or, as the case may be, such other Agent through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg in such manner as the Issuing and Paying Agent or, as the case may be, the Registrar or, as the case may be, such other Agent and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg may approve for this purpose.

Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Condition 14, in any case where the identities and addresses of all the Noteholders are known to the Issuer, notices to such holders may be given individually by recorded delivery mail to such addresses and will be deemed to have been given when received at such addresses.

15 Indemnification of the Trustee

The Trust Deed contains provisions for the indemnification of the Trustee and for its relief from responsibility, including, without limitation, provisions relieving it from taking steps and/or actions and/or instituting proceedings to enforce its rights under the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement, and/or these Conditions and/or in respect of the Notes or from taking any other actions unless first indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction and entitling the Trustee to be paid or reimbursed for its fees, costs, expenses and indemnity payments and for any liabilities incurred by it in priority to the claims of the Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders. The Trust Deed provides that, when determining whether an indemnity and/or any security and/or pre-funding is satisfactory to it, the Trustee shall be entitled (a) to evaluate its risk in any given circumstance by considering the worst case scenario and (b) to require that any indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding given to it by the Noteholders or any of them be given on a joint and several basis and be supported by evidence satisfactory to it as to the financial standing and creditworthiness of each counterparty and/or as to the value of the security and an opinion as to the capacity, power and authority of each counterparty and/or the validity and effectiveness of the security.

None of the Trustee or any of the Agents shall be responsible for the performance by the Issuer or any other person appointed by the Issuer in relation to the Notes of the duties and obligations on their part expressed in respect of the same and, unless it has express written notice from the Issuer to the contrary, the Trustee and each Agent shall be entitled to assume that the same are being duly performed. None of the Trustee or any Agent shall be liable to any Noteholder or Couponholder, the Issuer, or any other person for any action taken by the Trustee or such Agent in accordance with the instructions, directions, requests or resolutions of the Noteholders given by Noteholders holding the requisite principal amount of Registered Notes outstanding or passed at a meeting of the Noteholders convened and held in accordance with the Trust Deed or passed as otherwise provided in the Trust Deed.

The Trustee shall be entitled to rely on any direction, request or resolution of Noteholders given by holders of the requisite nominal amount of Notes outstanding or passed at a meeting of Noteholders convened and held in accordance with the Trust Deed.

Whenever the Trustee is required or entitled by these Conditions, the Trust Deed and/or the Agency Agreement and/or any other transaction document to exercise any right, discretion or power, take any action, make any decision or give any direction or certification, the Trustee is entitled, prior to exercising any such right, discretion or power, taking any such action, making any such decision, or

giving any such direction or certification, to seek directions from the Noteholders by way of an Extraordinary Resolution and shall have been indemnified and/or provided with security and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction against all action, proceedings, claims and demands to which it may be or become liable and all costs, charges, damages, expenses (including but not limited to legal expenses) and liabilities which may be incurred by it in connection therewith, and the Trustee is not responsible or liable for any loss or liability incurred by the Issuer or any other person as a result of any delay in it exercising such right, discretion or power, taking such action, making such decision, or giving such direction or certification where the Trustee is seeking such directions.

The Trustee shall not be under any obligation to monitor, or take any steps to ascertain, compliance with the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement or these Conditions or whether an Event of Default has occurred, and shall not be liable to the Noteholders or any other person for not doing so.

The Trustee may accept and shall be entitled to rely (without further investigation or inquiry), without liability to the Issuer, the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders or any other person on any report, confirmation, opinion or certificate or any advice of any lawyers, accountants, financial advisers, financial institution or any other expert, whether or not addressed to it and whether their liability in relation thereto is limited (by its terms or by any engagement letter relating thereto or in any other manner) by reference to a monetary cap, methodology or otherwise and any such report, confirmation, opinion or certificate or advice shall be binding on the Issuer, the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders.

Each Noteholder shall be solely responsible for making and continuing to make its own independent appraisal and investigation into the financial condition, creditworthiness, condition, affairs, status and nature of the Issuer, and the Trustee shall not at any time have any responsibility for the same and each of the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders shall not rely on the Trustee in respect thereof.

The Trust Deed also contains provisions pursuant to which the Trustee is entitled, *inter alia*, (i) to enter into business transactions with the Issuer or any person or body corporate associated (directly or indirectly) with the Issuer and to act as trustee for the holders of any other securities issued or guaranteed by, or relating to, the Issuer, (ii) to exercise and enforce its rights, comply with its obligations and perform its duties under or in relation to any such transactions or, as the case may be, any such trusteeship without regard to the interests of, or consequences for, the Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders and (iii) to retain and not be liable to account for any profit made or any other amount or benefit received thereby or in connection therewith.

16 Currency Indemnity

Any amount received or recovered in a currency other than the currency in which payment under the relevant Note, Coupon or Receipt is due (whether as a result of, or of the enforcement of, a judgment or order of a court of any jurisdiction, in the insolvency, winding-up or dissolution of the Issuer or otherwise) by any Noteholder or Couponholder in respect of any sum expressed to be due to it from the Issuer shall only constitute a discharge to the Issuer to the extent of the amount in the currency of payment under the relevant Note, Coupon or Receipt that the recipient is able to purchase with the amount so received or recovered in that other currency on the date of that receipt or recovery (or, if it is not practicable to make that purchase on that date, on the first date on which it is practicable to do so). If the amount received or recovered is less than the amount expressed to be due to the recipient under any Note, Coupon or Receipt, the Issuer shall indemnify it against any loss sustained by it as a result. In any event, the Issuer shall indemnify the recipient against the cost of making any such purchase. For the purposes of this Condition 16, it shall be sufficient for the Noteholder or Couponholder, as the case may be, to demonstrate that it would have suffered a loss had an actual purchase been made. These indemnities constitute a separate and independent obligation from the Issuer's other obligations, and shall give rise to a separate and independent cause of action, and shall apply irrespective of any indulgence granted by any Noteholder or Couponholder and shall continue to be in full force and effect despite any other judgment, order, claim or proof for a liquidated amount in respect of any sum due under any Note, Coupon or Receipt or any other judgment or order.

17 Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999

No person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of the Notes under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999.

18 Governing Law and Jurisdiction

- (a) **Governing Law:** The Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement, the Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons and the Talons and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.
- (b) **Jurisdiction:** The courts of England are to have jurisdiction to settle any disputes that may arise out of or in connection with the Notes and/or the Trust Deed and/or the Agency Agreement and accordingly any legal action or proceedings arising out of or in connection with any Notes (“**Proceedings**”) may be brought in such courts. Pursuant to the Trust Deed, the Issuer has irrevocably submitted to the jurisdiction of such courts and waives any objection to Proceedings in such courts whether on the ground of venue or on the ground that the Proceedings have been brought in an inconvenient forum. This submission is made for the benefit of each of the Noteholders and shall not limit the right of any of them to take Proceedings in any other court of competent jurisdiction nor shall the taking of Proceedings in one or more jurisdictions preclude the taking of Proceedings in any other jurisdiction (whether concurrently or not).
- (c) **Agent for Service of Process:** The Issuer has in the Trust Deed irrevocably appointed an agent in England to receive, for it and on its behalf, service of process in any Proceedings in England.
- (d) **Waiver of immunity:** The Issuer waives generally all immunity it or its assets or revenues (present and subsequently acquired) may otherwise have or may acquire in any jurisdiction, including immunity in respect of:
 - (i) the giving of any relief by way of injunction or order for specific performance or for the recovery of assets or revenues;
 - (ii) the issue of any process against its assets or revenues for the enforcement of a judgment or, in an action in rem, for the arrest, detention or sale of any of its assets and revenues;
 - (iii) the jurisdiction of any court of competent jurisdiction and the service and pursuit of any proceedings in any such court;
 - (iv) the jurisdiction of any arbitral tribunal and the service and pursuit of any proceedings in that arbitral tribunal and any associated court proceedings;
 - (v) procedural privileges relating to the obligation to disclose documents or information; and
 - (vi) any set off, attachment, execution and/or enforcement of a judgment or arbitral award against its assets (including land and other properties) or revenues or, in an action in rem, for the arrest, detention or sale of any of its assets (including land and other properties) and revenues irrespective of the use or intended use thereof, whether commercial or otherwise, including without prejudice to the generality of sovereign property, any assets held on behalf of any central bank, diplomatic assets, tax revenues or other payments to the sovereign or cultural, historic or scientific collections.
- (e) **Language:** The Notes, the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement will be executed in both English and Bahasa Indonesia to comply with the Law No. 24 of 2009 regarding National Flag, Language, Coat of Arms and National Anthem (“**Law No.24**”) and Presidential Regulation No. 63 of 2019 on the Use of Indonesian Language as the implementing regulation of Law No.24 (together with Law No.24 referred to as the “**Language Law**”), and in the event of any inconsistency between the English and Bahasa Indonesia versions of these documents, the English version shall prevail and the text of the Bahasa Indonesia version will in all cases be deemed to be amended to conform with the corresponding English version of the Notes, the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement. The Bahasa Indonesia version of the Notes, the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement shall not create any duplication of the rights or obligations of the parties. The Noteholders, Couponholders and Receiptholders are deemed by their holding of the Notes, Receipts and/or Coupons to have agreed and undertaken that they will not (and will not allow or assist any other party to) in any manner or forum, challenge the validity of, or raise or file any objection to, these Conditions, the Trust Deed or the Agency Agreement on the basis of any failure to comply with the Language Law.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE NOTES WHILE IN GLOBAL FORM

1 Initial Issue of Notes

Global Notes and Global Certificates may be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (the “**Common Depositary**”).

Upon the initial deposit of a Global Note with the Common Depositary or registration of Registered Notes in the name of any nominee for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (a “**Registered Holder**”) and delivery of the relevant Global Certificate to the Common Depositary, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (as the case may be) will credit each subscriber with a nominal amount of Notes equal to the nominal amount thereof for which it has subscribed and paid.

Notes that are initially deposited with the Common Depositary may also be credited to the accounts of subscribers with (if indicated in the relevant Pricing Supplement) other clearing systems through direct or indirect accounts with Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg held by such other clearing systems. Conversely, Notes that are initially deposited with any other clearing system may similarly be credited to the accounts of subscribers with Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or other clearing systems.

2 Relationship of Accountholders with Clearing Systems

Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other clearing system (“**Alternative Clearing System**”) as the holder of a Note represented by a Global Note or a Global Certificate must look solely to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any such Alternative Clearing System (as the case may be) for his share of each payment made by the Issuer to the bearer of such Global Note or the holder of the underlying Registered Notes, as the case may be, and in relation to all other rights arising under the Global Notes or Global Certificates, subject to and in accordance with the respective rules and procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, or such Alternative Clearing System (as the case may be). Such persons shall have no claim directly against the Issuer in respect of payments due on the Notes for so long as the Notes are represented by such Global Note or Global Certificate and such obligations of the Issuer will be discharged by payment to the bearer of such Global Note or the holder of the underlying Registered Notes, as the case may be, in respect of each amount so paid.

3 Trustee’s Powers

In considering the interests of Noteholders while any Global Note is held on behalf of, or Registered Notes are registered in the name of any nominee for, a clearing system, the Trustee and the Issuing and Paying Agent may have regard to any information provided to it by such clearing system or its operator as to the identity (either individually or by category) of its accountholders with entitlements to such Global Note or Global Certificate and may consider such interests as if such accountholders were the holders of the Notes represented by such Global Note or Global Certificate.

4 Exchange

4.1 Temporary Global Notes

Each temporary Global Note will be exchangeable, free of charge to the holder, on or after its Exchange Date:

- (i) if the relevant Pricing Supplement indicates that such Global Note is issued in compliance with TEFRA C or in a transaction to which TEFRA is not applicable (as to which, see “*Summary of the Programme – Selling Restrictions*”), in whole, but not in part, for the Definitive Notes defined and described below; and
- (ii) otherwise, in whole or in part upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership in the form set out in the Agency Agreement for interests in a permanent Global Note or, if so provided in the relevant Pricing Supplement, for Definitive Notes.

The holder of a temporary Global Note will not be entitled to collect any payment of interest, principal or other amount due on or after the Exchange Date unless, upon due presentation of the temporary Global Note for exchange, delivery of (or, in the case of a subsequent exchange, due endorsement of) a permanent Global Note or the delivery of Definitive Notes, as the case may be, is improperly withheld or refused by or on behalf of the Issuer.

4.2 *Permanent Global Notes*

Each permanent Global Note will be exchangeable, free of charge to the holder, on or after its Exchange Date in whole but not, except as provided under paragraph 4.4 below, in part for Definitive Notes if the permanent Global Note is held on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or an Alternative Clearing System and any such clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or announces an intention permanently to cease business or in fact does so, by the holder giving notice to the Issuing and Paying Agent of its election for such exchange.

In the event that a Global Note is exchanged for Definitive Notes, such Definitive Notes shall be issued in Specified Denomination(s) only. A Noteholder who holds a nominal amount of less than the minimum Specified Denomination will not receive a Definitive Note in respect of such holding and would need to purchase a nominal amount of Notes such that it holds an amount equal to one or more Specified Denominations.

4.3 *Global Certificates*

If the relevant Pricing Supplement states that the Notes are to be represented by a Global Certificate on issue, the following will apply in respect of transfers of Notes held in Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or an Alternative Clearing System. These provisions will not prevent the trading of interests in the Notes within a clearing system whilst they are held on behalf of such clearing system, but will limit the circumstances in which the Notes may be withdrawn from the relevant clearing system.

Transfers of the holding of the Notes represented by any Global Certificate pursuant to Condition 2(b) may only be made in whole but not in part if the Notes represented by any such Global Certificate are held on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or an Alternative Clearing System and any such clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or announces an intention permanently to cease business or does in fact do so, provided that, in the case of a transfer, the Registered Holder has given the Registrar not less than 30 days' notice at its specified office of the Registered Holder's intention to effect such transfer.

The Certificate issued to the transferee upon transfer of such holding shall be a Global Certificate. Where transfers are permitted in part, Certificates issued to transferees shall not be Global Certificates unless the transferee so requests and certifies to the Registrar that it is, or is acting as a nominee for, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or an Alternative Clearing System.

4.4 *Partial Exchange of Permanent Global Notes*

For so long as a permanent Global Note is held on behalf of a clearing system and the rules of that clearing system permit, such permanent Global Note will be exchangeable in part on one or more occasions for Definitive Notes if so provided in, and in accordance with, the Conditions (which will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement) relating to Partly Paid Notes.

4.5 *Delivery of Notes*

On or after any Exchange Date (as defined in paragraph 4.6 below) the holder of a Global Note may surrender such Global Note or, in the case of a partial exchange, present it for endorsement to or to the order of the Issuing and Paying Agent. In exchange for any Global Note, or the part thereof to be exchanged, the Issuer will (i) in the case of a temporary Global Note exchangeable

for a permanent Global Note, deliver, or procure the delivery of, a permanent Global Note in an aggregate nominal amount equal to that of the whole or that part of a temporary Global Note that is being exchanged or, in the case of a subsequent exchange, endorse, or procure the endorsement of, a permanent Global Note to reflect such exchange or (ii) in the case of a Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes, deliver, or procure the delivery of, an equal aggregate nominal amount of duly executed and authenticated Definitive Notes. In this Offering Circular, “**Definitive Notes**” means, in relation to any Global Note, the definitive Bearer Notes for which such Global Note may be exchanged (if appropriate, having attached to them all Coupons and Receipts in respect of interest or Instalment Amounts that have not already been paid on the Global Note and a Talon). Definitive Notes will be security printed in accordance with any applicable legal and stock exchange requirements in or substantially in the form set out in the Schedules to the Trust Deed. On exchange in full of each permanent Global Note, the Issuer will, if the holder so requests, procure that it is cancelled and returned to the holder together with the relevant Definitive Notes.

4.6 Exchange Date

“**Exchange Date**” means, in relation to a temporary Global Note, the day falling after the expiry of 40 days after its issue date and, in relation to a permanent Global Note, a day falling not less than 60 days, after that on which the notice requiring exchange is given and on which banks are open for business in the city in which the specified office of the Issuing and Paying Agent is located and in the city in which the relevant clearing system is located.

5 Amendment to Conditions

The temporary Global Notes, permanent Global Notes and Global Certificates contain provisions that apply to the Notes that they represent, some of which modify the effect of the terms and conditions of the Notes set out in this Offering Circular. The following is a summary of certain of those provisions:

5.1 Payments

No payment falling due after the Exchange Date will be made on any Global Note unless exchange for an interest in a permanent Global Note or for Definitive Notes is improperly withheld or refused. Payments on any temporary Global Note issued in compliance with TEFRA D before the Exchange Date will only be made against presentation of certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership in the form set out in the Agency Agreement. All payments in respect of Notes represented by a Global Note will be made against presentation for endorsement and, if no further payment falls to be made in respect of the Notes, surrender of that Global Note to or to the order of the Issuing and Paying Agent or such other Paying Agent as shall have been notified to the Noteholders for such purpose. A record of each payment so made will be endorsed on each Global Note, which endorsement will be prima facie evidence that such payment has been made in respect of the Notes. For the purpose of any payments made in respect of a Global Note, the relevant place of presentation shall be disregarded in the definition of “**business day**” set out in Condition 7(h) (*Non-Business Days*).

All payments in respect of Notes represented by a Global Certificate will be made to, or to the order of, the person whose name is entered on the Register at the close of business on the Clearing System Business Day immediately prior to the date for payment, a record date, where “**Clearing System Business Day**” means Monday to Friday inclusive except 25 December and 1 January.

5.2 Prescription

Claims against the Issuer in respect of Notes that are represented by a permanent Global Note will become void unless it is presented for payment within a period of 10 years (in the case of principal) and five years (in the case of interest) from the appropriate Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 8).

5.3 Meetings

The holder of a permanent Global Note or of the Notes represented by a Global Certificate shall (unless such permanent Global Note or Global Certificate represents only one Note) be treated as being two persons for the purposes of any quorum requirements of a meeting of Noteholders and, at any such meeting, the holder of a permanent Global Note or a Global Certificate shall be treated as having one vote in respect of each integral currency unit of the Specified Currency of the Notes. All holders of Registered Notes are entitled to one vote in respect of each integral currency unit of the Specified Currency of the Notes comprising such Noteholder's holding, whether or not represented by a Global Certificate.

5.4 Cancellation

Cancellation of any Note represented by a Global Note that is required by the Conditions to be cancelled (other than upon its redemption) will be effected by reduction in the nominal amount of the relevant Global Note or its presentation to or to the order of the Issuing and Paying Agent for endorsement in the relevant schedule of such Global Note or, in the case of any Note represented by a Global Certificate, by reduction in the aggregate nominal amount of the Global Certificate in the register of the certificate holders, whereupon the nominal amount thereof shall be reduced for all purposes by the amount so cancelled and endorsed.

5.5 Purchase

Notes represented by a permanent Global Note may only be purchased by the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries if they are purchased together with the rights to receive all future payments of interest and Instalment Amounts (if any) thereon.

5.6 Issuer's Option

Any option of the Issuer provided for in the Conditions of any Notes while such Notes are represented by a permanent Global Note or Global Certificate shall be exercised by the Issuer giving notice to the Noteholders within the time limits set out in and containing the information required by the Conditions, except that the notice shall not be required to contain the serial numbers of Notes drawn in the case of a partial exercise of an option and accordingly no drawing of Notes shall be required.

5.7 Noteholders' Options

Any option of the Noteholders provided for in the Conditions of any Notes while such Notes are represented by a permanent Global Note or Global Certificate may be exercised by the holder of the permanent Global Note or, as applicable, Global Certificate giving notice to the Issuing and Paying Agent within the time limits relating to the deposit of Notes with a Paying Agent set out in the Conditions substantially in the form of the notice available from any Paying Agent, except that the notice shall not be required to contain the serial numbers of the Notes in respect of which the option has been exercised, and stating the nominal amount of Notes in respect of which the option is exercised and at the same time presenting the permanent Global Note to the Issuing and Paying Agent, or to a Paying Agent acting on behalf of the Issuing and Paying Agent, for notation.

5.8 Notices

So long as any Notes are represented by a Global Note or Global Certificate and such Global Note or Global Certificate is held on behalf of a clearing system, notices to the holders of Notes of that Series may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to that clearing system for communication by it to entitled accountholders in substitution for publication as required by the Conditions or by delivery of the relevant notice to the holder of the Global Note or Global Certificate.

6 Partly Paid Notes

The provisions relating to Partly Paid Notes are not set out in this Offering Circular, but will be contained in the relevant Pricing Supplement and thereby in the Global Notes or Global Certificates. While any instalments of the subscription moneys due from the holder of Partly Paid Notes are overdue, no interest in a Global Note representing such Notes may be exchanged for an interest in a permanent Global Note or for Definitive Notes (as the case may be). If any Noteholder fails to pay any instalment due on any Partly Paid Notes within the time specified, the Issuer may forfeit such Notes and shall have no further obligation to their holder in respect of them.

EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

The following table shows the exchange rate of Rupiah for U.S. dollars based on the daily middle exchange rates published by Bank Indonesia during the periods indicated. The Rupiah middle exchange rate is calculated based on Bank Indonesia buying and selling rates. No representations are made that the Rupiah or U.S. dollar amounts referred to herein could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or Rupiah, as the case may be, at the rate indicated or any other rate or at all. In addition, these rates differ from the rates used for conversion into Rupiah of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies in the financial statements or for convenience translations in this Offering Circular.

	Exchange rates ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			
	Low	High	Average	Period end
	(Rp per U.S.\$)			
2016	12,926	13,946	13,307	13,436
2017	13,154	13,630	13,384	13,548
2018	13,290	15,253	14,246	14,481
2019	13,901	14,385	14,131	13,901
2020				
January	13,612	13,961	13,732	13,662
February	13,647	14,234	13,776	14,234
March	14,168	16,608	15,195	16,367
April	15,503	16,741	15,867	15,157
May	14,733	15,127	14,906	14,733
June	13,956	14,502	14,196	14,302
July	14,341	14,832	14,582	14,653
August	14,554	14,917	14,725	14,554
September	14,615	14,979	14,848	14,918
October	14,658	14,890	14,758	14,690
November	14,015	14,718	14,237	14,128

Notes:

- (1) For full years, the high and low amounts are determined, and the average shown is calculated, based upon the middle exchange rate announced by Bank Indonesia on the last day of each month during the year indicated.
- (2) For each month, the high and low amounts are determined, and the average shown is calculated, based on the daily middle exchange rate announced by Bank Indonesia during the month indicated.

Source: Bank Indonesia

Exchange Controls

Law No. 24 of 1999 on the Flow of the Foreign Exchange System and Exchange Rate System provides that a person may hold and use foreign currency freely in Indonesia. The transfer of foreign exchange to and from abroad and the status of the offshore asset or liability of an Indonesian company that falls under certain criteria, however, are subject to disclosure and reporting obligations to Bank Indonesia.

Currently, Indonesia has limited foreign exchange controls. The Rupiah has been, and in general is, freely convertible. However, in order to maintain the stability of the Rupiah and prevent utilisation of the Rupiah for speculative purposes by non-residents, Bank Indonesia has introduced regulations to: (i) restrict the movement of Rupiah from banks within Indonesia to offshore banks or to an offshore branch or office of an Indonesian bank; or (ii) restrict any investment denominated in Rupiah with foreign parties and/or Indonesian parties domiciled or permanently residing outside Indonesia (without underlying trade or investment reasons), both of which limit offshore trading to existing sources or liquidity. In addition, Bank Indonesia has the authority to request information and data concerning foreign currency activities of all people and legal entities that are domiciled or who plan to reside in Indonesia for at least one year. Bank Indonesia's regulations also require resident banks and companies with total assets or total annual gross revenues of Rp100 billion or more to report all data concerning their foreign currency activities to Bank Indonesia (for example, insurance companies, finance companies or venture capital companies). However, if the transaction is conducted through a domestic bank and/or domestic non-bank financial institution, the

requirement to report to Bank Indonesia applies instead to the relevant domestic bank or non-bank financial institution that carried out the transaction. The transactions that must be reported include receipt and payment of funds through bank accounts outside Indonesia.

Purchasing of Foreign Currencies against Rupiah through Banks

On September 5, 2016, Bank Indonesia issued Regulation No. 18/18/PBI/2016 on Foreign Exchange Transaction to Rupiah between Banks and Domestic Parties (“**PBI 18/18**”), as implemented by the Members of the Board of Governor of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 20/16/PADG/2018 dated August 15, 2018. Under PBI 18/18, any conversion of Rupiah into foreign currency for spot and standard derivative (plain vanilla) transactions that exceeds a specific threshold is required to have an underlying transaction and supported by underlying transaction documents. These thresholds are: (i) the purchase of foreign currency against Rupiah of more than US\$25,000.0 or its equivalent per month per customer for spot transactions; (ii) the purchase of foreign currency against Rupiah of more than US\$100,000.0 or its equivalent per month per customer for derivative transactions; (iii) the sales of foreign currency against Rupiah of more than US\$5,000,000.0 or its equivalent per transaction per customer for forward transactions; and (iv) the sales of foreign currency against Rupiah of more than US\$1,000,000.0 or its equivalent per transaction per customer for option transactions. The underlying transaction and supporting transaction documents are also required for transactions of foreign exchange structured product in the form of a call spread option, in any amount. Further, the maximum amount of such foreign exchange conversion cannot exceed the value of the underlying transaction.

The underlying transaction for purposes of PBI 18/18 may consist of: (i) domestic and international trade of goods and services; (ii) investment in the form of direct investment, portfolio investment, loans, capital and other investment inside and outside Indonesia; and/or (iii) the granting of facility or financing from a bank in foreign currencies and/or Rupiah for trade and investment activities. The underlying transaction may not include: (i) a placement of funds in banks in the form of, among others, saving account, demand deposit account, time deposit, or Negotiable Certificate Deposit (“**NCD**”); (ii) money transfers by a remittance company; (iii) undrawn credit facilities, including standby loans and undisbursed loans; or (iv) usage of Bank Indonesia securities in foreign currencies.

Indonesian parties (i) conducting foreign currency structured product against Rupiah in form of Call Spread Option in any amount and (ii) purchasing foreign currencies from banks by way of (a) spot transactions; and (b) standard derivative (plain vanilla) transactions in excess of US\$25,000.0 and US\$100,000.0, respectively, will be required to submit certain supporting documents to the selling bank, including, among other items, a duly stamped or authenticated written statement by the company confirming that the underlying transaction document is valid and correct, and the amount of foreign currency purchased is or will not exceed the amount stated in the underlying transaction document. For the purchase of foreign currencies not exceeding such thresholds, the company must declare in a duly stamped or authenticated written statement by the company that its aggregate foreign currency purchases do not exceed the thresholds in the Indonesian banking system.

Bank Indonesia also issued Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 18/19/PBI/2016 dated September 5, 2016 on Foreign Exchange Transaction to Rupiah between Banks and Foreign Parties (“**PBI 18/19**”), as implemented by the Members of the Board of Governor of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 20/17/PADG/2018 dated August 15, 2018. Similar to PBI 18/18, PBI 18/19 is intended to comprehensively govern foreign exchange transactions against Rupiah in Indonesia. However, unlike PBI 18/18, which targets Indonesian bank customers, PBI 18/19 governs foreign exchange transactions by banks and foreign parties.

PBI 18/19 also requires an underlying transaction if a foreign exchange transaction exceeds certain threshold amounts. The thresholds set forth by PBI 18/19, which are similar to the threshold amounts under PBI 18/18, are: (i) for spot transactions, a purchase of foreign exchange against the Rupiah equivalent of US\$25,000.0 per month per foreign party, or its equivalent; (ii) for derivative transactions, the sale and purchase of foreign exchange against the Rupiah equivalent of US\$1,000,000.0 per transaction per foreign party or per outstanding amount of each derivative transaction per bank, or its equivalent; (iii) for forward transaction, the sales of foreign currency against Rupiah of more than US\$5,000,000.0 or its equivalent per transaction per customer; and (iv) for option transaction, the sales of foreign currency against Rupiah of more than US\$1,000,000.0 or its equivalent per transaction per customer for option transaction.

The underlying transaction under PBI 18/19 may consist of: (i) domestic and international trade of goods and services; and/or (ii) investment in the form of direct investment, portfolio investment, loans, capital and other investment inside and outside Indonesia.

The following transactions are not considered as underlying transactions: (i) Bank Indonesia Certificates (or “SBI”) for derivative transactions; (ii) a placement of funds in banks (vostro account) in the form of saving account, demand deposit account, time deposit, or NCD; (iii) the granting of facility which has not been withdrawn, such as standby loan and disbursed loan; and (iv) the usage of Bank Indonesia securities in foreign currencies.

Similar to PBI 18/18, PBI 18/19 also requires foreign parties that (i) conducting foreign currency structured product against Rupiah in form of a call spread option in any amount and (ii) purchasing foreign currencies from banks by way of (a) spot transactions; and (b) standard derivative (plain vanilla) transactions in excess of US\$25,000.0 and US\$100,000.0, respectively, to submit certain supporting documents to the selling bank, including, among other items, a duly stamped or authenticated written statement by the company confirming that the underlying transaction document is valid and correct, and the amount of foreign currency purchased is or will not exceed the amount stated in the underlying transaction document. For the purchase of foreign currencies not exceeding such thresholds, the company must declare in a duly stamped or authenticated written statement by the company that its aggregate foreign currency purchases do not exceed the thresholds in the Indonesian banking system.

Indonesian Law on Currency and Obligation to Use Rupiah in Indonesian Territory

On 28 June 2011, the House of Representatives passed Law No. 7 of 2011 on Currency (the “**Currency Law**”), on 31 March 2015, Bank Indonesia issued Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 17/3/PBI/2015 (“**PBI 17/3/2015**”) and on 1 June 2015 Bank Indonesia issued Circular Letter No. 17/11/DKSP (“**SEBI 17/11**”). Under the Currency Law and PBI 17/3/2015, all parties are required to use Rupiah for cash and non-cash transactions conducted within Indonesia, including (i) each transaction which has the purpose of payment; (ii) settlement of other obligations which must be satisfied with money; and/or (iii) other financial transactions (including deposits of Rupiah in various amounts and types of Rupiah denomination from customers to banks).

Subject to further requirements under PBI 17/3/2015, the obligation to use Rupiah does not apply to (i) certain transactions relating to the implementation of state revenue and expenditure; (ii) the receipt or provision of grants either from or to overseas; (iii) international trade transactions, which includes (a) export and/or import of goods to or from outside Indonesian territory and (b) activities relating to cross border trade in services; (iv) bank deposits denominated in foreign currencies; (v) international financing transactions; or (vi) transactions in foreign currency which are conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including, among others; (a) a bank’s business activities in foreign currency which is conducted based on applicable laws regarding conventional and sharia banks, (b) securities in foreign currency issued by the Indonesian government in primary or secondary markets based on applicable laws, and (c) other transactions in foreign currency conducted based on applicable laws, including the law regarding Bank Indonesia, the law regarding investment and the law regarding *Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia* (Indonesia Eximbank).

The Currency Law and PBI 17/3/2015 prohibit the rejection of Rupiah when offered as a means of payment, to settle obligations and/or with respect to other financial transactions within Indonesia, unless there is uncertainty regarding the authenticity of the Rupiah bills offered, or the parties to the transaction have agreed in writing to the payment or settlement of obligations in a foreign currency. Article 10 of PBI 17/3/2015 further explains that the exemption based on such a written agreement between the parties is only applicable to an agreement made with respect to one of the above exempted transactions or transactions related to a strategic infrastructure project.

PBI 17/3/2015 took effect from 31 March 2015, and the requirement to use Rupiah for non-cash transactions was effective from 1 July 2015. Written agreements which were signed prior to 1 July 2015 that contain provisions for the payment or settlement of obligations in foreign currency for non-cash transactions will remain effective until the expiry of such agreements. However, any extension and/or certain amendment of such agreements must comply with PBI 17/3/2015.

According to SEBI 17/11, a business operator in Indonesia must quote the price of goods and/or services in Rupiah and is prohibited from conducting dual quotations where the price of goods and/or services is listed both in Rupiah and a foreign currency, anywhere including on electronic media. The restriction applies to, among others, (i) price tags, (ii) service fees, such as agent fees in the sale and purchase of property, tourism services fee or consultancy services fee, (iii) leasing fees, such as apartment leases, housing leases, office leases, building leases, land leases, warehouse leases or vehicle leases, (iv) tariffs, such as loading/unloading tariff for cargo at the seaport or airplane ticket tariff, (v) price lists, such as a restaurant menu price list, (vi) contracts, such as clauses for pricing or fees, (vii) documents of offer, order, invoice, such as the price clause in an invoice, purchase order or delivery order, and/or (viii) payment evidence, such as the price listed in a receipt.

Further, SEBI 17/11 stipulates that conditional exemptions may apply to certain infrastructure projects, among others, (i) transportation infrastructure, including airport services, seaport procurement and/or services, railway infrastructure and facilities, (ii) road infrastructure, including toll roads and toll bridges, (iii) watering infrastructure, including standard water bearer channel, (iv) drinking water infrastructure, including standard water bearer building, transmission channels, distribution channels, drinking water treatment installation, (v) sanitation infrastructure, including wastewater treatment installation, collector channel and main channel, and waste facility which includes transporter and waste storage, (vi) informatics and technology infrastructure, including telecommunication network and e-government infrastructure, (vii) electricity infrastructure, including power plant, which includes power development sourcing from geothermal, transmission or distribution of electricity, and (viii) natural oil and gas infrastructure, including transmission and/or distribution of natural oil and gas. These exemptions apply if (a) the project has been declared by the central or regional government as a strategic infrastructure project, as evidenced by a formal confirmation letter from the relevant ministry/institution with regards to the project owner; and (b) an exemption approval has been obtained from Bank Indonesia.

A failure to comply with the obligation to use Rupiah in cash transactions will result in criminal sanctions in the form of fines and confinement. A failure to comply with the obligation to use Rupiah in non-cash transactions will be subjected to administrative sanctions in the form of (i) written warning, (ii) fines, and/or (iii) prohibition from undertaking payment activities. Bank Indonesia may also recommend the relevant authorities and institutions to conduct certain actions such as revoking the business licence or stopping the business activities of the party which fails to comply with the obligation to use Rupiah in non-cash transactions.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FRAMEWORK

1. Introduction

IIF imposed Green, Social, and Sustainability financing in channeling investments into eligible projects and thereby contribute to the Republic of Indonesia's national environmental and social objectives as well as international commitments such as Nationally Determined Contributions ("NDCs") for the Paris Agreement. In its project selection, currently all of IIF's eligible projects are projects that adhere to social and sustainable financing based on the IIF Social and Environmental ("S&E") Principles.

This Sustainable Financing Framework ("**Framework**") is created in the interest of transparency, disclosure, integrity, and quality to demonstrate how IIF will issue Green, Social, or Sustainability debt instruments including bonds/sukuk (Islamic bonds) (hereafter "**Green Bonds**"), loans, notes, and any other fixed-income securities instruments. In line with this Framework, IIF continues to finance and/or re-finance eligible projects that would bring environmental and/or social benefits.

2. Background

IIF's Sustainability Commitments & Policies

Indonesia is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate-induced disasters. Its extensive tropical landscape and seascape with high biodiversity, high carbon stock values, and energy and mineral resources are all contributing factors for the nation to be at the forefront of climate action and environmental protection. Furthermore, Indonesia's position close to the global ocean conveyor system makes it particularly vulnerable to natural disasters that will likely to be exacerbated by climate change.

The Government of Indonesia is strongly committed to combating climate change and as such has made a number of commitments to step up its climate change adaptation and mitigation priorities. As part of a responsible and committed global community, Indonesia has ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 and submitted its NDCs. It sets out Indonesia's commitment to low carbon and climate-resilient future. For 2020 and beyond, Indonesia aims to reach archipelagic climate resilience from comprehensive adaptation and mitigation programs, and disaster risk reduction strategies.

In response to the Indonesian government's low carbon and sustainable growth policy and the global agenda of climate change, IIF as the catalyst for better infrastructure in Indonesia is committed to promoting sustainable financing. IIF's sustainability strategy and initiatives are explained in detail here: <https://iif.co.id/en/investor/financial-informations/annual-reports/>.

Since IIF was established with, among others, IFC and ADB as the founding shareholders, IIF was provided with a set of S&E Management System ("**SEMS**") within which IIF S&E Principles are included. The SEMS are aligned with related national laws and international standards of Social & Environmental Safeguard. Thus, IIF is committed to managing its business activities in an environmentally-and-socially-friendly manner.

IIF will ensure that all projects are reviewed and evaluated against the following Social and Environmental Requirements: (i) Exclusion List; (ii) Applicable Indonesian laws on environment, health, safety and social issues; and (iii) IIF's S&E Principles. The Principles are also aligned with the objective and key requirements of IIF's founding shareholders as defined in the Shareholders Agreement dated 15 January 2010, as amended from time to time.

3. Conformance to Relevant Standards & Regulations

IIF complies with the provisions stipulated in the Indonesia Financial Services Authority Regulation Concerning Green Bonds (Number 60/POJK.04/2017) as required.

This Framework conforms to the International Capital Markets Association Green Bond Principles (2018), Social Bond Principles (2020), Sustainability Bond Guidelines (2018), and the ASEAN Capital Markets Forum ASEAN Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Standards (2018). The Framework is aligned with the four core components of the above mentioned Principles and Standards: Use of Proceeds, Process for Project Evaluation and Selection, Management of Proceeds, and Reporting.

4. Sustainable Financing Framework

(a) Use of Proceeds

IIF's Green, Social, Sustainability debt instruments will raise funds for a pool of eligible projects, including new and existing projects, which should have clear environmental and/or social benefits, promote the transition to low carbon and climate resilient growth, aim to conserve, preserve, and/or improve the qualities and functions of the environment, and address social needs.

This Framework will enable IIF to issue Green, Social, and Sustainability debt instruments. The proceeds of sustainable financing will be used for eligible green and/or social projects.

Table 1. Eligible Green Projects

ICMA Eligible Categories	Eligibility Criteria	UN SDGs
Renewable Energy	Investments and expenditure in generation and transmission infrastructure for renewable energy sources, including offshore and onshore wind, solar, tidal, hydropower (below 25MW), biomass ¹ /biofuels ² (below 100g CO2/kWh and excluding feedstock competing with food production), and geothermal (below 100g CO2/kWh).	
	Research and development of products or technology for renewable energy generation, including wind turbines and solar panels.	
Energy Efficiency . .	Investments and expenditure for energy efficiency improvements of infrastructure that result in an energy consumption of at least 10% below the average national energy consumption of an equivalent infrastructure.	
	Research and development of products or technology and their implementation that reduces the energy consumption of underlying asset, technology, product or system; including LED lights, improved chillers, improved lighting technology, district cooling and heating ³ , smart grids, and heat recovery.	

- 1 In the case that empty fruit bunch from palm oil mill is used for biomass generation, the source shall have to be from operations certified by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil.
- 2 Production of biofuel feedstock shall not take place on land with high biodiversity, and land with a high amount of carbon shall not be converted for biofuel feedstock production.
- 3 For distribution, it shall be primarily powered by renewables and/or waste heat. For heat/cool generation, it shall be from renewables and/or industrial waste heat.

ICMA Eligible Categories	Eligibility Criteria	UN SDGs
Pollution Prevention and Control	Investments and expenditure for projects dedicated to reduce land pollution and waste generation, including waste prevention, waste collection and management, product recycling and re-use, waste to energy activity with materials recovery and recycling prior to incineration, and soil remediation. Investments and expenditure for projects dedicated to reduce air pollution, including reducing emissions through methane gas capture for energy generation⁴, and greenhouse gas (“GHG”) control.	  
Clean Transportation	Investments and expenditures in clean transportation systems and related infrastructure that reduce GHG emissions, such as developing electricity transportation, hybrid vehicle ⁵ , light rail transit, mass rapid transit ⁶ , and infrastructure to promote cycling and walkability.	
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management.	Investments and expenditures in projects and infrastructure dedicated to reduce water consumption, sustainably manage water resources, and reduce water pollution, including developing and improving water supply and management infrastructure, urban drainage, and other flood control activities.	  

⁴ Applicable for closed/decommissioned landfills with high gas capture efficiency.

⁵ Hybrid vehicles shall adhere to direct emission threshold of <75gCO₂/p-km (passenger vehicles).

⁶ Light rail and mass rapid transit shall adhere to direct emissions threshold of <75gCO₂/p-km (passenger trains) or <25gCO₂/t-km (freight trains).

ICMA Eligible Categories	Eligibility Criteria	UN SDGs
Climate Change Adaptation	Investments and expenditures in projects and infrastructure that would reduce risk exposure and/or severity of impacts of physical climate hazards, such as flood early warning system, drought management projects, infrastructure for disaster resilience, and transportation network upgrade to higher climate resilient design standards.	
Green Buildings . . .	Investments in internationally, regionally, and nationally certified green buildings, including new construction or renovation of existing buildings (including public service, commercial, residential and recreational), such as but not limited to: • Indonesia EDGE⁷ Certified or above. • Any other green building certification that is equivalent of the above standard Investments and expenditures in buildings that are or are expected to be within the top 15% best-performing buildings regionally based on absolute GHG emissions or primary energy demand.	

Table 2. Eligible Social Projects

ICMA Eligible Categories	Eligibility Criteria	UN SDGs
Affordable Basic Infrastructure	Investments and expenditure in infrastructure to provide clean drinking water for general public. Infrastructure include raw water intake facilities, transmission network, distribution network, and drinking water refinery plan. Investments and expenditure in infrastructure to provide sewer and sanitation facilities for general public. Investments and expenditure in inter-province roads, providing access to mobility for general public in areas that lack connectivity.	  

⁷ The EDGE (Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies) certification is developed by the World Bank Group. The Green Building Council Indonesia is the exclusive provider of EDGE certification in Indonesia.

ICMA Eligible Categories	Eligibility Criteria	UN SDGs
Access to Essential Services	Investments and expenditure to provide access to affordable education to general public, including schools and education facilities.	
	Investments and expenditure to provide affordable healthcare access to general public and underserved populations, including hospitals, healthcare centers, and clinics.	
	Investments and expenditure to provide telecommunications such as broadband services for rural communities.	
Affordable Housing	Investments in affordable social housing for low-income persons as defined by national legislation.	 
Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems	Investments in food warehousing to improve access to safe and sufficient food for local populations.	 

Exclusion Criteria

These activities will not be financed by IIF based on criteria set forth by IIF Shareholders⁸:

1. Any activity with the use of radioactive materials⁹.
2. Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forest or old growth forests.
3. Drift net fishing or fine mesh net fishing in the marine environment.

⁸ IIF's shareholders are Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, International Finance Corporation, Asian Development Bank, KfW, and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation.

⁹ This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where is considered the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded.

4. Introduction of genetically engineered organisms.
5. Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises.
6. Mining or excavation of live coral.
7. Production of lead paints.
8. Production or trade in tobacco.
9. Production or trade in radioactive materials (including nuclear reactors and components thereof).
10. Production or trade in products containing PCBs or other hazardous chemicals subject to international phase outs or bans.
11. Production or trade in alcoholic beverages.
12. Production or trade in weapons and munitions (including paramilitary materials).
13. Production and/or use of asbestos containing products.
14. Production, dissemination and sale of pesticides subject to international phase outs or bans.
15. Production or trade in or use of un-bonded asbestos fibers.
16. Production or trade in wood or other forestry products from unmanaged forests.
17. Production or trade in ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out.
18. Production or trade in pharmaceuticals subject to international phase outs or bans.
19. Production or trade in pesticides/herbicides subject to international phase outs or bans.
20. Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements.
21. Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor/harmful child labor.
22. Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals.
23. Production or activities that impinge on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples.
24. Purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forest.
25. Trade in wildlife or wildlife products¹⁰.

Furthermore, all debt instruments issued under this Sustainable Financing Framework will exclude any asset, technology, activity associated with fossil fuels.

¹⁰ Wildlife products regulated under CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).

(b) *Process for Project Evaluation & Selection*

IIF has an established project evaluation and selection process in place for all projects it funds. According to this process, projects are evaluated based on commercial viability as well as environmental and social risks. Units responsible for Social & Environmental, Finance, Investment, Risk, and Legal activities are in charge of conducting due diligence, project approval review, and technical monitoring with respect to environment and social risk management and supervising mitigation activities throughout the project life cycle.

In addition to the standing mechanism described above, projects to be funded through sustainable financing proceeds must meet the eligibility criteria described in section 4(a), and will go through the following assessment procedures:

- The Investment unit will prepare the list of existing and pipeline projects portfolio. The Risk unit will build the underlying basket of eligible projects from the list of tagged projects using the above eligibility and exclusionary criteria.
- The Environmental and Social unit will check compliance with S&E Requirement.
- The final list will be approved by a Sustainable Finance Working Group (“SFWG”) comprising senior managers from Environmental and Social, Finance, Investment, Risk, and Legal units. The SFWG will consider and assess whether the proposed projects are in compliance with Indonesian Green Bond Regulations and this Framework, and will approve projects if so.
- The Environmental and Social unit will assess and monitor the environment and social risks and impact throughout the project life cycles.

For continued monitoring of the projects’ eligibility, the SFWG will meet quarterly to review the eligibility of those projects. Should a project be considered by SFWG to be no longer meeting the criteria detailed above, projects can be removed and/or substituted.

Environmental and Social Risks

All sustainable financing projects will be screened according to IIF’s SEMS and S&E Principles¹¹. Prior to the facility agreement, all project will be assessed against IIF S&E Principles through a S&E Due Diligence process. Any gaps found during the due diligence will be stated in project’s Corrective Action Plans (“CAP”) and covenanted as part of facility agreement. The CAP will be monitored regularly by S&E Team throughout the financing facility period.

(c) *Management of Proceeds*

The proceeds from each Green, Social, Sustainability debt instrument issued will be allocated and managed by IIF’s Treasury unit and Finance unit adhering to SFWG’s approved lists of projects and following specific recommendations from its Investment Unit. Treasury and Finance units will track the allocation of proceeds to such projects within its internal management system, including brief descriptions of the projects, the regions in which the projects are located, and the amount of proceeds allocated to the projects.

The proceeds of each Green, Social, Sustainability debt instrument can be used both for the financing and/or refinancing of eligible projects. If all or a proportion of the proceeds are used for re-financing, IIF will provide an estimate of the share of financing vs. re-financing, and where appropriate, also clarify in the annual report which eligible projects may be re-financed. IIF will allow a look-back period of two years for re-financed projects.

IIF’s Finance unit together with other units such as Investment and S&E will be responsible for the issuance process and management of proceeds. IIF aims to fully allocate the net proceeds within two years of issuance of the instrument.

Pending allocation, net proceeds from the sale of the notes may be invested in cash, cash equivalents and/or marketable securities, in accordance with IIF’s cash management policies and the exclusion criteria. Any unallocated proceeds will be disclosed accordingly.

As detailed above, the SFWG will review the pool of assets on a quarterly basis. Assets will be removed or substituted on a best efforts basis if they no longer meet the requirements of the eligibility criteria.

¹¹ <http://iif.co.id/en/social-environmental/principles/>

(d) Reporting

To enable investors to follow the implementation of its sustainable financing, IIF will establish a page on its website which will include, among other things:

- Key information about the Framework, including project selection criteria;
- Independent Second Party Opinion on the Framework and selected projects;
- Summary of portfolio projects, which include brief description of the project, S&E Categorization and project's main S&E documents.¹²

As long as there are outstanding Green, Social, or Sustainability debt instruments issued under this Framework, IIF will also publish a report on an annual basis (annual report) on its website that includes, at the minimum, the following information:

- A list of the projects to which sustainable financing proceeds have been allocated
- Brief description of the projects
- Total signed amount
- Amount of proceeds allocated (allocated amount) to such projects
- Share of financing versus refinancing
- The expected environmental and/or social impacts of the projects using relevant indicators as suggested by the ICMA Harmonized Framework for Impact Reporting, subject to data availability and confidentiality, which may include the following impact indicators:

Category	Sample Impact Indicators
Renewable Energy	• Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided • Annual renewable energy generated
Energy Efficiency	• Annual energy savings • Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided
Pollution Prevention and Control	• Annual amount of waste reduced, avoided, reused, or recycled • Annual amount of air pollution reduced or captured
Clean Transportation	• Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided • Annual air pollution reduced/avoided
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	• Annual amount of fresh water conserved • Annual amount of water pollution avoided
Climate Change Adaptation	• Estimated number of lives saved • Estimated savings to assets
Green Buildings	• Total floor area of buildings achieving green certification
Affordable Basic Infrastructure	• Number of new household water/sanitation connections • Number of people with access to connectivity

¹² <http://iif.co.id/en/social-environmental/project-summary/>

Category	Sample Impact Indicators
Access to Essential Services .	• Number of students reached (education) • Number of patients reached (healthcare) • Number of people with access to telecommunications
Affordable Housing	• Number of dwellings provided
Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems . . .	• Number of people served • Share of target population with adequate food supply

The annual report will be reviewed and approved by the SFWG.

External Review

IIF has engaged Sustainalytics to provide a Second Party Opinion to assess and confirm that the Framework is in line with relevant ICMA Principles. The Second Party Opinion is published on IIF's website.

Regarding post-issuance reporting, for each Green, Social, Sustainability debt instrument issuance and as long as the instruments are outstanding, IIF will mandate a qualified external reviewer to provide, on an annual basis or in the case of any material changes, assurance on the environmental and social credentials of the project, allocation of the net proceeds to eligible projects and the alignment with the Sustainable Financing Framework. The assurance report will be attached to the annual report, and will be submitted to the Financial Services Authority and disclosed on IIF's web page.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Issuer intends to use the net proceeds from each issue of Notes for refinancing existing indebtedness and general corporate purposes, or as otherwise specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement. If, in respect of any particular issue, there is a particular identified use of proceeds, this will be stated in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

An example of such particular identified use of proceeds may be, if so designated in the relevant Pricing Supplement, the allocation of net proceeds from the Issue of a certain Series or Tranche of Notes to finance, refinance and/or invest in “Eligible Green Projects” or “Eligible Social Projects” under the Sustainable Financing Framework (see further “*Sustainable Financing Framework*”) or in other sustainable projects meeting certain defined criteria as set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

None of the Dealers will verify or monitor the proposed use of proceeds of Notes issued under the Programme.

CAPITALISATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

The following table sets forth the unaudited but reviewed total capitalisation and indebtedness of the Issuer as of 30 September 2020. This table should be read in conjunction with the Issuer's Financial Statements, including the notes thereto, found elsewhere in this Offering Circular.

	As of 30 September 2020	
	(Rp in billions and U.S.\$ in millions)	
	(Rp)	(U.S.\$)
Indebtedness		
Debt securities issued	2,187.0	146.6
Fund borrowings	4,103.7	275.1
Subordinated loans	3,731.6	250.1
Total indebtedness	10,022.3	671.8
Equity		
Subscribed and paid-up 2,000,000 shares	2,000.0	134.1
Additional paid-in capital	29.8	2.0
Other comprehensive income – net	28.4	1.9
Cumulative loss on derivative instrument for cash flow hedges-net . . .	(107.4)	(7.2)
Cumulative loss on derivative instrument for fair value hedges-net . . .	(37.1)	(2.5)
Retained earnings		
Appropriated	26.5	1.8
Unappropriated	142.9	9.6
Total equity	2,083.1	139.6
Total equity and indebtedness	12,105.4	811.5

Except as otherwise disclosed above, there has been no material change in IIF's capitalisation or indebtedness since 30 September 2020.

BUSINESS

Overview

PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (“**IIF**”) is Indonesia’s leading infrastructure financing and advisory institution. Founded in 2010, IIF provides a wide range of financing products and fee-based advisory services to infrastructure projects in Indonesia and to their sponsors. IIF also works closely with regulators and other government entities in Indonesia to advise and assist in formulating government policies and regulatory frameworks, with the objective of supporting private investment and public-private partnerships (“**PPPs**”) in infrastructure development.

IIF’s growth has been driven by the substantial investment requirements of the infrastructure sector in Indonesia, combined with the growth in the Indonesian economy over the last several years. IIF believes that the continued future growth of the Indonesian economy will require substantial investment in creating and improving the nation’s infrastructure in a commercially-viable manner.

IIF’s mission is to remain as the financier and advisor of choice for infrastructure projects in Indonesia, and to:

- ensure that the needs of IIF’s key stakeholders are best met in selected contractual structures and concessions;
- pursue strategies that enhance profitability, and return on assets and equity for these stakeholders;
- lead in the offering of a mix of financing instruments that are the most appropriate for Indonesian infrastructure projects; and
- work with Indonesia’s leading financial institutions and other institutional investors to support the long-term development of the nation’s infrastructure.

As a professionally managed institution, IIF applies best practices based on international standards in its credit decisions, risk management and all aspects of its corporate governance, and in implementing international social and environmental safeguards to ensure the long-term sustainability of infrastructure development in Indonesia.

IIF was regulated by the Ministry of Finance (the “**MoF**”) of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (the “**GoI**”) under MoF Regulation 100 of 2009 regarding Infrastructure Financing Companies until October 2020, and is currently regulated by the *Otoritas Jasa Keuangan*, which is Indonesia’s financial services agency under OJK Regulation No. 46/POJK.05/2020 on Infrastructure Financing Companies (“**OJK Regulation No. 46/2020**”). As a consequence, IIF will become subject to the strict monitoring and scrutiny that applies to banks and other financial institutions.

Strengths

IIF’s competitive strengths include the following:

- *A critical domestic infrastructure mandate:* IIF was established at the initiative of the GoI and the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other multilateral institutions (pursuant to MoF Regulation 100 of 2009 regarding Infrastructure Financing Companies), as the key entity responsible for increasing the private sector’s involvement in investment into Indonesian infrastructure projects and facilitating the growth of PPPs. Given its relationship with the GoI, IIF is at the forefront of regulatory and policy developments affecting Indonesia’s infrastructure sector.
- *Strong support from AAA-rated shareholders:* As well as providing equity support, IIF’s AAA-rated shareholders, such as the Asian Development Bank (“**ADB**”) and the International Finance Corporation (“**IFC**”), are also active in extending commercial and subordinated loans to provide financial support in various forms to IIF. ADB and IFC also conduct annual audits of IIF, and require that IIF follow strict environmental, social and governance (“**ESG**”) guidelines.
- *Demonstrated access to diversified sources of capital:* While IIF has deep financial support from its existing shareholders, it also benefits from access to the loan and capital markets, through which it has diversified its sources of capital to include commercial loans, subordinated loans and domestic bonds. IIF issued its first domestic bonds, with an issuance size of Rp1.5 trillion in 2015.

- *Highly diversified portfolio with strong risk management and ESG values:* To date IIF has built up an investment portfolio that is well diversified across sectors, products, projects and risk weightings and has a comprehensive and robust risk management framework and process in place to mitigate investment risks also IIF is Indonesia's leading sustainable infrastructure player, with deep social and environmental ("S&E") knowledge, and well-established S&E processes. IIF was an S&E pioneer in Indonesian infrastructure development, with a continuing focus on implementing international best S&E practices in the projects IIF is involved in.
- *Scalable business with improving investment growth:* IIF is continuing to scale its business with annual increases in both net investment commitments and investment assets in each of the last three financial years. IIF also achieved profitability in 2019 with further improvement projected in 2020.
- *Prudent financial policies and Moderate Leverage:* IIF undertakes several strategic efforts, such as just-in-time funding, minimisation of surplus funds and diversification of funding sources through the capital markets, in order to maintain sufficient liquidity and improve its solvency ratio. IIF's management also closely monitors and reviews its capital structure by considering cost of capital and related risks.
- *An experienced management team with oversight by a high-profile Board of Commissioners:* The members of IIF's management team and professional staff come from a diverse set of backgrounds, including leading commercial banks and lending institutions, international development finance institutions and Indonesian state-owned infrastructure enterprises. IIF's managers and professional staff have domestic and international expertise in areas such as project finance and corporate lending, structured finance, private equity and investment management, as well as in policy development. In addition, their deep domain knowledge of, and experience in, various infrastructure sectors contributes to IIF's understanding of the sector-specific aspects of its business. IIF's management team is overseen by a high-profile Board of Commissioners, which includes a former Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs for the GoI.

Strategies

IIF's aim is to be a catalyst for the acceleration and improvement of private participation in infrastructure development in Indonesia. IIF's key strategies for growth are as follows:

- *Provide comprehensive product solutions to its clients,* including by adopting a flexible and innovative approach to providing financing structures not available within the conventional banking system, such as long-term financings primarily in both IDR and USD;
- *Advise on and encourage private investment in infrastructure,* and otherwise pursue innovation in the Indonesian infrastructure space, by working with regulators and market participants to further the development of capital markets in Indonesia, in order to expand the market for new products across the risk spectrum;
- *Balance its revenue mix,* by building on the strong relationships IIF has with sponsors of infrastructure projects to continue expanding its business activities and financing opportunities, and offering a broad array of financing solutions tailored to different risk appetites in order to increase funding options for infrastructure projects;
- *Participate in high quality projects,* including by using IIF's structuring skills and knowledge of domestic and international capital markets to continuously develop and launch new products suitable to a wider array of domestic and international investors and lenders; and
- *Mobilise funds from fellow investors,* by using IIF's strong domestic and international relationships to collaborate with other financial institutions to jointly carry out project financings through syndication, club deals and other arrangements.

Shareholders

IIF's shareholders include a mix of governmental, multilateral and private sector institutions, as set forth in the table below:

	Number of shares	Shareholding percentage
Shareholder		
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) (" SMI ")	600,000	30.00
Asian Development Bank (" ADB ")	399,800	19.99
International Finance Corporation (" IFC ")	399,800	19.99
Deutsche Investitions-und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (" DEG ") . . .	302,400	15.12
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (" SMBC ")	298,000	14.90
Total	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>

SMI, ADB, IFC and DEG are IIF's founding shareholders, while SMBC has been a shareholder since 2012. As detailed below, each shareholder brings market-leading expertise and guidance to IIF's governance structure:

- *SMI*: Established in 2009, SMI is an Indonesian state-owned enterprise which is 100 per cent. owned by the GoI, through the Ministry of Finance. SMI is engaged in developing and financing infrastructure projects, and acts as a catalyst for infrastructure development across Indonesia.
- *ADB*: Established in 1966, ADB focuses on advancing economic growth, accelerating development and regional cooperation throughout Asia. ADB's shareholders consist of 48 developed and developing countries within the Asia-Pacific region, and 19 members from outside this region.
- *IFC*: Established in 1956, IFC aims to advance the economic development of its member countries, especially in underdeveloped regions, by providing support to the growth of productive private enterprises. IFC is a member of the World Bank Group and leverages resources across that group to address global development challenges.
- *DEG*: Established in 1962, DEG is wholly-owned by the KfW Group, a German state-owned development bank. DEG promotes the growth of the private sector in emerging markets.
- *SMBC*: Established in 2001, SMBC offers a diverse range of financial services to banking businesses and companies otherwise engaged in the financial services industry. SMBC is wholly-owned by Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, which is listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

New shareholders may be admitted by at least two-thirds of a supporting vote from existing shareholders. Each founding shareholder is entitled to one representative on IIF's Board of Commissioners, except for SMI, which is entitled to appoint two commissioners, for so long as SMI holds at least 22 per cent. of the shares in IIF.

Each of IIF's shareholders have at least one representative on IIF's Board of Commissioners. Certain of IIF's shareholders also provide both operational and funding support to IIF in addition to their initial equity injections.

In relation in operational support, both ADB and IFC conduct annual internal audits on IIF and they also require IIF to follow strict ESG guidelines.

As at 30 September 2020, additional financial support has been provided to IIF by ADB and IFC (directly and through the World Bank) in the form of both long-term subordinated loans and fund borrowings to finance infrastructure projects in Indonesia. Out of the US\$191 million loans provided by ADB to IIF, US\$91 million had been drawn as at 30 September 2020, and out of the US\$385 million loans provided by IFC (directly and through the World Bank), US\$259 million had been drawn as at 30 September 2020.

IIF follows international standard corporate governance principles, which were formulated by its founding shareholders. IIF's corporate governance is applied through numerous committees that provide governance support to IIF's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in carrying out their respective duties and responsibilities. Specifically, the Commissioners includes a number of governance committees, including an Audit Committee, an Investment Committee, a Risk Oversight Committee, and a Nomination and Remuneration Committee; and the Board of Directors includes an Investment Committee, an Assets and Liabilities Committee, a Risk Management Committee, an IT Steering Committee, an Advisory Committee and a Human Resources Committee.

ESG commitment and policies

Introduction

IIF recognises its responsibility in promoting sustainable infrastructure development and seeks to be a leader in encouraging sustainable practices in line with the objectives set by its shareholders. In that regard, IIF has drawn up a five-year business plan for the period of 2017 to 2021 setting out IIF's objectives in sustainable financing for infrastructure development by implementing social and environmental ("S&E") aspects in every project that it finances. To facilitate these aims, a fully dedicated S&E protection management division, the Social and Environmental Division ("SED") has been established to assess all projects from an S&E perspective, to carry out S&E due diligence (either internally or through the engagement of external consultants), to conduct a "gap analysis" against the IIF's S&E principles and to assist project borrowers to develop tailor-made solutions in order to enhance a project's quality and mitigate S&E risks.

IIF's S&E Policies

IIF's S&E policies are to:

- ensure project developers comply with all applicable national and local environmental and social requirements, particularly, those governing land acquisition, compensation, involuntary resettlement as well as those protecting the rights of indigenous people, and requirements of IIF's strategic investors;
- ensure that social safeguards, based on the principle of restoration and possible improvement in the economic status of Project Affected People (PAP) and/or Affected Communities are integrated by developers into the project design prior to its financing and in its implementation during the construction and operational phases;
- follow national labour laws and regulations and internationally recognised labour practices;
- finance projects only when they are expected to be designed, built operated and maintained in a manner consistent with the applicable requirements;
- ensure that all projects are operated in compliance with the applicable requirements on an on-going basis, during the tenor of IIF's financing;
- mitigate S&E risks of the projects through corrective actions acceptable to the relevant authorities and its strategic investors; and
- ensure transparency in IIF's S&E risk assessment and mitigation process.

IIF's S&E Principles

IIF has adopted a set of eight principles which consist of integrated social and environmental components. The principles are used by IIF to evaluate the S&E risks of each project and to help clients benefit from international best-practice S&E management and sustainability. The eight S&E principles are as follows:

SEP 1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management System (the “SEMS”)

The SEMS incorporates, among other elements, the screening and categorisation of projects, S&E risk and impact assessments, management programmes and training programmes; emergency preparedness and response procedures, stakeholder engagement protocols, and monitoring, review and reporting procedures.

SEP 2: Labour and Working Conditions

Across each project, including related supply chains, and in IIF's own operations, IIF promotes fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunities for all workers, and also implements measures to address issues of child labour, migrant workers and outsourced workers, as well as promoting safe and healthy working conditions, as well as the health of workers.

SEP 3: Pollution Prevention and Abatement and Climate Change

IIF continuously promotes the sustainable use of resources. More specifically, IIF implements a series of measures to prevent pollution and otherwise manage the environmental impacts arising from project activities, in each case in compliance with international-best-practice and standards. IIF also ensures that longer term climate change issues associated with project activities are assessed, mitigated and monitored over the life of IIF's investment.

SEP 4: Community Health, Safety and Security

IIF implements a series of measures to avoid, or at least minimise, health, safety and security risks and impacts to communities that may be affected by any given project. IIF ensures that the safeguarding of personnel and property is, in each case, in accordance with applicable human rights principles and practices. IIF also makes special provision for safety requirements in relation to dams that may be associated with any given project.

SEP 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

IIF always considers whether a project may involve physical displacement (i.e. the relocation or loss of shelter) and/or economic displacement (i.e. the loss of assets or access to assets leading to a loss of income) as a consequence of project-related land acquisition. IIF always seeks to avoid, minimise, mitigate or at least compensate for such adverse social and economic impacts, as well as seeking to restore the livelihoods of displaced people, and never invests in any project that contemplates forced evictions, unless these are to be carried out in accordance with the law and the S&E principles.

SEP 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management

IIF implements a range of measures to ensure the protection, conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and living natural resources. This includes ensuring that the benefits of any given ecosystem are maintained, and evaluating the extent to which any project may involve the risk of a significant conversion of natural and/or critical habitats.

SEP 7: Indigenous People

IIF considers the impacts of any given projects on local Indigenous People (“IP”). This involves conducting IP assessments of, and obtaining informed consent from, all community stakeholders. IIF seeks to anticipate and avoid, or when avoidance is not possible, minimise and/or compensate for, adverse impacts of any project on an indigenous people.

SEP 8: Cultural Property and Heritage

IIF recognises the importance of cultural property and heritage for current and future generations, consistent with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. As a consequence, IIF guides project sponsors in identifying and protecting cultural heritage, from project design through to project execution.

IIF's Sustainable Financing Framework

In line with IIF's commitment and strategy for environmental and social responsibility, IIF has developed a framework (the “**Sustainable Financing Framework**”) to serve as the basis for entering into future sustainable financings and to demonstrate how IIF will issue green, social, or sustainability debt instruments including bonds, sukuk, loans, notes, and any other fixed-income securities instruments. IIF has appointed Sustainalytics as an independent third party to provide an opinion on the alignment of the Sustainable Financing Framework with each of the ICMA Green Bond Principles, the ICMA Social Bond Principles and the ICMA Sustainability Guidelines. For further details see “*Sustainable Financing Framework*”.

Indonesia's infrastructure opportunity

The GoI has placed significant focus on infrastructure development, resulting in the rapid roll-out of infrastructure projects across the nation's 34 provinces since the incumbent President, Mr. Joko Widodo, was elected in 2014. This programme has primarily involved increasing connectivity between economic centres, in order to, among other things, alleviate socio-economic inequalities and improve economic productivity.

In its planning of the nation's infrastructure roll-out, the GoI has developed a priority list of 223 National Strategic Projects (the “**PSNs**”), in addition to three priority programmes, namely its electricity, aviation and economic equality programmes. The PSNs and these three programmes were backed, in part, by an allocation in the 2021 State Budget of IDR414 trillion (approximately US\$28 billion).

Since the allocation in the State Budget will only be capable of supporting a small proportion of Indonesia's infrastructure needs (which the GoI predicts will cost up to US\$430 billion by 2024) and the GoI envisages PPPs as the primary scheme to attract private financing (providing 42 per cent. (US\$180 billion) of the GoI's target investment of US\$430 billion) and the GoI has employed various fiscal policies and support to attract private investors to invest in infrastructure projects.

According to the Ministry of Finance, 10 infrastructure projects were carried out in 2019 under a PPP model, involving the development and financing of infrastructure projects in cooperation between the GoI and private entities. Four of these projects were carried out under the purview of the Ministry of Transportation (the “**MoT**”), four under the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (the “**MoPWH**”), and two under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (the “**MoEF**”).

The table below sets forth certain key data regarding infrastructure projects that were rolled out in Indonesia from 2017 to 2019:

	2017	2018	2019
Infrastructure sector			
Roads (in kilometres)	2,754.2	2,271.3	1,834.7
Bridges (in metres)	19,875	52,449	37,177
Toll roads.	43	12	16
Low-income community apartments	13,251	13,405	6,873
Dams	36	48	48
Railroad (in kilometres)	269.98	615.05	394.8
Airports	3	4	4
Irrigation networks (in hectares)	329.4	194.7	170.4

Source: 2019 State Budget.

IIF's focus sectors

IIF has sought to build up a diversified asset portfolio across all sectors and industries permitted by their applicable OJK regulations while complying with its internal guidelines regarding its exposure to each particular infrastructure sector. Exposure to any one sector cannot be more than 50 per cent. of IIF's total exposure. OJK Regulation NO.14/2020 implemented in October 2020 expanded the type of industries that can be financed by an infrastructure financing company to a list of 20 industries (see further "*Supervision and Regulation – Types of Financing Services*"). The table below sets forth, as at the dates indicated, the percentage of each of IIF's largest industry exposures, as against IIF's total net investment commitments.

	As at 31 December						As at 30 September	
	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Exposure	% of total exposure	Exposure	% of total exposure	Exposure	% of total exposure	Exposure	% of total exposure
	(US\$ in millions, except percentages)							
Industry								
Roads	103	14.9	135	17.8	256	27.8	234	26.8
Electricity	128	18.7	211	27.9	211	23.0	231	26.5
Telecommunications	130	18.9	68	9.0	121	13.2	95	10.8
Airports	79	11.5	105	13.8	96	10.5	83	9.6
Water and waste utilities	70	10.2	100	13.2	93	10.0	111	12.7
Seaports	32	4.6	52	6.9	51	5.5	48	5.5
Oil and gas.	87	12.6	57	7.5	43	4.7	41	4.7
Other	59	8.6	30	3.9	49	5.3	30	3.5
Total	686	100	759	100	920	100	871	100

Note: The above US\$ figures have been converted from IDR at the applicable exchange rate at the period end stated in the section above entitled "Exchange Rate Information".

Roads

In 2019, IIF's new approvals and total commitments to the roads sector were US\$136.4 million and US\$256.2 million, respectively, and in the nine months ended 30 September 2020 the corresponding amounts were nil and US\$233.7 million, respectively. Growth in the roads sector in Indonesia has been driven by the GoI's plans to increase connectivity in the country's fragmented road network by accelerating the delivery of road infrastructures and through the implementation of the "National Strategic Projects". IIF has participated in 9 out of 69 toll-road projects which are categorised as the "National Strategic Projects", mainly in the trans-Java toll-road network. IIF has also been providing a "cash deficiency support facility" which is a junior loan facility to develop toll-road infrastructures and in 2019 entered into a collaboration with Badan Pergatur Jalan Tol (BPJT) in the application of sustainable toll road development.

While significant progress is being made in rolling out new roads and bridges, significant resources are still required to modernise the sector and achieve the efficient transportation of passengers and freight within Indonesia.

Electricity

In 2019, IIF's new approvals and total commitments to the electricity sector were US\$35.3 million and US\$211.1 million, respectively, and in the nine months ended 30 September 2020 the corresponding amounts were US\$62.5 million and US\$230.8 million, respectively. IIF's focus in the electricity sector has been on investment into renewable sources of power. Private sector investment into renewables has been limited due to the inadequacy of regulatory reforms in the sector and the dominance of legacy sectors, such as the coal, and oil and gas sectors.

Nevertheless, IIF has made significant progress and achieved closure for a number of renewables projects, including mini-hydro, wind, geothermal, solar and biomass power projects. Further progress is supported by the GoI's recent focus on increasing the role for renewable power in Indonesia's power generation mix, and meeting its greenhouse gas reduction targets.

Telecommunications

In 2019, IIF's new approvals and total commitments to the telecommunications sector were US\$57.6 million and US\$121.0 million, respectively, and in the nine months ended 30 September 2020 the corresponding amounts were nil and US\$94.5 million, respectively. Indonesia is among the quickest growing telecommunications markets globally. Key drivers of growth are mobile and broadband, resulting in increased coverage, better service levels, more data usage and increasing smartphone penetration.

IIF has made significant progress and achieved closure of a number of telecommunications projects, such as the Palapa Ring II Public-Private-Partnership Project which involves the installation of 11,000 km of fibre-optic cable across the Indonesian archipelago. IIF has also successfully provided partial credit guarantee to local telecommunication public listed companies with their bond issuances.

Airports

In 2019, IIF's new approvals and total commitments to the airports sector were nil and US\$96.2 million, respectively, and in the nine months ended 30 September 2020 the corresponding amounts were nil and US\$83.3 million, respectively.

The COVID-19 outbreak since the start of 2020 had and continues to have a significant and negative impact on global aviation industry, including the operations of airports and other supporting services. More than 80 countries around the world have imposed partial or complete bans on non-essential travel which resulted in significant reductions in passenger numbers and the reduction or cancellation of flights. Airport operators and airport-related services in Indonesia have also been severely affected.

However, IIF believes that the airport sectors will immediately recover after the current pandemic especially in Indonesia due to its archipelagic nature. IIF has provided relaxation for its borrowers in the airport sectors and continues to monitor the progress of the new projects it participated.

Water and waste utilities

In 2019, IIF's new approvals and total commitments to the water and waste utilities sector were US\$9.7 million and US\$93.3 million, respectively, and in the nine months ended 30 September 2020 the corresponding amounts were US\$28.2 million and US\$110.5 million, respectively. Key drivers of such growth are the continuous growth of Indonesian population, performance of Regional Water Utility Company (*PDAM*), as well as GoI's initiatives on universal access to potable water for all the Indonesian populations and other regulations.

IIF has made significant progress and achieved closure of number of water and waste utilities projects, such as Umbulan Drinking Water Supply System (with a supply volume of 4,000 litre per second) and Lampung Drinking Water Supply System (with a supply volume 750 litre/second) which provide access to drinking water for 400,000 houses and 60,000 houses respectively.

Seaports

In 2019, IIF's new approvals and total commitments to the seaports sector were nil and US\$50.8 million, respectively, and in the nine months ended 30 September 2020 the corresponding amounts were nil and US\$47.6 million, respectively. As Indonesia has an estimated 6000 inhabited islands, sea transportation is a crucial part of Indonesian transportation network and seaports play an important role. GoI has invested heavily in seaport expansion projects. A new terminal is being constructed at Tanjung Priok Port, the largest port in Indonesia, which will triple capacity to more than 18m twenty-foot equivalent units ("TEUs") upon its completion currently expected to be in 2023. Other major seaport developments are also underway at Kuala Tanjung, to improve the port capacity in western sea gateway in Indonesia, as well as Patimban to reduce the congestion at Tanjung Priok.

IIF has made significant progress and achieved closure of number of seaports utilities projects, such as the expansion of Belawan International Container Terminal phase II which will increase its total capacity to 2 million TEUs to accommodate the potential growth of container transportation demand in Northern Sumatera area.

Oil and Gas

In 2019, IIF's new approvals and total commitments to the oil and gas sector were nil and US\$43.0 million respectively, and in the nine months ended 30 September 2020 the corresponding amounts were nil and US\$40.5 million, respectively. Key drivers of growth are the growing energy demand and economic activities and the global trend of switching to renewable energy.

IIF has made significant progress and achieved closure of number of oil and gas utilities projects, such as the expansion of Tangguh Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) refinery located in West Papua.

Others

Other sectors supported by IIF to 30 September 2020 consist of infrastructure contractors and multi-infrastructure corporations in the form of working capital loans and equity investments. In 2019, the new approvals and total commitments in IIF's other sectors business segment were US\$18 million and US\$48.9 million, respectively, while in the nine months ended 30 September 2020 the corresponding amounts were nil and US\$30.1 million.

Capital resources

IIF's diversified sources of capital

IIF relies on external funding sources to meet its investment and working capital needs. IIF benefits from strong equity support from its AAA-rated shareholders, including ADB and IFC, which are also active in extending commercial and subordinated loans to provide financial support to IIF.

In addition to shareholder funding, IIF funds its assets with market borrowings of various maturities. IIF benefits from access to the loan and capital markets, through which it has diversified its sources of capital to include commercial loans and AAA-rated domestic bonds.

A percentage breakdown of IIF's sources of funds as at the dates indicated is set forth below:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 September
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Type of capital				
Equity	16%	20%	17%	17%
Subordinated loans	21%	29%	26%	31%
Commercial loans*	51%	35%	39%	34%
Domestic bond issuances**	12%	17%	18%	18%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

* presented as fund borrowings in IIF's financial statements

** presented as debt securities issued in IIF's financial statements

As at 30 September 2020, IIF's total shareholders' funds (including equity) were IDR7,595,680 million. Equity from investors was a significant source of funding for IIF in the initial period of its operations; however, with the growth of IIF's business, IIF has become more reliant on other sources of funding, especially borrowings.

In addition to equity capital from its shareholders, IIF has been provided with significant subordinated debt and fund borrowings from two of its shareholders, ADB and IFC (directly and through the World Bank), totalling US\$576 million as at 30 September 2020 and maturing from 2030 onwards. The facilities carry low interest rates of between 1.45 per cent. and 2.33 per cent.

IIF also makes short-term borrowings through term money borrowings, the issuance of commercial paper, and medium-term borrowing through term loans. As at 30 September 2020, the aggregate amount of outstanding foreign currency commercial borrowings was US\$100 million and the aggregate amount of outstanding domestic currency commercial borrowings was IDR4,810,000 million.

IIF also issues bonds in Indonesia's domestic bond market. As at 30 September 2020, IIF had aggregate outstanding bonds of IDR2,175,000 million.

IIF's cash flow from operations

The expansion of IIF's investment portfolio has resulted in net cash outflow in each of the previous three financial years and in the 9 months ended 30 September 2020.

Net cashflow used in operating activities

For the year ended 31 December			For the 9 month period ended 30 September 2020
2017 (Rp billion)	2018 (Rp billion)	2019 (Rp billion)	30 September 2020 (Rp billion)
1,113.9	390.7	454.1	1,527.8

For the nine months ended 30 September 2020 cash used for loan disbursements to borrowers amounted to IDR2,229.7 billion with payments of interest expenses amounting to IDR456.2 billion. Meanwhile for the same period, IIF received cash from repayment of loans of IDR689.7 billion and cash receipts from interest income, fee income and advisory income in aggregate of IDR602.2 billion.

IIF's liquidity management and leverage

The primary objective of IIF's investment policy is the prudent management of surplus funds so as to achieve optimal returns. Under the direction of the BoD, IIF aims to use its treasury operations to manage its liquidity, provide a steady source of income with minimal risks and increase the overall return on assets. Through IIF's treasury operations, IIF maintains its ability to repay borrowings as they mature and make new loans and investments as opportunities arise.

IIF's current, capital adequacy, debt-to-equity and return-on-equity ratios as at the dates indicated are set forth below.

Current ratio

IIF is subject to a current ratio requirement under its subordinated loan agreement with IFC. A minimum current ratio of 1.2x is required to be maintained, and reported on a quarterly basis. The current ratio is calculated by dividing IIF's current assets (less prepaid expenses) by its current liabilities. IIF's current ratio as at the dates indicated is set forth below:

(in million Rupiah)	As at 31 December		As at 30 September
	2018	2019	2020
Current assets (less prepaid expenses)	2,222,254	3,777,028	3,178,726
Current liabilities	1,738,297	2,678,605	1,702,396
Current ratio	1.3x	1.4x	1.9x

Capital adequacy ratio

IIF's internal policies impose a capital adequacy requirement. A minimum ratio of total capital to risk weighted assets of 12 per cent. is required to be maintained on an ongoing basis. IIF's capital adequacy ratio as at the dates indicated is set forth below:

As at 31 December			As at 30 September
2017	2018	2019	2020
35%	35%	30%	27%

Debt-to-equity ratio

IIF is subject to debt-to-equity ratio requirements under certain existing loan agreements and under the terms of its domestic bond issuances which IIF closely monitors and which have to date been complied with or waived by the relevant lender(s). IIF's debt-to-equity calculated as the sum of "Debt securities issued", "Fund borrowings" and "Subordinated loans", divided by total equity as at the dates indicated is set forth below:

As at 31 December			As at 30 September
2017	2018	2019	2020
4.8x	3.9x	4.7x	4.8x

Return on equity

IIF's return on equity, calculated as the annualised year-to-date amount of the net profit/(loss) divided by the monthly average amount of equity during the same period or year, as at the dates indicated is set forth below:

(in million Rupiah)	As at 31 December			As at 30 September
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Annualised amount of net profit/(loss) . .	(81,622)	(42,948)	15,976	49,285
Monthly average amount of equity	2,318,640	2,184,226	2,140,080	2,108,269
Return on equity	-3.5%	-2.0%	0.7%	2.3%

Monitoring debt maturities

IIF implements several strategic measures, including just-in-time funding, minimisation of surplus funds, and a diversity of funding sources, in order to improve its solvency ratio performance. IIF also closely monitors and reviews its capital structure in order to reduce capital costs and related risks. IIF's debt maturity profile as at 30 September 2020 is detailed below:

Year	Commercial loans*	Domestic bond issuance**	Subordinated loans
	(US\$*** in millions)		
2020	9	65	2
2021	168	17	8
2022	—	25	9
2023	—	28	9
2024	50	11	10
2025	—	—	11
2026	50	—	12
2027	—	—	32
2028	—	—	13
2029	—	—	14
2030 (onwards)	—	—	129

Notes:

* presented as fund borrowings in IIF's financial statements

** presented as debt securities issued in IIF's financial statements

*** the US\$ figures have been converted from IDR at the applicable exchange rate at the period end stated in the section above entitled "Exchange Rate Information."

Business segments

IIF manages its business activities according to segments based on product categories being (i) investment business, (ii) advisory business and (iii) treasury products. The table below sets out a breakdown of IIF's revenue by segment for the periods indicated:

	Year ended 31 December						For the nine month period ended 30 September 2020	
	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Amount Rp (millions)	% of revenue	Amount Rp (millions)	% of revenue	Amount Rp (millions)	% of revenue	Amount Rp (millions)	% of revenue
Industry								
Investment business	481,052	74.6%	621,230	81.2%	685,362	81.8%	466,663	69.8%
Advisory business	17,855	2.8%	12,409	1.6%	8,059	1.0%	4,023	0.6%
Treasury products	260,257	40.4%	180,204	23.6%	160,970	19.2%	188,520	28.2%
Unallocated revenue	(114,525)	-17.8%	(48,912)	-6.4%	(16,589)	-2.0%	9,096	1.4%
Total revenue	644,639	100.0%	764,931	100.0%	837,802	100.0%	668,302	100.0%

Note: Unallocated revenue represents (i) gains/losses from foreign exchange and (ii) decreases in fair value of equity investments.

Further details of IIF's investment business and advisory business segments are set out below.

Investment business

Overview

IIF's investment business is focused on providing tailor-made long-term project financing, primarily in IDR and US\$. IIF offers both fund based and non-fund based investment products to its clients. IIF financed its first infrastructure project the Cikampek – Palmaran Toll Road in 2013, and as at 30 September 2020, IIF had provided financing to 93% of the non-state owned infrastructure enterprises in Indonesia, and the amount of financing it provided to those non-state owned infrastructure enterprises accounted for 90% of the total amount of financing provided to non-state owned infrastructure enterprises in Indonesia.

IIF's investment products

IIF's fund based products include senior loans, subordinated and mezzanine finance, convertible and hybrid securities, and refinancing, which IIF offers across the project construction and project operation phases. IIF also provides equity investments throughout the project construction and project operations phases.

The key fund-based products that IIF offers are as described below:

- *Senior debt:* Senior debt ranks ahead of other debt obligations of the borrower with respect to security and right of payment. Senior debt forms the largest component of IIF's financing portfolio, and accounted for 69.7 per cent. of IIF's loan assets, and 69.2 per cent. of IIF's commitments, as at 30 September 2020. Senior debt financing is provided through loans or in the form of securities related to infrastructure financing. IIF's senior debt financings are generally fully secured and have recourse to the project assets in the event of any default.

As at 30 September 2020, 59.4 per cent. of IIF's senior debt disbursements, and 55.0 per cent. of IIF's senior debt commitments, were to borrowers that were special purpose entities in relation to project financings. With respect to 19.5 per cent. of IIF's senior debt financing, there is no recourse to the sponsors. With respect to 7.3 per cent. of IIF's senior debt commitments, there is limited recourse to the sponsors where they undertake to meet construction cost overruns or funding shortfalls. In most cases, senior debt is collateralised by a pledge of all or part of the sponsors' equity holding in the borrower, an assignment of rights under the various project contracts such as concession agreements, off-take agreements and construction contracts, and a direct security interest in and rights to monitor the project receivables through a trust and retention account arrangement. For 3.6 per cent. of IIF's senior debt assets, and 3.3 per cent. of IIF's senior debt commitments, IIF has negotiated corporate or personal guarantees from one or more sponsors of the project for the interest and principal payment obligations.

IIF also provides securitised debt that is collateralised by the cash flow receivables of the project. IIF's senior debt financing typically bears fixed rate interest with repricing mechanisms, usually effective after five years, to adjust for changes in interest rates. Additionally, senior loans may also be repriced for changes in the credit quality of the borrower. IIF's senior debentures also often have repricing mechanisms for interest rate changes.

- *Subordinated and mezzanine products:* In order to strengthen project structures, IIF also provides financing in the form of mezzanine products, comprising preference capital and subordinated debt. These products are layered into a borrower's capital structure between equity and senior debt and act as an additional tier in this structure. Mezzanine instruments are subordinated in right of payment to senior debt and typically have only a second charge on the borrower's assets. These subordinated financing structures carry higher risk as compared to senior debt; however, they have the potential of earning higher returns. As at 30 September 2020, subordinated and mezzanine financing accounted for 8.1 per cent. of IIF's investment assets and 8.6 per cent. of IIF's commitments.

- *Equity investments:* IIF provides financing to infrastructure companies through proprietary minority equity investments in them. As at 30 September 2020, IIF's equity portfolio was valued at IDR182,420 million (calculated on the basis of the market value for listed equities, based on prices quoted in active markets), and recorded an unrealised loss of IDR165,772 million from changes in the fair value of hedged items in a designated hedge accounting relationship. The focus of IIF's proprietary equity investments is on companies that have high quality sponsorship, good growth prospects and clearly-defined exit opportunities. IIF's investment horizon tends to focus on the short to medium term. As at 30 September 2020, proprietary equity investments accounted for 4.0 per cent. of IIF's investment assets and 3.3 per cent. of IIF's commitments.

IIF's non-fund based products include guarantees/credit enhancement, as well as take-out financing, which IIF offers across the project construction and project operation phases. In 2019, IIF's provision and commission income was IDR37.49 billion, which was an increase of 21.5 per cent. over 2018. The key non-fund based products that IIF offers are as described below:

- *Guarantees:* IIF issues guarantees on behalf of projects to guarantee their performance and payment obligations. These guarantees enhance the credit ratings of the underlying financial instruments and enable projects to secure financing from a wider spectrum of sources, including borrowings from commercial banks, foreign lenders and debt capital markets. IIF also issues credit enhancement facilities to borrowers so as to improve the credit ratings and the quality of this domestic capital markets instruments.

Performance guarantees are generally extended by IIF to secure the performance obligations of borrowers, such as meeting licence requirements in the telecommunications and road sectors. The guarantees are usually fully secured, similarly to senior loans, by security interests in the project's assets. IIF earns commissions for extending guarantees. As at 30 September 2020, guarantees accounted for 2.6 per cent. of IIF's investment assets and 6.2 per cent. of IIF's commitments.

- *Take-out financing:* Take-out financing is a product designed to address the maturity mismatches and the risk appetite of certain categories of lenders, allowing them to participate in infrastructure financing. Indonesian commercial banks and other financial intermediaries face asset-liability mismatches in funding infrastructure projects with long gestation periods. IIF is able to takeover outstanding loans from such project lenders after a certain period, typically five years, because of IIF's access to funds with long-term maturity. Take-out financing is a non-funded product, which is designed to eventually become a funded product when the asset is taken over.

IIF charges a commission for providing a take-out financing commitment in the form of an up-front fee and quarterly fees during the tenure of the loan. The take-out financing commitment, and the loan, once funded, are fully secured (similarly to senior loans) by security interests in the project's assets. Like guarantees, take-out financings are considered contingent liabilities which IIF monitors. As at 30 September 2020, IIF did not have any commitment with regards to take-out financing.

IIF's net investment commitments as at the dates indicated are set out in the table below:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 September
	2017	2018	2019	2020
	(IDR in billions)			
Products				
Senior loans	8,493	8,374	8,471	8,990
Bonds and mutual funds (classified as amortised cost)	636	1,712	1,649	1,654
Subordinated loans	–	–	1,150	1,121
Equity investments	169	611	430	430
Guarantee facilities	–	290	1,069	800
Total	<u>9,298</u>	<u>10,987</u>	<u>12,770</u>	<u>12,995</u>

The proportion of net investment commitments by project type are set out in the table below:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 September
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Project type				
Greenfield	10.8%	24.1%	27.0%	29.8%
Brownfield	3.6%	3.3%	2.7%	2.9%
Operating Assets	21.6%	13.6%	23.3%	25.9%
Balance Sheet – Project	28.5%	30.8%	18.8%	18.4%
Balance Sheet – Non-project	35.5%	28.3%	28.2%	23.0%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Net Investment Margin

IIF's net investment margin, calculated as the annualised year-to-date amount of the net interest income divided by the monthly average amount of productive assets during the same period or year, as at the dates indicated is set forth below:

(in million Rupiah)	As at 31 December			As at 30 September
	2017	2018	2019	2020
The annualised year-to-date amount of net investment income*	122,242	114,849	194,762	278,758
Average amount of productive assets	12,300,882	11,163,573	10,499,354	11,691,079
Net Investment Margin	1.0%	1.0%	1.9%	2.4%

Note:

* Net investment income consists of interest income, provision and commission income, gain from sale securities, unrealised gain/(loss) from the fair value of equity investment, interest expense.

IIF's net investment assets as at the dates indicated are set out in the table below:

	As at 31 December			As at 30 September
	2017	2018	2019	2020
	(IDR in billions)			
Products				
Senior loans	5,699	5,899	6,214	7,421
Bonds and mutual funds (classified as amortised cost)	635	1,712	1,649	1,654
Subordinated loans	–	–	214	868
Equity investments	169	611	430	430
Guarantee facilities	–	290	269	277
Total	6,504	8,512	8,776	10,651

IIF's notable investment mandates

IIF's notable recent investment mandates are as set out below:

Sector	Project
Power generation . . .	• 2x3.7 MW Garut, West Java mini hydro power plant • 2x5 MW Tomasa, Central Sulawesi mini hydro power plant • 70MW Sidrap, South Sulawesi Wind Power Plant • 227 MW West Java Geothermal power plant • 2MW Gorontalo solar-powered power plant • 2x5MW Aceh Biomass power plant
Roads	• Jakarta Inner City Toll Road Project, Phase I: Semanan – Sunter – Pulo Gebang • Cibitung – Cilincing Toll Road Project • Pemalang – Batang Toll for new product “Cash Deficiency Support Facility” Agreement
Telecommunications .	• Development of fibre optic in central area of Indonesia – Central package Palapa Ring • First Bond Credit Enhancement Facility provided to telecommunication infrastructure and launched as a default guarantee of bond instruments to enhance the relevant credit rating from BBB+ to A
Water treatment and distribution	• Water treatment plant with capacity of 4,000 lps and piping for water distribution with a total length of 92 km across East Java

Geographic distribution of investment mandates

As at 30 September 2020, the geographic distribution of projects in which IIF had made investments calculated as a percentage of total net investment commitments was : Java - 63 per cent.; Sumatera - 9 per cent.; Sulawesi - 9 per cent.; New Guinea - 3 per cent.; and Nationwide (projects located all over Indonesia) - 16 per cent..

Organisational structure

IIF's investment business is supported by a rigorous organisational structure, specifically an Investment Directorate, which consists of:

- the Business Development Department, which is tasked with obtaining financing deals and investment, from client acquisition to financial agreements, as well as to monitor the progress of projects up to commercial operation date (“COD”);
- the Project Monitoring Department, which is tasked with ensuring that projects IIF finances comply with agreed requirements, including by monitoring project implementation post-COD; and
- the Transaction Legal Department, which under the supervision of the above two Departments, provides all necessary legal support.

Advisory business

Overview

IIF's advisory business offers leading expertise in PPP transactions and project finance more broadly within Indonesia. IIF also offers financial advisory capabilities, as well as the ability to serve as a policy sounding board with the GoI. IIF's advisory business is independent of its investment business, and commercialises IIF's broader mission of assisting in the removal of infrastructure bottlenecks and encouraging private investment into infrastructure in Indonesia.

IIF's advisory products

IIF's advisory products cover various stages of the infrastructure project life cycle: from project preparation to signing, and further up to financial close, and for certain projects, up to operations.

IIF generally seeks to obtain the role of lead advisor for select projects. As the lead advisor, IIF appraises and structures the projects, facilitates communication between the client and relevant stakeholders, and manages the workflows among advisors that work under its coordination.

IIF's advisory offering can be tailored to the needs of public and private sector clients. For public sector clients, IIF primarily provides:

- *Transaction advisory services:* Specialised transaction advisory services to government clients (including ministries, regional governments and state-owned/regional government-owned enterprises) with respect to their participation in PPPs.

The services provided include pre-transaction due diligence and planning, market consultation, feasibility studies, government support studies, commercial structuring, negotiation assistance, procurement implementation processes and institutionalisation, in each case with the objective to ensure optimal risk allocation and bankability of the project, as well as to improve the quality of project outcomes.

- *Policy advisory services:* Services to government clients in order to formulate infrastructure-related policies and build government capacity for the acceleration and improvement of infrastructure delivery. IIF identifies best practices across different infrastructure sectors, assimilates them for the Indonesian context and distributes them among key stakeholders.

This is accomplished by participating in expert groups and committees, writing position papers and making presentations. As a consequence, IIF has helped the GoI to develop infrastructure related policies that support the entry of new participants, increase competition and end monopolies, and has recommended regulatory frameworks within which policy reforms can be put into practice. In addition, through these activities, IIF has become one of Indonesia's premier providers of professional advice on infrastructure policy.

For private sector clients, IIF primarily offers and provides the following services:

- *Economic and financial assessment:* Services to private sector clients in order to evaluate the potential economic and financial impacts of infrastructure initiatives.
- *Financial advisory:* Project finance and corporate finance services to private sector clients. With regard to project finance, IIF provides PPP tender support, feasibility studies, project preparation and structuring. With regard to corporate finance, IIF's advisory products are available for debt or equity fundraisings, valuations, joint ventures, as well as mergers and acquisitions. These services are aimed at helping clients evaluate opportunities that will create value to the company as well as its shareholders.
- *Strategy and business advisory:* Services in relation to corporate strategic business plan preparation, market studies, and competitive landscape analyses. In preparing comprehensive business plans, IIF advises its clients on several critical aspects, such as building a project pipeline, elaborating on business targets and growth strategies, formulating business development and operational plans and building five-year financial plans.
- *S&E advisory:* S&E advisory services to assist clients in adopting international best practices with regard to S&E management and sustainability. These services include support in evaluating projects, as well as providing compliance recommendations from an S&E perspective. IIF were engaged in their first S&E advisory mandate (in respect of a water supply project) in 2017.

IIF's notable advisory mandates

Notable and recent advisory mandates are as set out below, across which IIF acted as lead, economic, financial, policy and/or transaction advisor.

Sector	Project
Airports	• Market consultation for the development of 10 local airports • Amendment of government regulations on the management of state assets • Batam Hang Nadim Airport PPP transaction advisory
Government policy . .	• PPP availability payment scheme • PPP standard procedures • Availability payment for a local government • Implementation guidelines for the Viability Gap Fund facility
Power generation . . .	• Borapulu geothermal power plant project • Mount Kromong geothermal power plant project • Java-5 CFPP project • Java-1 CCGT power plant project • Jeneponto wind power plant project feasibility study • Medan biomass power plant project • Batam waste-to-energy project • Biogas project in Riau and Kalimantan

Sector	Project
Railway	• Jabodebek LRT feasibility study
Roads	• Trans-Sumatera toll road financial advisory for the first eight toll roads
	• Trans-Sumatera toll road project value capture study
	• Trans-Sumatera toll road project asset recycling framework study
	• Trans-Sumatera toll road draft regulation preparation for value capture
	• Trans-Sumatera toll road prioritisation, funding capacity and alternative funding studies
Seaports	• Kuala Tanjung port
Water treatment and distribution	• West Semarang water supply PPP
	• Unsolicited regional water supply PPP in Java
	• Tangerang water supply

Risk management and non-performing assets

IIF's risk management principles and frameworks

The risks faced by IIF are reflective of the distinctive characteristics of infrastructure project financing, namely credit and financing risk, market risk and operational risk. To address each risk, IIF has adopted the following principles and frameworks:

- *Maintaining a high-quality asset portfolio:* IIF continues to proactively monitor its investment portfolio through stress-tests to measure potential adverse impacts that may occur during extreme conditions, such as slowed business growth, changes in foreign exchange rates, and rising interest rates.
- *Reviewing control limits and risk appetite:* IIF periodically reviews its control limits and risk appetite in response to changes in business and other macroeconomic factors.
- *Internal process improvement:* IIF seeks to consistently improve the quality and efficiency of its business processes so as to ensure prompt risk management and the efficient delivery of products and services to clients.
- *Human resources development and capacity-building:* IIF routinely delivers training sessions to personnel on broad topics such as the challenges to infrastructure development in Indonesia, as well as on more specific areas, such as the handling of non-performing loans. IIF also engages subject matter experts to provide specialist training on the social and environmental risks inherent in each infrastructure project.

IIF's risk management system is aimed at maintaining the sustainability of IIF's business, by balancing returns, risks and capital. This system consists of:

- a comprehensive set of risk management policies for the major risks encountered;
- an appropriate organisational and governance structure, in relation to each of which there is a clear definition of roles and responsibilities;
- a set of risk management, monitoring and control processes; and
- adequate and appropriate supporting information technology and human resources infrastructure.

IIF has formed a Special Asset Management Unit (the “**SAM Unit**”) to handle loans that are problematic or potentially problematic. The SAM Unit is focused on formulating strategies to ensure that such loans are managed in a timely and effective manner, so as to reduce the risk of payment failure.

There are currently three loans being handled by the SAM Unit. These loans have been restructured with revised terms and conditions to follow potential cash flow generation and each of these loans have resulted in loan loss provisions of between 25-30% of their disbursed amounts. To date, each loan is being serviced on a timely basis.

IIF's restructured loan ratio, calculated as the aggregate nominal amount of restructured loans divided by the aggregate nominal amount of all investment assets*, as at the dates indicated is set forth below:

(in million Rupiah)	As at 31 December			As at 30 September
	2017	2018	2019	2020
The aggregate nominal amount of restructured loans	198,500	196,500	512,544	511,883
The aggregate nominal amount of all investment assets*	6,334,172	7,611,241	8,076,856	9,943,114
Restructured Loan Ratio	3.1%	2.6%	6.3%	5.1%

IIF's net non-performing loan ratio, calculated as the aggregate nominal amount of non-performing loans minus the aggregate nominal amount of provisions divided by the aggregate nominal amount of all investment assets*, as at the dates indicated is set forth below:

(in million Rupiah)	As at 31 December			As at 30 September
	2017	2018	2019	2020
The aggregate nominal amount of non-performing loans	230,033	329,117	79,835	83,810
The aggregate nominal amount of provisions	72,962	98,692	19,858	39,732
The aggregate nominal amount of all investment assets*	6,334,172	7,611,241	8,076,856	9,943,114
Net non-performing loan ratio	2.5%	3.0%	0.7%	0.4%

IIF's net non-performing loan coverage, calculated as the aggregate nominal amount of total provisions (for loan and securities, excluding equity investment and cash and cash equivalent) divided by the aggregate nominal amount of non-performing loans*, as at the dates indicated is set forth below:

(in million Rupiah)	As at 31 December			As at 30 September
	2017	2018	2019	2020
The aggregate nominal amount of total provisions (for loan and securities, excluding equity investment and cash and cash equivalent)	144,887	167,560	173,549	238,537
The aggregate nominal amount of non-performing loans	230,033	329,117	79,835	83,810
Net non-performing loan coverage	63%	50.9%	217.4%	284.6%

IIF's delinquencies ratio, calculated as the aggregate nominal amount of loans then outstanding whose payments are delinquent divided by the aggregate nominal amount of all investment assets*, as at the dates indicated is set forth below:

(in million Rupiah)	As at 31 December			As at 30 September
	2017	2018	2019	2020
The aggregate nominal amount loans then outstanding whose payments are delinquent	230,033	329,117	nil	nil
The aggregate nominal amount of all investment assets*)	6,334,172	7,611,241	8,076,856	9,943,114
Delinquencies ratio	3.6%	4.3%	nil	nil

Note:

* investment assets for these purposes are total outstanding assets in portfolio, excluding equity investments and off-balance sheet products.

Credit and financing risk

The underlying projects financed by IIF are usually characterised by long maturity and IIF's credit is supported mainly by cash flows generated by these projects. The financing of such projects is therefore prone to credit risks, related mainly to the factors that could affect the cash flows generated by such projects. The risks also vary across sectors, depending on the policies, regulations and market dynamics governing the sector.

IIF follows an institutional and systematic process to assess and mitigate the risks pertaining to a project at a transaction, as well as a portfolio, level. At the transaction level, the processes include a detailed appraisal process (including in-depth due diligence carried out by expert external consultants in areas such as technically legal and social and environmental impact), suitable structuring and credit mitigation measures and appropriate pricing of residual risk in the project. IIF uses a range of quantitative, as well as qualitative, rating tools and techniques as a part of the deal appraisal process, which enhances IIF's ability to make a sound assessment of the extent of risk underlying in a project being financed by IIF. IIF is currently developing an integrated system of covenant monitoring tools and an early alert mechanism to provide effective warnings as to credit quality deterioration, as part of an initiative to strengthen risk management at the maintenance or post-approval stage. IIF's monitoring process and appraisal system assess the levels of exposure to individual projects, sectors and promoter groups, in order to maintain a healthy level of risk diversification within the portfolio.

The process of risk measurement and evaluation of a potential financing begins with the origination of the deal and continues until the commitment. Thereafter, exposure is monitored as a part of IIF's portfolio management.

The credit appraisal process commences with the prudent selection of the borrower, including a KYC process completed in line with IIF's guidelines and as stipulated by applicable regulators. All financing opportunities are subjected to a structured and detailed due diligence process to analyse the risk-return profile, and thereby to determine the appropriate nature and amount of credit exposure. Financing proposals are evaluated and deliberated through multi-disciplinary teams and committees at different levels.

The appraisal process is supported by the use of various quantitative and qualitative tools and techniques in order to enable an objective and accurate assessment of the investment opportunity. The tools and techniques are customised for arriving at sound decisions in the context of the unique features characterising the financing of infrastructure projects. The quantitative techniques draw from a range of advanced mathematical and statistical methods employed in the area of financial analysis. The qualitative factors are considered important in view of the evolving policy and regulatory framework of infrastructure projects and hence given due weight in the appraisal process.

The process of assessing the portfolio involves the assessment of the two major sources of risk, namely default risk and prepayment risk, to all project credits individually. With the help of various quantitative tools and techniques, the credit risk across all projects is aggregated to assess the risk to the entire portfolio under various scenarios, including the worst-case scenario. IIF also explicitly recognises the impact of any correlation between the behaviour of different projects and includes this as a part of its assessment process. Ultimately, with the help of this process, IIF is able to arrive at a sound assessment of the health of its portfolio at an aggregate level. With this forward-looking and portfolio-based approach to credit risk, IIF is able to devise suitable management strategies to achieve an optimal risk-return profile.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

To mitigate operational risk, IIF follows detailed systems and procedures during the appraisal, approval, disbursement and recovery of any loan. Various checks and control measures have been built in for timely review of the operating activities and monitoring any operational gaps. A significant proportion of IIF's activities is subject to regular monitoring and auditing, including loan approvals, disbursements and recovery. In addition, many important activities are monitored on a periodic basis.

IIF also implements Business Continuity Management to minimise the impact of business disruption and to provide acceptable levels of service until normal operations are resumed. This includes an emergency communication system and the setting up of a disaster recovery centre (as a back-up for a primary data centre), in order to maintain the continuity of critical IT application systems.

IIF closely monitors all of its information technology systems to assess any risk of failure or delay in their operations. IIF also undertakes an annual audit review of its application software and system controls by internationally reputed audit firms.

IIF also maintains adequate insurance policies with reputable insurers, which cover property and casualty risks to IIF's fixed assets, financial risks to mitigate against financial crime, and the risks of claims from third parties against IIF's directors and other officers.

Legal risk

Legal risk arises from the uncertainty of the enforceability of contracts relating to the obligations of IIF's borrowers. This could be on account of delay in the process of enforcement or difficulty in the applicability of the contractual obligations. IIF minimises the legal risk through stringent legal documentation and forward-looking contractual provisions in the legal documents.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk to earnings arising from adverse movements in interest rates, the market prices of equity investments and foreign exchange rates. IIF's techniques and processes for managing the various components of market risk have been adopted, and continue to evolve, in line with the relative significance of these risks in the balance sheet.

IIF assesses and manages the interest rate risk on its balance sheet through the process of asset liability management. The difference between the amounts of assets and liabilities maturing, or being re-priced, in any time period provides a measure of the extent to which IIF is exposed to the risk of potential changes in the margins on new or re-priced assets and liabilities.

In order to mitigate interest rate risks, IIF follows a process of liability management that involves matching the average duration of its liabilities with that of the assets, after considering any likelihood of prepayment and repricing. An evaluation of the duration of IIF's assets and liabilities enables IIF to understand the degree to which the net assets may be susceptible to losses, on account of a small and parallel shift in the yield curve.

In order to mitigate currency risk, IIF matches assets with funding in the same currency. IIF's internal policies require that IIF's net open position does not exceed 5 per cent. of IIF's total capital.

Liquidity risk arises from the absence of liquid resources, when funding loans, investments and repaying borrowings. This could be due to a decline in the expected liquidation price of IIF's assets, or IIF's inability to raise adequate resources at an appropriate price. This risk is minimised through a mix of strategies, including the maintenance of liquid treasury assets and following a forward-looking resource raising programme based on projected disbursements and maturing obligations.

IIF assesses its equity assets before approval and disbursement for their risk-return profile. IIF also monitors its equity portfolio on a periodic basis, to evaluate any risks in the portfolio. IIF has followed conservative principles in determining exposures in its equity portfolio, which helps in limiting the equity price risk to the overall portfolio of assets.

Human resources

As at 30 September 2020, IIF had a total of 96 permanent employees. As at 30 September 2020, all of IIF's employees were based in Jakarta. Of these employees, 43 were professionals holding formal qualifications in varied disciplines, including engineering, business management, law, accountancy and risk management, and 53 were members of IIF's support staff. The members of IIF's professional staff have a wide range of prior experience, including with leading commercial banks and lending institutions, international development finance institutions and Indonesian state-owned infrastructure enterprises.

In addition to salaries and performance bonuses, IIF provides its employees with facilities and allowances, including participation in the GoI's Social Security Programme and Health Security Programme, a religious holiday allowance, reimbursement for outpatient and inpatient treatments, and a sports membership allowance.

As at 30 September 2020, IIF has not established any employee or management share ownership programme.

Litigation

IIF is not currently involved in any litigation proceedings.

MANAGEMENT

In accordance with Indonesian law, IIF has a Board of Commissioners and a Board of Directors. The two boards are separate and no individual may be a member of both boards.

Board of Commissioners

The principal function of the Board of Commissioners is to supervise and monitor the business strategies implemented by the Board of Directors and to provide advice to the Board of Directors. The Board of Commissioners is required to consist of at least five members, including the President Commissioner, and the number of the independent commissioner(s) is required to account for at least 30 per cent. of the total number of commissioners in IIF.

Under Law No. 40/2007, OJK Regulation No. 33/2014 and OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, persons eligible to be appointed as members of the Board of Commissioners are required to be individuals who are capable of performing legal acts, pass the “fit and proper test” conducted by OJK as stipulated in OJK Regulation No. 27/POJK.03/2016 on Fit and Proper Test for Primary Parties of A Financial Services Institution (“**OJK Regulation No. 27/2016**”) and have not, among other things: (i) been declared bankrupt, (ii) been declared guilty for having caused a company to be declared bankrupt while holding the position of member of the Board of Directors or member of the Board of Commissioners of such company within the past five years prior to appointment to, and during the course of, directorship or commissionership, or (iii) been declared guilty of a criminal act. In addition, OJK Regulation No. 46/2020 requires the members of the Board of Commissioners to hold no more than three other concurrent positions as a commissioner in other companies, and the Independent Commissioner must not hold a concurrent position in any other infrastructure financing company and/or companies engaging in infrastructure projects. The Board of Commissioners is required to perform its duties in good faith and in the best interests of IIF.

Each Commissioner serves a term of three years. Members of the Board of Commissioners are nominated, elected and removed by shareholder resolutions in a general meeting of shareholders.

In accordance with Law No. 40/2007, OJK Regulation No. 33/2014 and IIF’s Articles of Association, meetings of the Board of Commissioners may be held at any time deemed necessary by one or more of the members of the Board of Commissioners, or upon the request in writing from either the Board of Directors or one or more of the shareholders jointly representing at least one-tenth of the total valid voting shares issued by IIF. The Board of Commissioners is required to hold a joint meeting with the Board of Directors at least once every four months. The list of attendees of such meetings is required to be disclosed in IIF’s annual reports.

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners will be valid and entitled to adopt binding resolutions only if more than one-half of the members of the Board of Commissioners (including at least 1 (one) of Commissioner appointed by each of the founder shareholders) are present or represented at the meeting. Where all members of the Board of Commissioners are present or represented, prior notice is not required provided that the agenda of the meeting is unanimously approved by the Board of Commissioners. All meetings of the Board of Commissioners are chaired by the President Commissioner. In the event of the absence or disability of the President Commissioner, which impediment need not be evidenced to any third parties, a meeting of the Board of Commissioners may be chaired by another member of the Board of Commissioners specifically appointed in writing by the President Commissioner.

Resolutions of a meeting of the Board of Commissioners are generally adopted on the basis of a mutual consensus. In the event where a mutual consensus is not reached, then a resolution may be adopted on the basis of an affirmative vote of more than one-half of votes validly cast at the meeting.

In 2019, the Board of Commissioners held 13 meetings, and in the nine months to 30 September 2020, the Board of Commissioners held 9 meetings.

As at the date of this Offering Circular, the members of the Board of Commissioners are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Darmin Nasution	71	President Commissioner and Independent Commissioner
V. Sonny Loho	62	Independent Commissioner
Rinaldi Firmansyah.	59	Independent Commissioner
Yon Aarsal.	47	Commissioner
Bhimantara Widyajala.	52	Commissioner
Lodewijk Govaerts	60	Commissioner
Dr. Andreas Zeisler.	60	Commissioner
Richard Ranken	71	Commissioner
Ken Tomisaki.	49	Commissioner

Darmin Nasution

Mr. Nasution has served as the President Commissioner and as an Independent Commissioner since 2020. Previously, Mr. Nasution served as the Deputy Chair and the Head of Institute for Economic and Social Research at the School of Economics of University of Indonesia from 1987 and from 1989, respectively. He then took up various positions within the Indonesian Government, serving as the Chairman of BAPEPAM-LK from 2005 to 2006 and as the Director General of Taxes from 2006 to 2009. He joined Bank Indonesia as the Senior Deputy Governor in 2009 and served as the Governor from 2010 to 2013. He also served as the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia between 2015 and 2019. Mr. Nasution graduated with a bachelor's degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia in 1976, and a master's degree and doctorate degree in Economics from the University of Paris, France in 1986.

V. Sonny Loho

Mr. Loho has served as an Independent Commissioner since 2018. Mr. Loho previously served as an Independent Commissioner of PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk and a Commissioner at PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. He held several key positions in the Ministry of Finance, such as Director General of State Assets Management, Inspector General and Director of Accounting and Finance Reporting of the Directorate General of Treasury. Mr. Loho also served as the Chairman of Indonesian Internal Auditor Association from 2013 to 2015. Mr. Loho graduated with a bachelor's degree in Accountancy from the Indonesian State college of Accountancy in 1987 and a master's degree in Public and Management Finance from Carnegie Mellon University in 1998. He is a Chartered Accountant and serves as a member of the Consultative and Steering Committee of the Public Sector Accounting Standard Committee of Indonesia Chartered Accountant.

Rinaldi Firmansyah

Mr. Firmansyah was appointed as an Independent Commissioner on 25 January 2018. Mr. Firmansyah began his career as a Junior Field Engineer at Schlumberger-England and worked as a Project Manager & Commissioning Engineer at Siemens/PT Dian Graha ElektriKA. He worked at Citibank from 1988 to 1991, before becoming a Vice President of Finance at PT Tirtamas Comexindo from 1991 to 1995 and at PT Kwalita Exporindo International from 1991 to 1992. He then served as a Director, a President Director and a Vice President Commissioner at PT Bahana Securities from 1997 to 2004, and as a Commissioner and the Head of Audit Committee of PT Semen Padang from 2003 to 2004. In 2004, he was appointed as the Director of Finance, and in 2007, the President Director, at PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk. He was also a Commissioner at PT Elnusa Tbk from 2014 to 2018. Currently, Mr. Firmansyah is also serving as an Independent Commissioner at PT Blue Bird Tbk. Mr. Firmansyah graduated with a bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from Bandung Institute of Technology in 1985, a master's degree in Business Administration from the Indonesian Institute for Management Development in 1988, and a doctorate degree in Management Science from the Faculty of Economics of Padjadjaran in 2014.

Yon Aarsal

Mr. Aarsal was appointed as a Commissioner on 2020. Previously, Mr. Aarsal worked for the Indonesian Government as the Head of Policy Impact Sub Directorate in 2011, the Taxation Potential Sub Directorate in 2013, and the Tax Extensification and Intensification Research Personnel in 2016, and was subsequently appointed as Director of Potential, Compliance and Revenue from 2016 to 2020. He was also a Member of the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Accountant Association ex officio Directorate General of Taxes between November 2018 and January 2020. Currently, Mr. Aarsal is also serving as the Special Advisor to the Minister of Finance for Tax Compliance at the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Aarsal graduated with a bachelor's degree in Economics from Padjadjaran University in 1995, a Master of Science degree in Fiscal Administration from University of Indonesia in 2005, a Master of Arts degree in Economics from Kobe University in Japan in 2004 and a doctorate degree in Economics from Kobe University in Japan in 2007.

Bhimantara Widyajala

Mr. Widyajala, who has more than 30 years of experience in the Government and the corporate sector, was appointed as a Commissioner on 28 July 2017. Previously Mr. Widyajala served as the Director of State Securities Management and Secretary in the Directorate General of Debt Management at the Ministry of Finance. He also served as a Commissioner at PT Indonesia Power and PT Perusahaan Pengelola Aset, as an Executive Director at ADB, and the Dean of the Board of Directors of ADB between January and June 2017. Currently, he is also serving as a Strategic Planning Advisor at the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Finance and the Acting Director of the Center for Financial Profession Supervisory of the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Widyajala graduated with a bachelor's degree in Law from the University of Indonesia, an accounting degree from the Indonesian State College of Accountancy and a Master of Science degree in Finance from the George Washington University in the United States. He is a Certified Internal Auditor, a Certified Fraud Examiner, a certified Chartered Accountant/CA and CPA (Australia) and has certification in risk management assurance.

Lodewijk Govaerts

Mr. Govaerts was appointed as a Commissioner on 26 July 2019. Previously, Mr. Govaerts was an Assistant Brand Manager at Protect & Gamble Netherlands in 1992. He then joined ABN AMRO in 1993 and served as an Associate Director of Fixed Income & Asset Securitization and Manager of Treasury at ABN AMRO Australia from 1995 to 1999, Group Vice President and Head of Structured Finance & Investment Banking at ABN AMRO Pakistan from 1999 to 2000, Executive Director, Head of Credit Portfolio Management for Asia Pacific (including Australia) & Middle East at ABN AMRO Hong Kong from 2001 to 2006, Vice Chairman and Head of Corporate, Commercial & Investment Banking China at ABN AMRO China from 2006 to 2007, and was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer at ABN AMRO Indonesia from 2007 to 2008. In 2009, he joined the Maduro & Curiel's Bank's Group Executive Management Team at Scotiabank Dutch Caribbean and was appointed as the Chief Officer of the Bank of Nova Scotia Berhad and Country Managing Director at Scotiabank Malaysia from 2012 to 2016. Mr. Govaerts then served as a Non-Executive Director at PPCS International Ltd, Netherlands from 2016 to 2018, and as the Global Head of Financial Institutions Trade & Infrastructure at ABN AMRO Netherlands from 2017 to 2019. Currently, he is also serving as a Non-Executive Director at PPCS International Ltd, the Netherlands. Mr. Govaerts graduated with a bachelor's and master's degree in Business Administration from Groningen School of Management, the Netherlands.

Dr. Andreas Zeisler

Dr. Zeisler was appointed as a Commissioner on 21 March 2019. Previously, Mr. Zeisler served as the Director for Credit Policy of Emerging Market at the Ministry of Finance, East Berlin from 1983 to 1990, a Business Consultant at DAV Wirtschaftsberatungsgesellschaft mbH from 1990 to 1993, a Senior Investment Manager for CEE (Central and Eastern Europe) and CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States), Regional Manager for Baltic States, and the CEO of DEG Private Equity Fund in Russia at Deutsche Investitions-und Entwicklungsgesellschaft from 1993 to 2002. Currently, he is also serving as the Head of Financial Institutions (Equity) Department at DEG-Deutsche Investitions-und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH. Mr. Zeisler graduated with a Diploma degree in International Finance from Moscow Finance Institute in 1983, and a doctorate degree in Economics from the University of Economy, Berlin in 1991.

Richard Ranken

Mr. Ranken was appointed as a Commissioner on 2 March 2016. Mr. Ranken previously served as a Director and Head of Risk and Compliance Committee for a prominent company in Australia engaging in the provision of infrastructure and water for agribusiness irrigation. He also served at the International Finance Corporation as Director of Global Manufacturing, Director for the Sub-Saharan African region, and Director for the East Asia and Pacific region, including Indonesia. Currently, he is also serving as a Member of Advisory Committee at Kula 2 Pacific Equity Fund. Mr. Ranken graduated with a bachelor's degree in Agricultural Economics from the University of New England, Australia in 1971 and a master's degree in Administrative Studies from Australian National University in 1977.

Ken Tomisaki

Mr. Tomisaki, who has more than 20 years' experience in project finance and structured export finance, was appointed as a Commissioner on 2020. Mr. Tomisaki began his career at the Japan Bank for International Cooperation as Deputy Director in the project finance department and then served as Director for Coverage and Structured Finance at Natixis Tokyo Branch from 2009 to 2012, Associate Director in Structured Export Finance at DEPFA Bank from 2008 to 2009, and Vice President at the Emerging Markets Department of Deutsche Bank from 2006 to 2008. Currently, Mr. Tomisaki is serving as the General Manager for the Structured Finance Department in Asia Pacific at Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation in Singapore. Mr. Tomisaki graduated with a bachelor's degree in Law from Waseda University, Japan in 1994 and an MBA from Stanford University in 2000.

Board of Directors

IIF is managed on a day-to-day basis by the Board of Directors. Under OJK Regulation No. 33/2014, OJK Regulation No. 46/ 2020, and IIF's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors is required to consist of at least one member but not more than five members, including the President Director.

Under Law No. 40/2007, OJK Regulation No. 33/2014 and OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, persons eligible to be appointed as members of a Board of Directors are required to be individuals who are capable of performing legal acts, meet the requirements of the "fit and proper test" as stipulated in OJK Regulation No. 27/2016 and have not, among other things: (i) been declared bankrupt, (ii) been found guilty of having caused a company to be declared bankrupt while being a member of the Board of Directors of such company within the past five (5) years prior to appointment and during the course of directorship or commissionership, or (iii) been found guilty of a criminal act. In addition, OJK Regulation No. 46/2020 requires the members of the Board of Directors to be domiciled in Indonesia and must not hold any concurrent position as (a) a director in any other companies, or (b) a commissioner in more than one company. The Board of Directors is required to perform its duties in good faith and in the best interests of IIF.

Each Director serves a term of three years. Members of the Board of Directors are nominated, elected and removed by shareholder resolutions in a general meeting of shareholders.

In accordance with Law No. 40/2007, OJK Regulation No. 33/2014 and IIF's Articles of Association, meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at any time deemed necessary by one or more of the members of the Board of Directors, or upon the request in writing from either the Board of Commissioners or one or more of the shareholders jointly representing at least one-tenth of the total valid voting shares issued by IIF. The Board of Directors is required to hold a joint meeting with the Board of Commissioners at least once every four months. The list of attendees of such meetings is required to be disclosed in the IIF's annual reports.

All meetings of the Board of Directors are chaired by the President Director. In the event of the absence or disability of the President Director, which impediment need not be evidenced to any third parties, a meeting of the Board of Directors may be chaired by another member of the Board of Directors appointed by members of the Board of Directors who are present at such meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Directors will be valid and entitled to adopt binding resolutions only if more than one-half of the members of the Board of Directors are present or represented at the meeting. Resolutions of a meeting of the Board of Directors are generally adopted on the basis of mutual consensus. In the event where a mutual consensus is not reached, then a resolution may be adopted on the basis of an affirmative vote of more than one-half of votes validly cast at the meeting.

In 2019, the Board of Directors held 27 internal meetings and in the nine months to 30 September 2020, the Board of Directors held 20 meetings.

As at the date of this Offering Circular, the members of the Board of Directors are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Reynaldi Hermansjah	52	President Director and Chief Executive Officer
Devi Pradnya Paramita	42	Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer
I Made Wiracita Tantra	53	Managing Director and Chief Risk Officer
Mohammad Ramadhan Harahap . .	52	Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer
Y. Bayu Wirawan	47	Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer

Reynaldi Hermansjah

Mr. Hermansjah, who has more than 25 years of experience in the financial and infrastructure sector, was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer and President on 20 April 2019. Mr. Hermansjah began his career at Nomura Securities in 1991, and held various senior positions at both national and international companies such as Mees Pierson Finas, Bll LendLease Investments, Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency and PT PNM Investment Management. He served as the Chief Financial Officer of PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk from 2006 to 2016 and as the Chief Financial Officer of PT Pembangunan Jaya Infrastruktur from 2016 to 2019. Mr. Hermansjah graduated with a bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from Trisakti University and a master's degree from the Pelita Harapan University.

Devi Pradnya Paramita

Ms. Paramita, who has over 18 years of experience in corporate finance and financial management, was appointed as the Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer on 1 December 2019. Previously, Ms. Paramita worked at the Financial Advisory Service department of PricewaterhouseCoopers, as an economist for the U.S. government, as the head of Corporate Finance Department of Medco Energi, as the head of Corporate Finance Department of Bakrie & Brothers and most recently as the Chief Financial Officer of PGN Saka and as the Group Head of Investor Relations and Director at VICO Indonesia. Ms. Paramita graduated from Parahyangan's Catholic University and obtained a master's degree in finance with a major in risk management from ICMA Business School in 2000.

I Made Wiracita Tantra

Mr. Tantra, who has more than 25 years of experience in credit management and risk control, was appointed as the Managing Director and Chief Risk Officer on 5 March 2018. Mr. Tantra began his career as a credit analyst at American Express Bank in Jakarta, and took on various business development roles at Bank of America and Standard Chartered Bank before becoming an executive credit reviewer for Standard Chartered Bank and BNP Paribas in New York and Singapore. He served as a Senior Creditor Officer & Head of Credit at standard Chartered Bank from 2013 to 2015 and was appointed as Chief Risk Officer at PT ANZ Indonesia from 2015 to 2018. Mr. Tantra graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from the State University of New York, Binghamton, and a Master of Science degree in Financial Management from John Hopkins University.

Mohammad Ramadhan Harahap

Mr. Harahap, who has more than 25 years of experience in banking sector was appointed as the Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer on 2020. Previously, he served as a Senior Manager Corporate Banking at PDFCI Bank from 1996 to 2000, as an Assistant Vice President Corporate Banking at Bank Danamon Tbk from 2000 to 2007, and as Director of Local Corporate at Standard Chartered Bank from 2007 to 2013. In 2014, he was appointed as the Head of Large Local Corporates Global Banking at HSBC Indonesia. Mr. Harahap graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Indonesia in 1992 and a Master of Science degree in Engineering Management from Northeastern University, Boston in 1994.

Y. Bayu Wirawan

Mr. Bayu Wirawan was appointed as the Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer on 2020. He began his career as a Credit Analyst in Bank Central Asia from 1999, as Assistant Vice President in DBS Indonesia from 2005, and as Vice President in HSBC from 2012. Mr. Bayu Wirawan joined IIF in 2012 as a Senior Vice President in the Investment Directorate, with his latest position as the Head of Product Development Division. Mr. Bayu Wirawan graduated with a bachelor's degree in Gas & Petrochemical Engineering from the University of Indonesia in 1996 and a master's degree in Banking & Finance Management from the University of Indonesia in 1998.

Other Senior Management Member

Name	Age	Position
Irman Boyle	51	Executive Vice President – Head of Advisory Group

Irman Boyle

Mr. Boyle, who has approximately 15 years of experience in international institutions and consulting firms, was appointed as the Executive Vice President – Head of Advisory Group on 2012. Previously, he served as Infrastructure Specialist in the PPPs Transaction Advisory Department of IFC Jakarta in 2008. He was also the Indonesia country representative for the Private Finance Advisory Network from 2010 to 2011. He joined IIF in 2012 as Executive Vice President/Head of Public Sector Advisory. Mr. Boyle graduated with a bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from the Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia in 1993 and an MBA from Cass Business School of City University London, United Kingdom in 1999.

Committees under the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

IIF has established four committees under the Board of Commissioners, namely, the Audit Committee, the Board of Commissioners – Investment Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Risk Oversight Committee.

The Audit Committee

The Board of Commissioners has established the Audit Committee pursuant to POJK No. 55/POJK.04/2014 to support its supervisory function, primarily in dealing with internal control, accounting policy, financial reporting, and internal and external auditors. As at the date of this Offering Circular, the members of the Audit Committee are V. Sonny Loho (Chairman), Darmin Nasution, Rinaldi Firmansyah and Asep Hikmat.

The Board of Commissioners – Investment Committee

The Board of Commissioners – Investment Committee was formed to provide a supervisory function in particular in dealing with IIF's investment proposals, portfolio and strategies. The Investment Committee is established through the Board of Commissioners. As at the date of this Offering Circular, the members of the Board of Commissioners – Investment Committee are Darmin Nasution (Chairman), V. Sonny Loho, Rinaldi Firmansyah, Yon Arsal, Bhimantara Widyajala, Lodewijk Govaerts, Andreas Ziesler, Richard Ranken and Ken Tomisaki.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee was established to recommend nomination and remuneration for members of the Board of Directors and Independent Commissioners and also to set forth general remuneration policies for IIF's staff. As at the date of this Offering Circular, the members of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are Darmin Nasution (Chairman), Bhimantara Widyajala, Richard Ranken and Ken Tomisaki.

The Risk Oversight Committee

IIF's shareholders and the Board of Commissioners have established the Risk Oversight Committee to support the supervisory function, primarily in providing oversight of the risk management issues of IIF on behalf of the Board of Commissioners. As at the date of this Offering Circular, the members of the Risk Oversight Committee are Rinaldi Firmansyah (Chairman), Darmin Nasution, Yon Aarsal, Lodewijk Govaerts and Andreas Zeisler.

Committees under the Board of Directors

IIF has established six committees under the Board of Directors, namely, the Investment Committee, the Assets & Liabilities Committee, the Risk Management Committee, the IT Steering Committee, the Advisory Committee and Human Resources Committee.

The Board of Directors – Investment Committee

The Board of Directors – Investment Committee is responsible mainly to review, consider and make decisions on all investment proposals for IIF to be recommended to the Board of Commissioners – Investment Committee. As at the date of this Offering Circular, the members of the Board of Directors – Investment Committee are Reynaldi Hermansjah, Devi Pradnya Paramita, I Made Wiracita Tantra, Mohammad Ramadhan Harahap and Y. Bayu Wirawan.

The Assets & Liabilities Committee

The Assets & Liabilities Committee is responsible for monitoring the risk and management of funds and other resources, in particular in managing the market risk and liquidity risk. As at the date of this Offering Circular, the members of the Assets & Liabilities Committee are Reynaldi Hermansjah, Devi Pradnya Paramita, I Made Wiracita Tantra, Mohammad Ramadhan Harahap and Y. Bayu Wirawan.

The Risk Management Committee

The Board of Directors established the Risk Management Committee to monitor the risk management over IIF's business activities as well as to provide recommendations in formulating risk management policies and strategies. As at the date of this Offering Circular, the members of the Risk Management Committee are Reynaldi Hermansjah, Devi Pradnya Paramita, I Made Wiracita Tantra, Mohammad Ramadhan Harahap and Y. Bayu Wirawan.

The IT Steering Committee

The IT Steering Committee was established to develop the capability of information technology system to support IIF's business activities. As at the date of this Offering Circular, the members of the IT Steering Committee are Reynaldi Hermansjah, Devi Pradnya Paramita and I Made Wiracita Tantra.

The Advisory Committee

The main responsibility of the Advisory Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in reviewing, considering and making decisions relating to IIF's advisory projects, including whether or not IIF will accept certain advisory mandates. As at the date of this Offering Circular, the members of the Advisory Committee are Reynaldi Hermansjah, Devi Pradnya Paramita and I Made Wiracita Tantra.

The Human Resources Committee

The Human Resources Committee is responsible for issues relating to employment and development, performance management, compensation and benefit, and to formulate general policies and strategies relating to human resources. As at the date of this Offering Circular, the members of the Human Resources Committee are Reynaldi Hermansjah, Devi Pradnya Paramita, I Made Wiracita Tantra, Mohammad Ramadhan Harahap and Y. Bayu Wirawan.

Compensation

IIF's Commissioners and Directors receive compensation determined at the annual general meeting of shareholders and are paid monthly. No fees are paid to Commissioners or Directors for attending their respective board meetings. In addition, the Directors are entitled to certain benefits such as housing, transportation and utility allowances, healthcare and association membership. Commissioners and Directors are entitled to reimbursement for income tax on compensation received. IIF does not disclose or otherwise make available information regarding the compensation of its individual Commissioners or Directors.

IIF's Commissioners and Directors participate in a bonus scheme. Bonuses are paid annually and are based on the achievement of performance targets set by the Directors and approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting of shareholders.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

The following information has been derived from various Indonesian laws and regulations, Government and other public sources and information provided by the Government and has not been independently verified by IIF, the Arrangers and the Dealers.

Establishment and Organisation of Finance Companies in the Republic of Indonesia

Introduction

The business activities of IIF are regulated by the Indonesian Financial Services Authority (“**OJK**”) under Law No.21 of 2011 on Financial Services Authority (“**Law No. 21**”). Law No. 21 basically transfers the authority to supervise infrastructure financing companies from the Minister of Finance to OJK IIF’s activities are specifically governed by OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, which came in force on 27 October 2020 and supersedes the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 100/PMK.010/2009 on Infrastructure Financing Companies.

Legal Form and Ownership

Pursuant to OJK Regulation No. 46/2020 an infrastructure company can be established in the form of a limited liability company (“**PT**”). Its shares may only be owned by Indonesian citizens, foreign citizens, Indonesian legal entities, foreign legal entities (subject to certain restrictions as described further below), the central government, and/or regional governments.

Capitalisation

Under OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, the minimum paid-up capital of an infrastructure financing company is Rp100 billion which must be increased to Rp2 trillion within five years from the date of its business licence. The maximum percentage of foreign investment in a finance company is 85 per cent. of the company’s issued and paid-up capital. In an event of an initial public offering, the foreign investment restriction no longer applies. Further, if an infrastructure financing company requires additional capital from foreign shareholders due to (a) a failure to meet its capital and minimum equity ratio; and/or (b) a liquidity issue, which may disrupt its business continuity, then the foreign investment restriction may be relaxed temporarily for three years, after which the infrastructure financing company must return to comply with the 85 per cent foreign investment cap.

The capital of an infrastructure financing company must not come from loans, money laundering, terrorism financing or other crime related monies

Restrictions on shareholdings

OJK Regulation No. 46/2020 allows various forms of Indonesian legal entities to become a direct shareholder of an infrastructure financing company. Each investment made by these legal entities must not exceed the shareholder’s own equity and the shareholder must be determined by OJK, through a “fit and proper test”, to exercise its duties, functions, and actions as a controlling shareholder (if the relevant shareholder is intending to become a controlling shareholder, as further detailed below). Existing controlling shareholders prior to the enactment of this Regulation No.46/2020 are still considered as the controlling shareholders. However, such requirement does not apply to shareholders that are in the form of financial services institutions that are under the supervision of OJK.

Business License

Under OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, the business licenses for infrastructure financing companies are issued by OJK. Applications for a business license must be submitted by the applicant’s board of directors with the prescribed supporting documents and fit and proper test applications of the applicant’s directors, commissioners, controlling shareholders or sharia supervisory board members. OJK will verify the application documents once received and approve or reject the application within a maximum of 20 days thereafter.

OJK Regulation No. 46/2020 does not expressly stipulate the validity period of a business license. However, OJK has the authority to revoke the business license of an infrastructure financing company if it fails to comply with certain requirements set out in OJK Regulation No. 46/2020. Additionally, an infrastructure financing company that has obtained an infrastructure finance business license must commence its business activity within a maximum of three months thereafter.

OJK Regulation No.46/2020, stipulates that business licenses issued prior to the enactment of OJK Regulation No.46/2020 are still deemed valid. In line with the foregoing, any approvals issued by OJK before the enactment of such regulation are also still considered valid.

Branch Office

Pursuant to OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, an infrastructure financing company may open a branch office(s) provided that:

- it has included the plan to open a branch office in its business plan;
- it maintains its soundness level with minimum composite rating of 2; and
- it is not currently sanctioned by OJK.

An infrastructure financing company must report the opening of its branch office(s) to OJK within 10 days thereafter. Such branch office(s) may carry out all business activities of an infrastructure financing company and administer its own bookkeeping.

Types of Financing Services

Under OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, the business activities of an infrastructure financing company are the following:

- offering direct lending for the purpose of infrastructure financing;
- offering refinancing over infrastructure that has been financed by other parties;
- offering subordinated loans that are related to infrastructure financing;
- offering credit enhancement, including guarantees for infrastructure financing;
- offering credit support
- offering advisory services;
- offering equity investment;
- finding market swaps that are related to infrastructure financing; and/or
- conducting other activities or offering other facilities that are not related to infrastructure financing in accordance with a government assignment.

Under OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, the objects of a financing company consist of infrastructure in the form of:

- transportation;
- road;
- water resources and irrigation;
- drinking water;

- central or local wastewater management system;
- waste management system;
- telecommunication and informatics;
- electricity/power;
- oil and gas and renewable energy;
- energy conservation;
- city facilities;
- education facilities;
- sport and art facilities;
- area (*kawasan*)
- tourism;
- health;
- correctional institutions;
- housing;
- state buildings; and
- other infrastructures upon prior approval of OJK.

Sharia Business Unit

An infrastructure financing company may undertake part of its business activities based on the Sharia Principles provided that it establishes a Sharia Business Unit. The establishment of a Sharia Business Unit must fulfil the following requirements:

- the allocation of separate working capital for the Sharia Business Unit;
- there must be at least one member of the board of Sharia supervision who has obtained recommendation from the National Sharia Board – Indonesian Council of Ulama;
- maintenance of separate bookkeeping between the infrastructure financing company and the Sharia Business Unit; and
- the head of the Sharia Business Unit must fulfil the following requirements:
 - does not have bad credit and/or financing;
 - is not included in the list of persons who are prohibited from being the primary party;
 - has experience in sharia financing services; and
 - does not assume another position in other functions of the same infrastructure financing company.

In addition, an infrastructure financing company must also obtain a Sharia Business Unit establishment license from OJK prior to establishing its Sharia Business Unit.

Maximum Participation Limit

OJK Regulation No. 46/2020 is silent on the maximum financing amount which can be extended by an infrastructure financing company. However, an infrastructure financing company may participate in equity only in other companies engaging in financial services sector and/or companies engaging in project infrastructures. An infrastructure financing company may only participate in equity up to a total of 75 per cent. of its own equity.

Source of Funds

Under OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, funds for infrastructure financing companies may come from:

- issuance of negotiable instruments (*surat berharga*);
- loans from the Government, regional governments, foreign governments, multilateral organisations, and foreign banks and/or financial institutions;
- subordinated loans;
- grant (*hibah*); and/or
- other source of funds pursuant to Indonesian laws and regulations.

Gearing Ratio

Under OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, the gearing ratio of an infrastructure financing company must not be less than 0 times and not exceed 10 times. The gearing ratio referred to herein refers to the ratio between the total of negotiable instruments, loans and subordinated loans against the difference between its total equity plus subordinated loans (i.e. subordinated loans of up to 50 per cent. of the infrastructure financing company's paid-up capital) and participations.

These subordinated loans are loans received by an infrastructure financing company that fulfil the following criteria:

- a term of at least five years;
- in the event of liquidation, the creditor will have the last collection rights from all existing loans; and
- must be made in writing.

Risk Management

An infrastructure financing company must implement risk management effectively which includes, among other things, active supervision of the board of directors and board of commissioners, sufficient policies and procedures and stipulation of risk limits, as well as a comprehensive internal control system.

Soundness Level

Under OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, an infrastructure financing company must maintain the required soundness level at all times. OJK assesses four aspects to determine a finance company's soundness level, as follows:

- *capital ratio* – an infrastructure financing company must maintain a capital ratio of at least 10 per cent. based on a comparison of the total adjusted-capital (*modal yang disesuaikan*) against risk-weighted assets (*aset yang disesuaikan*);

- *financial receivables quality* – an infrastructure financing company must carry out an assessment, monitoring and any other steps to ensure good credit performance. This is done by way of the following:
 - assessment of customers' repayment performance, financial performance, and business prospects;
 - assessment of reserve capital to undertake the write-off of financing receivables;
 - allocation of reserve capital for losses due to the depreciation of financing receivables based on financial accounting standards;
 - fulfilment of the maximum financing limit of 25 per cent. of the infrastructure financing company's equity to the relevant parties as stipulated in article 41 paragraph (2) of OJK Regulation No. 46/2020;
 - fulfilment of the maximum financing limit of 40 per cent. of the infrastructure financing company's equity to a single debtor; and
 - fulfilment of the maximum financing limit of 50 per cent. of the infrastructure financing company's equity to a group of debtor as stipulated in article 42 paragraph (4) of OJK Regulation No. 46/2020.
- *rentability* – an infrastructure financing company must satisfy certain levels of ability to generate profit to assess the company's management efficiency level in its operations.

Mandatory Reporting

Infrastructure financing companies are obligated to submit the following periodical reports:

(A) Monthly report

Any infrastructure financing company must provide a monthly financial report to OJK. Infrastructure financing companies must submit reports electronically on the 10th day of the following month via OJK's data communication network system or via email if such system has not been made available. The procedures for submission of a monthly report are regulated in OJK Circular Letter No. 7/SEOJK.05/2013 on Monthly Reports for Infrastructure Financing Companies.

(B) Annual report

Under OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, an audited annual financial statement which has been prepared based on financial accounting standards and in Rupiah and a management report, in print and electronic copy must be submitted to OJK at the latest on the 30th April of the following year.

(C) Incidental reports

In addition to the above, under OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, the following occurrences must also be reported by infrastructure financing companies:

- amendments of the articles of association of the infrastructure financing company, including changes in the name, objectives and purposes as well as business activities and/or changes in the issued and paid-up capital, must be reported within 15 calendar days of the approval of such amendment;
- changes in the members of the board of directors, the board of commissioners, controllers and shareholders must be reported within 15 calendar days of such change being effective;
- changes in the address of the infrastructure financing company's head office, branch office or other offices must be reported within 10 calendar days of such change;

- liquidation of the infrastructure financing company must be reported within 20 calendar days after the date of such relevant shareholders' resolution or court verdict or government decree (as applicable); and/or
- amendment to the business activity which causes cessation of infrastructure finance business activity must be reported within 20 days after such amendment has been approved.

(D) Business plan reports

- under OJK Regulation No. 24/POJK.05/2019 on the Business Plan of Non-bank Financial Services Institutions ("**OJK Regulation No. 24/2019**"), an infrastructure financing company must prepare an annual business plan which shall be approved by its board of commissioners. Once the annual business plan is approved, it must be submitted to OJK at the latest on November 30 before the start of the business plan year. OJK Regulation No. 24/2019 is further implemented with the Circular Letter of OJK No. 18/SEOJK.05/2020 on the Business Plan of the Infrastructure Financing Company.
- if there are factors, either external or internal, that significantly impact the operations or performance of the infrastructure financing company, the company may amend the business plan only for one time. The amendment must be made at the latest at the end of July of the current year and must be reported to OJK within 30 days prior to the amendment.
- an infrastructure financing company must also submit a semi-annual business plan realisation report as well as a semi-annual business plan supervision report to OJK at the latest one month after the end of the relevant half year period.
- such annual business plan, amendment to the business plan, business plan realisation report and business plan supervision report shall be submitted via online through OJK's data communication network system or directly to OJK's office or by mail if such system has yet been made available.

Restrictions

Any infrastructure financing company is prohibited from:

- carrying out direct investment, unless on company engages in financial services and/or infrastructure projects;
- collecting funds directly from the public in the form of giro, saving accounts, and/or other forms that are equalised to collecting public funds; and/or
- issuing promissory notes (*surat sanggup bayar*), unless as security over the issuance of bonds to its creditors.

Anti-money laundering legislation

Introduction

In October 2010, the Republic of Indonesia issued Law No. 8 of 2010 on the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crime ("**Law No. 8**"), revoking Law No. 15 of 2002 as amended by Law No. 25 of 2003 regarding money laundering legislation. Although the Law No. 8 introduced several new provisions, the substance of Indonesian anti-money laundering regulation largely remained the same.

Pursuant to Law No. 8, any person (individual person or corporation):

- who places, transfers, assigns, spends, pays with, grants, deposits, brings abroad, transforms, exchanges with foreign currency or negotiable paper, or conducts any act over certain assets which have been (or suspected to have been) derived from a crime under Indonesian laws and regulations (e.g. terrorism, corruption, smuggling); and
- intends to conceal the origin of the assets,

may be considered to commit money laundering. Further, under Law No. 8, money laundering also encompasses any act of: (i) concealing the origins, recipient, transfer of rights or ownership of assets that is known or should have been known to be derived from a crime; and (ii) receiving, possessing the placement, transfer, payment, grant, contribution, exchange of, or benefiting from certain assets which have been (or suspected to have been) derived from a crime.

Law No. 8 requires financial service providers, including infrastructure financing companies, to report any suspicious financial transactions to the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (*Pusat Pelaporan dan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan*, or “PPATK”). Suspicious financial transactions include:

- those which deviate in profile, characteristics or usual transaction patterns of the customer concerned; or
- financial transactions by customers that can be reasonably suspected to be conducted in order to avoid transaction reporting by the financial services provider which would be required by law; or
- financial transactions, whether or not completed, using assets that are reasonably suspected to constitute the proceeds of crime; or
- financial transactions which can be requested by PPATK to be reported based on suspicions that they derive from the proceeds of crime.

Law No. 8 broadens the concept of money laundering by including any suspicious financial transactions transferring funds to and from outside the Republic of Indonesia and requiring such transactions to be reported to PPATK. There are different reporting requirements set out for each type of suspicious financial transactions. Law No. 8 requires any suspicious (conventional) financial transaction to be reported no later than three business days after the financial services provider knows that there is an element of suspicion. For cash financial transactions, the reporting requirement becomes applicable for any cash financial transaction with a cumulative value of at least Rp500 million, or its equivalent, which is conducted in one or several transactions within one working day. In the case of a cash financial transaction, a report must be made in no later than 14 business days after a transaction is made. The reporting deadline is the same for financial transactions carried out on a cross-border basis. In fulfilling these anti-money laundering requirements, financial service providers are exempted from any otherwise applicable rules providing for financial service providers’ confidentiality.

Implementation of “Know Your Customers” Principles

OJK issued Regulation No. 12/POJK.01/2017 as amended by Regulation No. 23/POJK.01/2019 on the Implementation of Anti Money Laundering Program and Prevention of Terrorism Financing in Financial Services Sector (“**OJK Regulation No. 12**”).

Pursuant to OJK Regulation No. 12, infrastructure financing companies are obliged to conduct customer due diligence and report any suspicious activities first to PPATK. Due diligence prior to commitments with a new customer is of course integral to the regulation. Whereas a simpler due diligence procedure for ‘low-risk’ customers is allowed, an enhanced procedure is obligated for ‘high-risk’ customers. If a customer represents a beneficiary, due diligence must be conducted on the beneficiary. Special procedures are provided for those customers from countries not implementing recommendations from a financial action task force.

They must also establish policies and procedures to manage and mitigate risks of money laundering and/or terrorism financing which shall be approved by the board of directors of the infrastructure financing company (after obtaining prior approval from the Board of Commissioners). Such guidelines are required to include, among others, procedures to (i) identify and verify customers and its beneficial owners, (ii) maintain an accurate data management relating to transaction, (iii) customer due diligence, (iv) reporting procedures to the senior officers, board of directors, board of commissioners and PPATK, as well as manage risks of money laundering and/or terrorism financing. OJK Regulation No. 12 additionally mandates infrastructure financing companies either to form a special working unit, or assign the board of directors/management to be particularly responsible for implementing the anti-money laundering and prevention of terrorism financing efforts.

Failure to comply with the requirements set out in OJK Regulation No. 12 may result in administrative sanctions as mentioned previously.

Corporate Governance

As partly mentioned above, under OJK Regulation No. 46/2020, every controller, board of directors, board of commissioners and board of Sharia supervision of an infrastructure financing company must fulfil the criteria of a fit and proper test. A controller is defined as a person, legal entity and/or business group which has shares or capital in an infrastructure financing company in the amount of 25% or more than the total issued shares with voting rights, or has shares and capital in an infrastructure financing company in the amount of less than 25% than the total issued shares with voting rights provided that the relevant party is proven to have control either directly or indirectly.

Additionally, each infrastructure financing company is required to have at least:

- (a) three members on its board of directors;
- (b) two members on its board of commissioners (which can consist of the one independent commissioner);
- (c) one independent commissioner (or 30 per cent. of its current board of commissioners' composition, if there are more than two members of the board of commissioners); and
- (d) one member on its board of Sharia supervision (only if the relevant infrastructure financing company undertakes its business, in part or in whole, based on Sharia Principle).

Further, each member of the board of directors of an infrastructure financing company must:

- reside in Indonesia; and
- not assume another position as a member of the board of directors in other companies or as a member of the board of commissioners in more than one other company.

Each member of the board of commissioners of an infrastructure financing company must not assume another position as a member of the board of commissioners in more than three other companies, whereas the independent commissioner of an infrastructure financing company must not assume another position in another infrastructure financing company and/or other companies engaging in infrastructure projects.

An infrastructure financing company must also prepare a guide which implements the good corporate governance principle in all organisational level.

Audit Committee

Under OJK Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 on the Audit Committee of Issuers or Public Companies, an issuer must establish an audit committee to assist the board of commissioners in, among others, reviewing the issuer's financial statements, monitoring the adequacy of the issuer's internal control system, monitoring the performance of the issuer's external auditors, monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of our internal auditors and the steps taken by management in the areas of governance and risk management. To perform such monitoring functions, the audit committee has the authority to access all records and information on the issuer's employees, funds, assets and other resources in connection with the performance of the committee's duties and responsibilities. The issuer must also establish an audit committee charter which serves as a guidance to the audit committee.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Under OJK Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 on the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Issuers or Public Companies, an issuer must have nomination and remuneration functions that is performed by the board of commissioners of the issuer. Further, the board of commissioners may establish a nomination and remuneration committee to assist the duties, powers and responsibilities of the board of commissioners, especially to carry out oversight of the implementation of the nomination and remuneration policy in accordance with the provisions of the articles of associations, prevailing laws and regulations and best practices.

Internal Audit Unit

Under OJK Regulation No. 56/POJK.04/2015 on the Internal Audit Unit of Issuers or Public Companies, an issuer must have an internal audit unit which has the duties to, among others, formulate an annual audit plan that covers every area of the issuer's activities and implement the audit plan in the current year, including any ad-hoc audits as requested by the management. The issuer must also establish an internal audit charter which serves as a guidance to the internal audit unit.

Corporate Secretary

Under OJK Regulation No. 35/POJK.04/2014 on the Corporate Secretary of Issuers or Public Companies, an issuer must have a corporate secretary function which serves as the contact person of the issuer for external parties, especially the government, capital market authorities, the media and related stakeholders. The corporate secretary establishes effective and transparent communication with the regulator and authorities and capital market participants, as well as ensuring information disclosure on material transactions and corporate actions. The corporate secretary is also responsible for ensuring compliance with the prevailing laws and regulations, especially in the capital markets sector. In addition, the corporate secretary also ensures the issuer fulfils the reporting requirements, such as information disclosure of corporate actions, financial statements as well as the annual report.

Annual Business Plan

Infrastructure financing companies must draft a business plan covering the following matters, among others:

- executive summary;
- evaluation over the implementation of business plan in the previous period;
- vision, mission and business strategy;
- management policy and strategy;
- financial report projection;
- certain ratio and proportion projection; and
- other information.

Such business plan must be drafted and approved yearly, and must be submitted to OJK at the latest on November 30 before the beginning of the relevant year. In addition, infrastructure financing companies must also submit any adjustment or changes to the business plan, a business plan realisation report and business plan supervision report to OJK via online through OJK's data communication network system, or directly to OJK's office or by mail if such system has yet been made available.

Beneficial Owner

Under Presidential Regulation No. 13 of 2018 on the Implementation of the Know-Your-Beneficial-Owner Principle by Corporations for the Prevention and Eradication of the Criminal Acts of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing ("**PR No. 13**"), all corporations, which include (i) limited liability companies, (ii) foundations, (iii) associations, (iv) cooperatives, (v) limited partnerships, (vi) firms, and (vii) other forms of corporation, are required to determine at least one beneficial owner ("**BO**") who satisfies the specific criteria set for each type of corporation. A beneficial owner is defined under PR No. 13 and its implementing regulations as an individual person who (i) can appoint or dismiss the board of directors, the board of commissioners, executives, governors, or supervisors in the corporation, (ii) has the ability to control the corporation, (iii) is the actual owner of the funds or shares of the corporation, and or (iv) satisfies a criterion as stipulated under prevailing regulations.

Based on PR No. 13, a company is required to implement the Know-Your-BO (“**KYBO**”) principles and appoint a manager or employee to (i) perform the KYBO principles and (ii) provide information on the company and BO of the company based on request from an authorised government institution and law enforcers. The scope KYBO principles includes the identification and verification of BO, which must be done by the company during its establishment and/or when the company is carrying out its business or activities.

As part of implementation of KYBO principles, a company is required to provide correct information on its BO to the Minister of Law and Human Rights. Submission of information on BO may be done when the company has carried out its business activities by (i) a notary, (ii) the founder or management of the company, or (iii) other party that is authorised by the founder or management of the company, electronically through the Online General Legal Administration system (*Administrasi Hukum Umum Online* or “**AHU Online**”). A company is also required to update any information which relates to their BO on an annual basis and administer any documents which relate to their BO for at least five years from their date of establishment.

Based on PR No. 13, companies that fail to determine their BO and submit information relating to their BO will be subject to sanctions as provided under other prevailing regulations. Although sanctions that may be imposed as provided under PR No. 13 are unclear, based on Directorate General of General Law Administration Announcement dated 30 January 2020, companies that fail to submit information relating to their beneficial owners as at 14 February 2020 will be unable to proceed to the subsequent stages of certain processes which are administered via the AHU Online.

Sanctions for Non-compliance

Certain violations of OJK Regulation No. 46/2020 may result in the following administrative sanctions:

- warnings issued by OJK;
- administrative fine of Rp500,000 per day up to Rp100 million;
- suspension of business activities; and
- revocation of business license.

The Issuer could be imposed with the following sanctions for any incompliance with OJK Regulation No. 24/2019 and other capital market rules by OJK (such as OJK Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 on the Audit Committee of Issuers or Public Companies):

- warnings issued by OJK;
- administrative fine of Rp500,000 per day with a maximum of Rp25 million.
- fines to pay a certain amount;
- limitation of business activities;
- suspension of business activities;
- revocation of business license;
- cancellation of approval; and/or
- cancellation of registration.

Further, the Issuer could be imposed with the following administrative sanctions for any failure to comply with anti-money laundering rules imposed by OJK Regulation No. 12:

- written warnings;
- fines to pay a certain amount;
- decrease in soundness level assessment;
- limitation of business activities;
- suspension of business activities; and/or

inclusion of members of the board of directors and members of the board of commissioners, employees as well as shareholders of the company in the list of people in disgrace in the financial services sector.

TAXATION

The statements herein regarding taxation are based on the laws in force as at the date of this document and are subject to any changes in law occurring after such date, which changes could be made on a retroactive basis. The following summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Notes and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as dealers or certain professional investors) may be subject to special rules. Investors should consult their own tax advisers regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the Notes.

Indonesian Taxation

The following is a summary of certain Indonesian income tax consequences relevant to prospective Noteholders that are not tax residents in Indonesia and that have no permanent establishment (“**PE**”) in Indonesia. The summary only covers taxes imposed by Indonesia under Indonesian tax laws and the implementing regulations. The summary does not address any laws other than the tax laws of Indonesia in force and as they are applied in practice as at the date of this Offering Memorandum.

The summary represents a general guide only and should not be relied upon by individual or corporate holders of the Notes. It is recommended that holders of the Notes seek independent tax advice relevant to their facts and circumstances.

General

Law No. 7 of 1983 on Income Tax (the “**Income Tax Law**”), as amended (most recently amended by the Job Creation Law), defines tax residents as:

- (a) An individual, either Indonesian citizen or foreign citizen, who resides in Indonesia, is present in Indonesia for more than 183 (one hundred and eighty-three) days within any 12 (twelve) month period, or an individual who has been residing in Indonesia within a particular taxable year and intends to reside in Indonesia; or
- (b) An entity established or domiciled in Indonesia; or
- (c) An undivided inheritance as a unit in lieu of beneficiaries.

Tax resident individuals who receive or earn annual income exceeding the annual non-taxable income threshold and tax resident companies which generate or receive income, sourcing from Indonesia and or outside Indonesia, are subject to income tax in Indonesia.

However, foreign citizens who have been tax resident will be subject to income tax in Indonesia only for income received or obtained from Indonesia provided that:

- (a) they possess certain skills; and
- (b) it is only available for the first four years from the time they become tax resident.

The above income received or obtained by foreign citizens who have become tax resident includes income in connection with a job, service or activity in Indonesia under any name and form which are paid outside Indonesia. However, it does not apply to foreign citizens who would utilize a double taxation avoidance agreement, commonly referred as a “tax treaty”, between the government of Indonesia and the government of the partner country or jurisdiction where the income is sourced. Further, the criteria of the certain skills and procedures for such income treatment is regulated by the Minister of Finance.

Non-tax residents are defined as:

- (a) Any individual who does not reside in Indonesia;
- (b) Any foreign citizen who is present in Indonesia for not more than 183 (one hundred and eighty-three) days within any 12 (twelve) month period;

- (c) an Indonesian citizen who is overseas for more than 183 (one hundred and eighty-three) days within any 12 (twelve) month period who has the following criteria outside Indonesia:
 - (i) permanent home;
 - (ii) centre of vital interest;
 - (iii) habitual abode;
 - (iv) tax subject status; and/or
 - (v) other criteria.

the above criteria are regulated by the Minister of Finance; and

- (d) any entity not established and not domiciled in Indonesia.

who runs a business or carries out activities through a PE in Indonesia or may receive or earn income from Indonesia without running any business or carrying activities through a PE in Indonesia.

In determining the tax residency and allocation of taxing rights on income between two countries, of an individual or company, consideration will also be given to the provision of any applicable tax treaty which Indonesia has concluded with other countries. In this section, both a non-tax resident individual and a non-tax resident company will be referred to as “non-resident taxpayer(s)” unless the context states otherwise.

Non-resident taxpayers, who derive Indonesian sourced income, including interest, are generally subject to Article 26 final withholding tax at a rate of 20 per cent. from gross amount, as long as the non-resident taxpayers do not have any PE in Indonesia. However, a reduction of the Article 26 withholding tax rate for interest including premium, discount and guarantee fees shall be available under a Government Regulation.

Further, the current 20 per cent. statutory withholding tax may be reduced or exempted under the provisions of any applicable tax treaty if the non-resident taxpayers do not have any PE in Indonesia and able to satisfy certain conditions to enjoy the tax treaty benefits. If a non-resident taxpayer has a PE in Indonesia, the PE is subject to the ordinary Indonesian corporate income tax at a flat rate of 22 per cent. for 2020-2021 and 20 per cent. for 2022 and onwards, on all taxable income, including but not limited to income from foreign sources directly or indirectly attributable to such PE. However, income from interest of Notes received or earned by the PE is subject to 15 per cent. final income tax. In addition, the after-tax taxable income of a PE is subject to a branch profits tax of 20 per cent. (which may be reduced under the provisions of most income tax treaties entered into by Indonesia). The branch profit tax can be exempted if all the after-tax income are reinvested in Indonesia no later than the following fiscal year in one of the following investment forms: (1) as a founding shareholder or a participant founder in a newly established Indonesian company through capital participation; (2) as a shareholder in an established Indonesian company through capital participation; (3) acquisition of fixed assets used by the PE to conduct its business or activities in Indonesia; or (4) investment in the form of intangible assets used by the PE to conduct its business or activities in Indonesia. The investment procedure for the exemption of branch profit tax must be in accordance with the requirements set out in the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 14/PMK.03/2011 dated 24 January 2011.

Taxation on interest, including premium and discount, and other payments related to the Notes

Payments of principal under the Notes by the Issuer are not subject to withholding tax in Indonesia. The term “interest” includes premiums, discounts, and any compensation for a guarantee of loan repayment. A final withholding tax of 20 per cent. applies to interest and other payments related to the Notes paid or due to be paid by the Issuer to the non-resident taxpayers with no PE in Indonesia. However, the withholding tax rate of 20 per cent. may be reduced or exempt under an applicable tax treaty between Indonesia and countries where the relevant Noteholders are tax residents. In order to apply the reduced rate or exemption of withholding tax under an applicable tax treaty, a non-resident individual or company must satisfy the eligibility requirements under the applicable tax treaty and domestic tax regulations, including

the requirement that the interest recipient be the beneficial owner of the income. See “– *Procedures for the Application of Tax Treaty Benefits*” below. However, as described under Condition 8, and subject to the limitations therein, Noteholders will generally be entitled to additional amounts to cover the Indonesian withholding tax irrespective of whether such Noteholders qualify for tax treaty benefits.

If the non-resident taxpayers hold the Notes through a PE in Indonesia, the PE will be taxed on the interest at a final income tax rate of 15 per cent. through the withholding tax mechanism by the Issuer from the interest payment. The final income tax on interest related to the Notes will not be applicable if the PE in Indonesia is a bank or a government-approved pension fund.

Taxation on sale or disposal of Notes

Income derived by a non-resident taxpayer, without having any PE in Indonesia, from the disposal of Notes to another non-resident taxpayer, may not be subject to Indonesian income tax. However, under Government Regulation No. 16/2009, as lastly amended by Government Regulation No. 55/2019 (“**GR-16**”), capital gains or discount received by Indonesian resident taxpayers and/or PE from the disposal of Notes are subject to the final withholding tax at 15 per cent., while capital gains or discount received by non-resident taxpayers is subject to final withholding tax at 20 per cent. Under GR 16, discount is not limited to realisation of difference between the primary acquisition price below (at discount) nominal value of Notes and the nominal value of the Notes, but also covers excess of selling price over acquisition price of the bond (capital gain). However, the 20 per cent. withholding tax rate could be reduced or exempt under an applicable tax treaty between Indonesia and countries where the holders of the Notes become tax residents. In order to apply the reduced rate or exemption of withholding tax under an applicable tax treaty, a non-resident individual or company must satisfy the eligibility requirements under the applicable tax treaty and domestic tax regulations, including the requirement that the interest recipient be the beneficial owner of the income. See “– *Procedures for the Application of Tax Treaty Benefits*” below for further details.

The application of tax treaty benefits

Indonesia has signed tax treaties with a number of countries including Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Where a tax treaty exists, the eligibility requirements of that treaty will be satisfied if the anti-tax treaty abuse test on the substance and purpose of the transaction, the beneficial ownership test, and the administrative requirements under Indonesian tax regulations are fulfilled, then the tax treaty benefits i.e. reduced rate or tax exempt can be applied.

However, as discussed in Condition 8 and subject to the limitations therein, holders of the Notes will generally be entitled to additional amounts to cover to the Indonesian withholding tax irrespective of whether such holder of the Notes qualify for and establish eligibility for a reduced rate of withholding under any tax treaty. Pursuant to Article 13 of Government Regulation No. 94/2010 as lastly amended by Government Regulation No. 45/2019 regarding the Calculation of Taxable Incomes and Settlement of Income Tax in the Current Year, any withholding tax or tax deduction are non-deductible, therefore the withholding tax with respect to the Notes that will be borne by the Issuer, cannot be deducted from the gross income in determining the taxable income of the Issuer’s corporate income tax calculation.

Procedures for the application of tax treaty benefits

The Director General of Taxes (the “**DGT**”) issued DGT Regulation No. PER-25/PJ/2018 (“**PER-25**”) dated 21 November 2018, effective from 1 January 2019.

Based on PER-25, in order for a non-resident recipient of a payment from Indonesia to be eligible for a tax treaty benefit, it must satisfy the following requirements:

- (a) the income recipient is not an Indonesian tax resident;
- (b) the income recipient is an individual or a corporate tax resident of a treaty country or jurisdiction;
- (c) the purpose of the transaction is not to obtain the benefit under the tax treaty that is contrary to the object and purpose of the tax treaty; and

- (d) the income recipient is the beneficial owner of the income, if it is required in the tax treaty.

A non-resident taxpayer is to complete and provide the DGT Form to substantiate the above conditions to the Indonesian withholding tax agent. In order to apply for the tax treaty benefit, the DGT Form must satisfy the following administrative criteria:

- (a) the DGT Form must be in the form prescribed by the DGT;
- (b) the DGT Form must be filled in correctly, completely and clearly by the non-resident taxpayer;
- (c) the DGT Form must be signed or put equivalent mark/stamp as normally used in its country by the non-resident taxpayer;
- (d) the DGT Form must be certified or put equivalent mark as normally used in the country by the competent tax authority of the treaty country of the non-resident taxpayer;
- (e) the DGT Form must contain a declaration by the non-resident taxpayer on the anti-tax treaty abuse test;
- (f) the DGT Form must contain a declaration by the non-resident taxpayer on the beneficial owner test, if required by the tax treaty; and
- (g) the DGT Form must be submitted within the relevant period (i.e. maximum of 12 months since the issuance date).

If the non-resident taxpayer cannot obtain a certification over the DGT Form from the competent tax authority of the treaty country, while the non-resident taxpayer is still required to complete the remaining DGT Form, the certification can be replaced by a valid certificate of residence issued by the competent authority subject to the following conditions:

- (a) it is written in English;
- (b) it contains, at least, the non-resident taxpayer's name, the date of issuance, and the tax year of validity of the certificate of residence; and
- (c) it bears the name and signature, or a mark equivalent to a signature, of an authorized officer of the competent tax authority in accordance with the common practice in the tax treaty partner country or jurisdiction.

Anti-tax treaty abuse tests

The non-resident taxpayer must declare and confirm in the DGT Form the following anti-tax treaty abuse tests:

- (a) Substance of the transaction

The non-resident taxpayer has:

- (i) an economic substance in the entity's establishment or execution of the transaction;
- (ii) the same legal form as the economic substance in the entity's establishment or the execution of the transaction;
- (iii) business activities managed by its own management and the management has sufficient authority to carry out the transactions;
- (iv) sufficient and adequate fixed and non-fixed assets to carry out its business activities in the treaty partner country or jurisdiction other than the assets generating income from Indonesia;
- (v) employees with sufficient number and competent with certain expertise in accordance with the business activities; and

- (vi) activities or active business other than only receiving income of dividend, interest and/or royalty originating from Indonesia.

(b) Purpose of the transaction

There is no arrangement in the transaction for the purpose to obtain tax treaty benefits that directly or indirect contradicts the purpose and intention of the tax treaty, such as, among other things:

- (i) obtaining a tax reduction cost; and/or
- (ii) obtaining a double non-taxation in any country or jurisdiction.

The activities or active business as stated in point a sub-point (vi) above, shall be activities or business actively performed by the non-resident taxpayer in accordance with the actual condition, which is indicated by the expenses incurred, efforts done, or sacrifices made, which are directly related to the business or activities in order to obtain, collect, and maintain income, including significant activities done by the non-resident taxpayers to sustain the entity.

The 'substance over form' principle will apply if the legal form of the transaction's structure/scheme is different from its economic substance.

Beneficial owner tests

Further, if a non-resident taxpayer receives income for which the relevant tax treaty stipulates a beneficial ownership requirement for certain income (for example interest, royalty, and dividend income), the Non-resident Taxpayer must satisfy the following beneficial ownership tests:

- (a) a "non-resident individual" does not act as an agent or a nominee; or
- (b) a "non-resident entity" must meet the following conditions:
 - (i) the entity does not act as an agent, a nominee or a conduit company;
 - (ii) it has control or disposal rights over the fund, assets or the rights that generate the income from Indonesia;
 - (iii) no more than 50% of the entity's income is used to satisfy claims by other party;
 - (iv) it bears the risk on its own assets, capital or liabilities; and
 - (v) the entity does not have obligation, either in written or unwritten, to transfer partially or entirely of its income derived from Indonesia to other party.

Non-resident taxpayers must fulfil the above requirements as implemented by the DGT in order to apply tax treaty benefits in Indonesia. The DGT Form must be provided to the relevant Indonesian resident taxpayers who are required to report and submit the DGT Form through e-filing in timely manner.

Failure to comply with the above requirements for the application of tax treaty benefit will result in the application of the domestic withholding tax rate.

Stamp duty

Stamp duty applies to certain documents made, executed or brought into Indonesia or intended to be used as evidence in civil proceedings. Documents subject to stamp duty include notarial deeds, documents evidencing or recording the receipt of money, and securities instruments. The nominal amount of Indonesian stamp duty applied to any kind of securities transaction with a value greater than Rp1,000,000 is Rp6,000 (approximately US\$0.43). Generally, the stamp duty is due at the time the document is executed. Stamp duty is payable by the party who benefits from the executed document unless all parties involved decide otherwise.

Law No. 10 of 2020 on Stamp Duty which will be effective from 1 January 2021 stipulates the following new provisions:

(a) New tariff

Stamp duty will be imposed once for each document with a flat rate of IDR10,000.

(b) Stamp duty objects to include:

- (i) securities transaction documents, including for futures contract transactions in any name or form.
- (ii) auction documents in the form of excerpts, minutes, copies and gross.
- (iii) other documents stipulated by Government Regulation.

(c) New threshold of documents stating a sum of money above IDR5,000,000 (five million rupiah) which:

- (i) describe the receipt of money; or
- (ii) contain an acknowledgement of debt payment or settlement, either entirely or partially.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Pursuant to certain provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, commonly known as FATCA, a “**foreign financial institution**” may be required to withhold on certain payments it makes (“**foreign passthru payments**”) to persons that fail to meet certain certification, reporting or related requirements. The Issuer is a foreign financial institution for these purposes. A number of jurisdictions (including Indonesia) have entered into, or have agreed in substance to, intergovernmental agreements with the United States to implement FATCA (“**IGAs**”), which modify the way in which FATCA applies in their jurisdictions. Certain aspects of the application of the FATCA provisions and IGAs to instruments such as the Notes, including whether withholding would ever be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, are uncertain and may be subject to change. Even if withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, proposed regulations have been issued that provide that such withholding would not apply prior to the date that is two years after the date on which final regulations defining foreign passthru payments are published in the U.S. Federal Register. In the preamble to the proposed regulations, the U.S. Treasury Department indicated that taxpayers may rely on these proposed regulations until the issuance of final regulations. Additionally, Notes characterised as debt (or which are not otherwise characterised as equity and have a fixed term) for U.S. federal tax purposes that are issued on or prior to the date that is six months after the date on which final regulations defining foreign passthru payments are filed with the U.S. Federal Register generally would be grandfathered for purposes of FATCA withholding unless materially modified after such date. However, if additional notes (as described under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Further Issues*”) that are not distinguishable from previously issued Notes are issued after the expiration of the grandfathering period and are subject to withholding under FATCA, then withholding agents may treat all Notes, including the Notes offered prior to the expiration of the grandfathering period, as subject to withholding under FATCA. Holders should consult their own tax advisers regarding how these rules may apply to their investment in the Notes.

The Proposed Financial Transactions Tax

On 14 February 2013, the European Commission published a proposal (the “**Commission’s Proposal**”) for a Directive for a common financial transactions tax (“**FTT**”) in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (the “**participating Member States**”). However, Estonia has since stated that it will not participate.

The Commission’s Proposal has very broad scope and could, if introduced, apply to certain dealings in Notes (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances. Primary market transactions referred to in Article 5(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1287/2006 are expected to be exempt.

Under the Commission's Proposal the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in the Notes where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, "established" in a participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State.

However, the FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between participating Member States. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate. Prospective holders of the Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

Singapore Taxation

The statements below are general in nature and are based on certain aspects of current tax laws in Singapore, and administrative guidelines and circulars issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS") in force as at the date of this Offering Circular and are subject to any changes in such laws, administrative guidelines or circulars, or the interpretation of those laws, guidelines or circulars, occurring after such date, which changes could be made on a retroactive basis. Neither these statements nor any other statements in this Offering Circular are intended or are to be regarded as advice on the tax position of any holder of the Notes or of any person acquiring, selling or otherwise dealing with the Notes or on any tax implications arising from the acquisition, sale or other dealings in respect of the Notes. The statements made herein do not purport to be a comprehensive or exhaustive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Notes and do not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as dealers in securities or financial institutions in Singapore which have been granted the relevant Financial Sector Incentive(s)) may be subject to special rules or tax rates. Prospective holders of the Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisors as to the Singapore or other tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership of or disposal of the Notes, including, in particular, the effect of any foreign, state or local tax laws to which they are subject. It is emphasised that none of the Issuer, the Arrangers and any other persons involved in the Programme accepts responsibility for any tax effects or liabilities resulting from the subscription for, purchase, holding or disposal of the Notes.

Interest and Other Payments

Subject to the following paragraphs, under Section 12(6) of the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134 of Singapore ("ITA"), the following payments are deemed to be derived from Singapore:

- (a) any interest, commission, fee or any other payment in connection with any loan or indebtedness or with any arrangement, management, guarantee, or service relating to any loan or indebtedness which is (i) borne, directly or indirectly, by a person resident in Singapore or a permanent establishment in Singapore (except in respect of any business carried on outside Singapore through a permanent establishment outside Singapore or any immovable property situated outside Singapore) or (ii) deductible against any income accruing in or derived from Singapore; or
- (b) any income derived from loans where the funds provided by such loans are brought into or used in Singapore.

Such payments, where made to a person not known to the paying party to be a resident in Singapore for tax purposes, are generally subject to withholding tax in Singapore. The rate at which tax is to be withheld for such payments (other than those subject to the 15 per cent. final withholding tax described below) to non-resident persons (other than non-resident individuals) is currently 17 per cent. The applicable rate for non-resident individuals is currently 22 per cent. However, if the payment is derived by a person not resident in Singapore otherwise than from any trade, business, profession or vocation carried on or exercised by such person in Singapore and is not effectively connected with any permanent establishment in Singapore of that person, the payment is subject to a final withholding tax of 15 per cent. The rate of 15 per cent. may be reduced by applicable tax treaties.

However, certain Singapore-sourced investment income derived by individuals from financial instruments is exempt from tax, including:

- (a) interest from debt securities derived on or after 1 January 2004;
- (b) discount income (not including discount income arising from secondary trading) from debt securities derived on or after 17 February 2006; and
- (c) prepayment fee, redemption premium and break cost from debt securities derived on or after 15 February 2007,

except where such income is derived through a partnership in Singapore or is derived from the carrying on of a trade, business or profession.

As the Programme as a whole is arranged by Barclays Bank PLC, Singapore Branch, BNP Paribas (acting through its Singapore Branch), Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte. Ltd. and Mandiri Securities Pte. Ltd., and each of which is a Financial Sector Incentive (Standard Tier) Company or a Financial Sector Incentive (Capital Market) Company (each as defined in the ITA) at such time, any tranche of Notes (the “**Relevant Notes**”) issued as debt securities under the Programme during the period from the date of this Offering Circular to 31 December 2023 would be qualifying debt securities (“**QDS**”) for the purposes of the ITA, to which the following treatment shall apply:

- (i) subject to certain prescribed conditions having been fulfilled (including the furnishing by the Issuer, or such other person as the MAS may direct, to the MAS of a return on debt securities for the Relevant Notes in the prescribed format within such period as the MAS may specify and such other particulars in connection with the Relevant Notes as the MAS may require and the inclusion by the Issuer in all offering documents relating to the Relevant Notes of a statement to the effect that where interest, discount income, prepayment fee, redemption premium or break cost from the Relevant Notes is derived by any person who is not resident in Singapore and who carries on any operation in Singapore through a permanent establishment in Singapore, the tax exemption for qualifying debt securities shall not apply if the non-resident person acquires the Relevant Notes using the funds and profits of such person’s operations through the Singapore permanent establishment), interest, discount income (not including discount income arising from secondary trading), prepayment fee, redemption premium and break cost (collectively, the “**Qualifying Income**”) from the Relevant Notes derived by a holder who is not resident in Singapore and who (aa) does not have any permanent establishment in Singapore or (bb) carries on any operation in Singapore through a permanent establishment in Singapore but the funds used by that person to acquire the Relevant Notes are not obtained from such person’s operation through a permanent establishment in Singapore, are exempt from Singapore income tax;
- (ii) subject to certain conditions having been fulfilled (including the furnishing by the Issuer, or such other person as the MAS may direct, to the MAS of a return on debt securities for the Relevant Notes in the prescribed format within such period as the MAS may specify and such other particulars in connection with the Relevant Notes as the MAS may require), Qualifying Income from the Relevant Notes derived by any company or body of persons (as defined in the ITA) in Singapore is subject to Singapore income tax at a concessionary rate of 10 per cent. (except for holders of the relevant Financial Sector Incentive(s) who may be taxed at different rates); and
- (iii) subject to:
 - (aa) the Issuer including in all offering documents relating to the Relevant Notes a statement to the effect that any person whose interest, discount income, prepayment fee, redemption premium or break cost derived from the Relevant Notes is not exempt from tax shall include such income in a return of income made under the ITA; and
 - (bb) the furnishing by the Issuer, or such other person as the MAS may direct, to the MAS of a return on debt securities for the Relevant Notes in the prescribed format within such period as the MAS may specify and such other particulars in connection with the Relevant Notes as the MAS may require,

payments of Qualifying Income derived from the Relevant Notes are not subject to withholding of tax (if applicable) by the Issuer.

Notwithstanding the foregoing:

- (A) if during the primary launch of any tranche of Relevant Notes, the Relevant Notes of such tranche are issued to fewer than four persons and 50 per cent. or more of the issue of such Relevant Notes is beneficially held or funded, directly or indirectly, by related parties of the Issuer, such Relevant Notes would not qualify as QDS; and
- (B) even though a particular tranche of Relevant Notes are QDS, if, at any time during the tenure of such tranche of Relevant Notes, 50 per cent. or more of such Relevant Notes which are outstanding at any time during the life of their issue is beneficially held or funded, directly or indirectly, by any related party(ies) of the Issuer, Qualifying Income derived from such Relevant Notes held by:
 - (i) any related party of the Issuer; or
 - (ii) any other person where the funds used by such person to acquire such Relevant Notes are obtained, directly or indirectly, from any related party of the Issuer,

shall not be eligible for the tax exemption or concessionary rate of tax as described above.

All foreign-sourced income received in Singapore on or after 1 January 2004 by Singapore tax resident individuals will be exempted from tax, provided such foreign-sourced income is not received through a partnership in Singapore.

The term “**related party**”, in relation to a person, means any other person who, directly or indirectly, controls that person, or is controlled, directly or indirectly, by that person, or where he and that other person, directly or indirectly, are under the control of a common person.

The terms “**prepayment fee**”, “**redemption premium**” and “**break cost**” are defined in the ITA as follows:

“prepayment fee”, in relation to debt securities and qualifying debt securities, means any fee payable by the issuer of the securities on the early redemption of the securities, the amount of which is determined by the terms of the issuance of the securities;

“redemption premium”, in relation to debt securities and qualifying debt securities, means any premium payable by the issuer of the securities on the redemption of the securities upon their maturity; and

“break cost”, in relation to debt securities and qualifying debt securities, means any fee payable by the issuer of the securities on the early redemption of the securities, the amount of which is determined by any loss or liability incurred by the holder of the securities in connection with such redemption.

References to “prepayment fee”, “redemption premium” and “break cost” in this Singapore tax disclosure have the same meaning as defined in the ITA.

Where interest, discount income, prepayment fee, redemption premium or break cost (i.e. the Qualifying Income) is derived from the Relevant Notes by any person who is not resident in Singapore and who carries on any operations in Singapore through a permanent establishment in Singapore, the tax exemption available for QDS under the ITA (as mentioned above) shall not apply if such person acquires such Relevant Notes using the funds and profits of such person’s operations through a permanent establishment in Singapore. Any person whose interest, discount income, prepayment fee, redemption premium or break cost (i.e. the Qualifying Income) derived from the Relevant Notes is not exempt from tax (including for the reasons described above) shall include such income in a return of income made under the ITA.

Gains on Disposal of the Notes

Any gains considered to be in the nature of capital made from the sale of the Notes will not be taxable in Singapore. However, any gains derived by any person from the sale of the Notes which are gains from any trade, business, profession or vocation carried on by that person, if accruing in or derived from Singapore, may be taxable as such gains are considered revenue in nature.

Holders of the Notes who apply or are required to apply Singapore Financial Reporting Standard (“**FRS**”) 39, FRS 109 or Singapore Financial Reporting Standard (International) 9 (“**SFRS(I) 9**”) (as the case may be), may for Singapore income tax purposes be required to recognise gains or losses (not being gains or losses in the nature of capital) on the Notes, irrespective of disposal, in accordance with FRS 39, FRS 109 or SFRS(I) 9 (as the case may be). Please see the section below on “Adoption of FRS 39, FRS 109 or SFRS(I) 9 for Singapore Income Tax Purposes”.

Adoption of FRS 39, FRS 109 or SFRS(I) 9 for Singapore Income Tax Purposes

Section 34A of the ITA provides for the tax treatment for financial instruments in accordance with FRS 39 (subject to certain exceptions and “opt-out” provisions) to taxpayers who are required to comply with FRS 39 for financial reporting purposes. The Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore has also issued a circular entitled “Income Tax Implications Arising from the Adoption of FRS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”.

FRS 109 or SFRS(I) 9 (as the case may be) is mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, replacing FRS 39. Section 34AA of the ITA requires taxpayers who comply or who are required to comply with FRS 109 or SFRS(I) 9 for financial reporting purposes to calculate their profit, loss or expense for Singapore income tax purposes in respect of financial instruments in accordance with FRS 109 or SFRS(I) 9 (as the case may be), subject to certain exceptions. The Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore has also issued a circular entitled “Income Tax: Income Tax Treatment Arising from Adoption of FRS 109 – Financial Instruments”.

Holders of the Notes who may be subject to the tax treatment under Sections 34A or 34AA of the ITA should consult their own accounting and tax advisers regarding the Singapore income tax consequences of their acquisition, holding or disposal of the Notes.

Estate Duty

Singapore estate duty has been abolished with respect to all deaths occurring on or after 15 February 2008.

General

The tax treatment of non-resident Noteholders in jurisdictions outside Indonesia may vary depending on the tax laws applicable to such holder by reason of domicile or business activities and such holder’s particular situation. This Offering Circular does not discuss the tax implications for such non-resident holders under laws other than those of Indonesia.

FORM OF PRICING SUPPLEMENT

The form of Pricing Supplement that will be issued in respect of each Tranche, subject only to the deletion of non-applicable provisions, is set out below:

[MiFID II product governance/Professional investors and ECPs only target market – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “**MiFID II**”); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.]

[PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA and UK RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“**EEA**”) or in the United Kingdom (“**UK**”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “**MiFID II**”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the “**Insurance Distribution Directive**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended, the “**Prospectus Regulation**”). Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA or in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA or in the UK may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.]

[SINGAPORE SFA PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION – In connection with Section 309B of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore (the “**SFA**”) and the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the “**CMP Regulations 2018**”), the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA), that the Notes are prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).]¹

[The following language applies if the Notes are intended to be Qualifying Debt Securities for the purposes of the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134 of Singapore.

Where interest, discount income, prepayment fee, redemption premium or break cost is derived from any of the Notes by any person who is not resident in Singapore and who carries on any operations in Singapore through a permanent establishment in Singapore, the tax exemption available for qualifying debt securities (subject to certain conditions) under the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134 of Singapore (the “**ITA**”), shall not apply if such person acquires such Notes using the funds and profits of such person’s operations through a permanent establishment in Singapore. Any person whose interest, discount income, prepayment fee, redemption premium or break cost derived from the Notes is not exempt from tax (including for the reasons described above) shall include such income in a return of income made under the ITA.]

¹ The Issuer to consider whether it needs to reclassify the Notes pursuant to Section 309B of the SFA prior to the launch of the offer.

Pricing Supplement dated [●]
PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance
Legal Entity Identifier: 254900501XLEE92YBR72
Issue of [Aggregate Nominal Amount of Tranche] [Title of Notes]
under the U.S.\$500,000,000 Euro Medium Term Note Programme

This document constitutes the Pricing Supplement relating to the issue of Notes described herein.

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions set forth in the Offering Circular dated 17 December 2020 [as supplemented by the Supplemental Offering Circular dated [●]] ([together,] the “**Offering Circular**”). This Pricing Supplement must be read in conjunction with the Offering Circular. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of the Offering Circular and this Pricing Supplement.

[The following alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issue which is being increased was issued under an Offering Circular with an earlier date.]

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the “**Conditions**”) set forth in the Offering Circular dated [original date] [as supplemented by the Supplemental Offering Circular[s] dated [●]] ([together,] the “**Offering Circular**”). This Pricing Supplement must be read in conjunction with the Offering Circular, save in respect of the Conditions which are extracted from the Offering Circular and are attached hereto. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of the Offering Circular and this Pricing Supplement.]

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as “Not Applicable” (N/A). Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if “Not Applicable” is indicated for individual paragraphs or subparagraphs. Italics denote directions for completing the Pricing Supplement.]

1	Issuer:	PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance
2	(a) Series Number:	[●]
	(b) Tranche Number:	[●]
		<i>(If fungible with an existing Series, details of that Series, including the date on which the Notes become fungible)</i>
3	Specified Currency or Currencies:	[●]
4	Aggregate Nominal Amount:	
	(a) Series:	[●]
	(b) Tranche:	[●]
5	(a) Issue Price:	[●] per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from [insert date] (in the case of fungible issues only, if applicable)]
	(b) [Net proceeds:	[●] (only required for issuance of listed Notes)]
6	(a) Specified Denominations: <i>(in the case of Registered Notes, this means the minimum integral amount in which transfers can be made)</i>	<i>Notes [(including Notes denominated in Sterling) in respect of which the issue proceeds are to be accepted by the issuer in the United Kingdom or whose issue otherwise constitutes a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA and] which have a maturity of less than one year must have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies). If the specified denomination is expressed to be €100,000 or its equivalent and multiples of a lower principal amount (for example €1,000), insert the following: “€100,000 and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [€199,000]. No notes in definitive form will be issued with a denomination above [€199,000]”.</i>

- (b) Calculation Amount: [●]
*(If only one Specified Denomination, insert the Specified Denomination.
If more than one Specified Denomination, insert the highest common factor. Note: There must be a common factor in the case of two or more Specified Denominations.)*
- 7 (a) Issue Date: [●]
(b) Interest Commencement Date: [specify/Issue Date/Not Applicable]
(N.B. An Interest Commencement Date will not be relevant for certain Notes, for example Zero Coupon Notes.)
- 8 Maturity Date: [Fixed rate – specify date/Floating Rate Notes - Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to the relevant month and year/None]²
- 9 Interest Basis: [[●] per cent. Fixed Rate [from [●] to [●]]
[[specify reference rate] +/-[●] per cent. Floating Rate [from [●] to [●]]
[Zero Coupon]
[Index Linked Interest]
[Dual Currency Interest]
[Other (specify)]
(further particulars specified below)
- 10 Redemption/Payment Basis: [Redemption at par]
[Index Linked Redemption]
[Dual Currency Redemption]
[Partly Paid]
[Instalment]
[Other (specify)]
- 11 Change of Interest Basis or Redemption/Payment Basis: *[Specify details of any provision for convertibility of Notes into another interest or redemption/payment basis]*
- 12 Put/Call Options: Redemption for Taxation Reasons
Redemption upon a Change of Control Triggering Event
Redemption at the Option of the Issuer
(further particulars specified below)
- 13 (a) Status of the Notes: Senior
(b) Date of [Board] approval for issuance of Notes obtained: [●] [and [●], respectively]/[None required]
(N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorisation is required for the particular tranche of Notes)
(c) Date of regulatory approval for issuance of Notes obtained: [[●]/None required]
- 14 Listing: [SGX-ST/specify other/None]
- 15 Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]
- PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE**
- 16 Fixed Rate Note Provisions: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Rate(s) of Interest: [●] per cent. per annum [payable [annually/semi-annually/quarterly/monthly/other (specify)] in arrear]
- (b) Interest Payment Date(s): [[●] in each year up to and including the Maturity Date]/[specify other]
(N.B. This will need to be amended in the case of long or short coupons)

2 Note that for Renminbi or Hong Kong dollar denominated Fixed Rate Notes where the Interest Payment Dates are subject to modification it will be necessary to specify the Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to the relevant month and year.

- (c) Fixed Coupon Amount(s): ☐ per Calculation Amount³
- (d) Broken Amount(s): ☐ per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in/on] ☐
- (e) Day Count Fraction: ☐ [30/360/Actual/Actual (ICMA/ISDA) or/other]
- (f) Determination Date(s): ☐ in each year
(Insert regular Interest Payment Dates, ignoring Issue Date or Maturity Date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon. N.B. Only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual (ICMA))
- (g) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes: ☐ [Not applicable/Give details]
- 17 Floating Rate Note Provisions: ☐ [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Interest Period(s): ☐
- (b) Specified Interest Payment Dates: ☐
- (c) Interest Period Date ☐ (Not applicable unless different from Interest Payment Date)
- (d) Business Day Convention: ☐ [Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/[specify other]]
- (e) Additional Business Centre(s): ☐
- (f) Manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined: ☐ [Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination/specify other]
- (g) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount (if not the [Agent]): ☐
- (h) Screen Rate Determination: ☐
– Reference Rate: ☐ (Either LIBOR, EURIBOR, HIBOR or other, although additional information is required if other)
– Interest Determination Date(s): ☐
– Relevant Screen Page: ☐
- (i) ISDA Determination: ☐
– Floating Rate Option: ☐
– Designated Maturity: ☐
– Reset Date: ☐
– ISDA Definitions: ☐ 2006 (If different to those set out in the Conditions, please specify)
- (j) Margin(s): ☐ [+/-]☐ per cent. per annum
- (k) Minimum Rate of Interest: ☐ per cent. per annum
- (l) Maximum Rate of Interest: ☐ per cent. per annum
- (m) Day Count Fraction: ☐

³ For Renminbi or Hong Kong dollar denominated Fixed Rate Notes where the Interest Payment Dates are subject to modification, the following alternative wording is appropriate: “Each Fixed Coupon Amount shall be calculated by multiplying the product of the Rate of Interest and the Calculation Amount by the Day Count Fraction and rounding the resultant figure, in the case of Renminbi denominated Fixed Rate Notes, to the nearest CNY0.01, CNY0.005 being rounded upwards or, in the case of Hong Kong dollar denominated Fixed Rate Notes, to the nearest HK\$0.01, HK\$0.005 being rounded upwards.”

	(n) Fallback provisions, rounding provisions, denominator and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on Floating Rate Notes, if different from those set out in the Conditions:	[●]
18	Zero Coupon Note Provisions:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(a) Amortisation Yield:	[●] per cent. per annum
	(b) Any other formula/basis of determining amount payable:	[●]
19	Index Linked Interest Note Provisions:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(a) Index/Formula:	<i>[Give or annex details]</i>
	(b) Manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined:	<i>[Give or annex details]</i>
	(c) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and/or Interest Amount(s) (if not the Calculation Agent):	[●]
	(d) Provisions for determining Coupon where calculation by reference to Index and/or Formula is impossible or impracticable or otherwise disrupted:	[●]
	(e) Interest Period(s):	[●]
	(f) Specified Interest Payment Dates:	[●]
	(g) Business Day Convention:	[Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/ <i>specify other</i>]
	(h) Business Centre(s):	[●]
	(i) Minimum Rate of Interest:	[●] per cent. per annum
	(j) Maximum Rate of Interest:	[●] per cent. per annum
	(k) Day Count Fraction:	[●]
20	Dual Currency Interest Note Provisions:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(a) Rate of Exchange/method of calculating Rate of Exchange:	<i>[Give or annex details]</i>
	(b) Party, if any, responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s) (if not the [Agent]):	[●]
	(c) Provisions applicable where calculation by reference to Rate of Exchange impossible or impracticable:	[●] <i>[Need to include a description of market disruption or settlement disruption events and adjustment provisions]</i>
	(d) Person at whose option Specified Currency(ies) is/are payable:	[●]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

- 21 Redemption at the Option of the Issuer: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Optional Redemption Date(s): [●]
- (b) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note and specified denomination method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [[●] per Calculation Amount/specify other/see Appendix]
- (c) If redeemable in part:
- (i) Minimum Redemption Amount: [●] per Calculation Amount
- (ii) Maximum Redemption Amount: [●] per Calculation Amount
- (d) Notice Period: [●]
- 22 Final Redemption Amount of each Note: [[●] per Calculation Amount/specify other/see Appendix]
- 23 Early Redemption Amount(s) per Calculation Amount payable on redemption for taxation reasons, redemption for change of control triggering event or on event of default and/or the method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in Conditions): [[●] per Calculation Amount/specify other/see Appendix]

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

- 24 Form of Notes: **Bearer Notes:**
[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes in limited circumstances specified in the Permanent Global Note]
[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes on [●] days' notice] *(For this option to be available, such Notes shall only be issued in denominations that are equal to, or greater than, €100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) and integral multiples thereof.)*
[Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes in the limited circumstances specified in the Permanent Global Note/Global Certificate]
(N.B. The exchange upon notice/at any time options should not be applicable if the Specified Denomination of the Notes in paragraph 6 includes language substantially to the following effect: "€100,000 and integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof up to and including €199,000." Furthermore, such Specified Denomination construction is not permitted in relation to any issue of Notes which is to be represented on issue by a Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes.)
[Registered Notes]
[Global Certificate ([Currency] nominal amount) registered in the name of a nominee for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg]

25	Additional Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to Payment Days:	[Not Applicable/give details] <i>(Note that this paragraph relates to the place of payment and not Interest Payment Dates to which subparagraphs 16(b), 17(b) and 19(f) relate)</i>
26	Talons for future Coupons or Receipts to be attached to Definitive Notes (and dates on which such Talons mature):	[Yes/No. If yes, give details]
27	Details relating to Partly Paid Notes: amount of each payment comprising the Issue Price and date on which each payment is to be made and consequences (if any) of failure to pay, including any right of the Issuer to forfeit the Notes and interest due on late payment:	[Not Applicable/give details]
28	Details relating to Instalment Notes:	
	(a) Instalment Amount(s):	[Not Applicable/give details]
	(b) Instalment Date(s):	[Not Applicable/give details]
29	Redenomination, renominialisation and reconventioning provisions:	[Not Applicable/The provisions [in Condition [●]] annexed to this Pricing Supplement] apply]
30	Consolidation provision:	[Not Applicable/The provisions [in Condition [●]] annexed to this Pricing Supplement] apply]
31	Other terms or special conditions:	[Not Applicable/give details]
DISTRIBUTION		
32	(a) If syndicated, names of Managers:	[Not Applicable/give names]
	(b) Stabilisation Manager(s) (if any):	[Not Applicable/give name]
33	If non-syndicated, name of Relevant Dealer:	[Not Applicable/give name]
34	U.S. Selling Restrictions:	[Reg. S Compliance Category 1]; [TEFRA D/TEFRA C/TEFRA not applicable]
35	Prohibition of Sales to EEA and UK Retail Investors:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If the Notes clearly do not constitute “packaged” products, “Not Applicable” should be specified. If the Notes may constitute “packaged” products and no KID will be prepared, “Applicable” should be specified)</i>
36	Additional selling restrictions:	[Not Applicable/give details]
37	Additional U.S. federal income tax considerations:	[Not Applicable/give details] ⁴
OPERATIONAL INFORMATION		
38	Legal Entity Identifier of Issuer:	254900501XLEE92YBR72
39	Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and the relevant identification number(s):	[Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)]
40	Delivery:	Delivery [against/free of] payment
41	Additional Paying Agent(s) (if any):	[●]
42	ISIN:	[●]
43	Common Code:	[●]

⁴ If Index Linked Notes referencing U.S. equities are issued, additional U.S. tax analysis must be undertaken to determine implications (if any) under Section 871(m) of the Code. Additional U.S. tax disclosures and discussions in the supplement may be required.

- 44 The aggregate principal amount of Notes issued has been translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of [●], producing a sum of (for Notes not denominated in U.S. dollars): [Not Applicable/U.S.\$[●]]
- 45 Use of Proceeds: *[Give details if different from “Use of Proceeds” section in the Offering Circular]/[The Issuer shall use the proceeds towards the eligible projects as described under the [Eligible Green Projects]/[Eligible Social Projects] for [Green Bonds]/[Social Bonds]/[Sustainability Bonds] set out in the “Sustainable Financing Framework” section in the Offering Circular.]*
- 46 Rating: [●]
(The above disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to Notes of the type being issued under the Programme generally or, where the issue has been specifically rated, that specific rating.)
- 47 Governing Law: English Law

[Stabilisation]

In connection with this issue, [insert name of Stabilisation Manager] (the “**Stabilisation Manager**”) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager) may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the Stabilisation Manager (or any person acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager) will undertake stabilisation action. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the Notes is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the Notes. Any stabilisation action or overallotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilisation Manager (or any person acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.]

Responsibility

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Pricing Supplement.

[The SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed or reports contained in this Pricing Supplement. The approval in-principle from, and the admission of the Notes to the Official List of, the SGX-ST are not to be taken as indications of the merits of the Issuer, the Programme or the Notes.]

Signed on behalf of **PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance:**

By: _____
Duly authorised

CLEARING AND SETTLEMENT

The information set out below is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (together, the “Clearing Systems”) currently in effect. The information in this section concerning the Clearing Systems has been obtained from sources that the Issuer believes to be reliable, but none of the Issuer, any Dealer, any Arranger, the Trustee or any of the Agents takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Investors wishing to use the facilities of any of the Clearing Systems are advised to confirm the continued applicability of the rules, regulations and procedures of the relevant Clearing System. Neither the Issuer, any other party to the Agency Agreement, the Arrangers, the Trustee nor any Dealer will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Notes held through the facilities of any Clearing System or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to, or payments made on account of, such beneficial ownership interests.

The relevant Pricing Supplement will specify the Clearing System(s) applicable for each Series.

The Clearing Systems

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each holds securities for participating organisations and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between their respective participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg provide to their respective participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally-traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg participants are financial institutions throughout the world, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organisations. Indirect access to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg is also available to others, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies which clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participant, either directly or indirectly.

Distributions of principal with respect to book-entry interests in the Notes held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg will be credited, to the extent received by the Paying Agent, to the cash accounts of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participants in accordance with the relevant system’s rules and procedures.

Book-Entry Ownership

Bearer Notes

The Issuer has made applications to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg for acceptance in their respective book-entry systems in respect of any Series of Bearer Notes. In respect of Bearer Notes, a temporary Global Note and/or a permanent Global Note will be deposited with a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Transfers of interests in a temporary Global Note or a permanent Global Note will be made in accordance with the normal market debt securities operating procedures of the Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Each Global Note will have an International Securities Identification Number (“ISIN”) and Common Code.

Registered Notes

The Issuer may make applications to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg for acceptance in their respective book-entry systems in respect of the Notes to be represented by a Global Certificate. Each Global Certificate will have an ISIN and a Common Code. Investors in Notes of such Series may hold their interests in a Global Certificate through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

All Registered Notes will initially be in the form of a Global Certificate. Individual Certificates will be available, in the case of Notes initially represented by a Global Certificate, in amounts specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Transfers of Registered Notes

In the case of Registered Notes to be cleared through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, transfers may be made at any time by a holder of an interest in a Global Certificate in accordance with the relevant rules, regulations and operating procedures of the applicable Clearing Systems.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

Summary of Dealer Agreement

Subject to the terms and on the conditions contained in a Dealer Agreement dated 17 December 2020 (the “**Dealer Agreement**”) between the Issuer, the Permanent Dealers and the Arrangers, the Notes will be offered on a continuous basis by the Issuer to the Permanent Dealers. However, the Issuer has reserved the right to sell Notes directly on its own behalf to Dealers that are not Permanent Dealers. The Notes may be resold at prevailing market prices, or at prices related thereto, at the time of such resale, as determined by the relevant Dealer. The Notes may also be sold by the Issuer through the Dealers, acting as agents of the Issuer. The Dealer Agreement also provides for Notes to be issued in syndicated Tranches that are jointly and severally underwritten by two or more Dealers.

The Issuer will pay each relevant Dealer a commission as agreed between them in respect of Notes subscribed by it. The Issuer has agreed to reimburse the Arrangers and Dealers for certain of their expenses incurred in connection with the establishment of the Programme and the Dealers for certain of their activities in connection with the Programme. The commissions in respect of an issue of Notes on a syndicated basis will be stated in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

The Issuer has agreed to indemnify the Arrangers and Dealers against certain liabilities in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes. The Dealer Agreement entitles the Dealers to terminate any agreement that they make to subscribe Notes in certain circumstances prior to payment for such Notes being made to the Issuer.

Each of the Arrangers and the Dealers and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, market making, brokerage and other financial and non-financial activities and services. Each of the Arrangers and the Dealers and their respective affiliates may have performed, and may in the future perform, certain banking and advisory services and other services for the Issuer and/or its affiliates and/or other persons and entities with relationships with the Issuer from time to time, which may also include swaps (for example, currency or interest rate swaps) and other financial instruments entered into for hedging purposes in connection with the issuance of any Notes under the Programme, for which they have received customary fees and expenses and may, from time to time, engage in transactions with and perform services for the Issuer and/or its affiliates in the ordinary course of the Issuer’s or their business. The Arrangers and the Dealers or certain of their respective affiliates may purchase the Notes and be allocated the Notes for asset management and/or proprietary purposes but not with a view to distribution.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Arrangers, the Dealers or any of their respective affiliates may purchase, sell or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps and other financial instruments for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and trading activities may involve or relate to assets, securities and/or instruments of the Issuer and/or its affiliates and/or persons and entities with relationships with the Issuer. The Arrangers, the Dealers or any of their respective affiliates may communicate independent investment recommendations, market colour or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and instruments.

The Arrangers, the Dealers or any of their respective affiliates may also purchase the Notes for its or their own account and enter into transactions, including credit derivatives, such as asset swaps, repackaging and credit default swaps relating to the Notes and/or other securities of the Issuer or its associates at the same time as the offer and sale of the Notes or in secondary market transactions. Such transactions would be carried out as bilateral trades with selected counterparties and separately from any existing sale or resale of the Notes to which this Offering Circular relates (notwithstanding that such selected counterparties may also be purchasers of the Notes).

Selling Restrictions

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act, and, subject to certain exceptions, the Notes may not be offered, sold or (in the case of Bearer Notes) delivered within the United States. Each Dealer has agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree, that it will not offer or sell or, in the case of Bearer Notes, deliver any Notes within the United States, except as permitted by the Dealer Agreement.

The Notes are being offered and sold outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S.

The Bearer Notes are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. treasury regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”) and regulations thereunder. The relevant Pricing Supplement will identify whether either TEFRA C or TEFRA D applies or whether TEFRA is not applicable.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

This Offering Circular has been prepared by the Issuer for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes outside the United States. The Issuer and the Dealers reserve the right to reject any offer to purchase the Notes, in whole or in part, for any reason. This Offering Circular does not constitute an offer to any person in the United States. Distribution of this Offering Circular to any person within the United States, is unauthorised and any disclosure without the prior written consent of the Issuer of any of its contents to any such person within the United States, is prohibited.

Singapore

Each Dealer has acknowledged, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to acknowledge, that this Offering Circular has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Notes or cause the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Offering Circular or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the “**SFA**”)) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA and (where applicable) Regulation 3 of the Securities and Futures (Classes of Investors) Regulations 2018, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities or securities-based derivatives contracts (each term as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (i) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA; or
- (ii) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer; or
- (iii) where the transfer is by operation of law; or
- (iv) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- (v) as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018.

Any reference to the SFA is a reference to the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore and a reference to any term as defined in the SFA or any provision in the SFA is a reference to that term or provision as modified or amended from time to time including by such of its subsidiary legislation as may be applicable at the relevant time.

Singapore SFA Product Classification: In connection with Section 309B of the SFA, unless otherwise specified before an offer of Notes, the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA), that all Notes issued or to be issued under the Programme are "prescribed capital markets products" (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

Hong Kong

In relation to each Tranche of Notes issued by the Issuer, each Dealer has represented and agreed that:

- (a) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Notes other than (a) to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong (the "SFO") and any rules made under the SFO; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong (the "C(WUMP)O") or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the C(WUMP)O; and
- (b) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" as defined in the SFO and any rules made under the SFO.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA and UK Retail Investors

Unless the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes specifies the “*Prohibition of Sales to EEA and UK Retail Investors*” as “Not Applicable”, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to any retail investor in the European Economic Area or in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this provision:

- (a) the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “**MiFID II**”); or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the “**Insurance Distribution Directive**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
 - (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (the “**Prospectus Regulation**”); and
- (b) the expression “**offer**” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

If the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes specifies “*Prohibition of Sales to EEA and UK Retail Investors*” as “Not Applicable”, in relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area and the United Kingdom (each, a “**Relevant State**”), each Dealer has represented and agreed that it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant State except that it may make an offer of such Notes to the public in that Relevant State:

- (i) if the Pricing Supplement in relation to the Notes specify that an offer of those Notes may be made other than pursuant to Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation in that Relevant State (a “**Non-exempt Offer**”), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant State, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the Pricing Supplement contemplating such Non-exempt Offer, in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or Pricing Supplement, as applicable and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Non-exempt Offer; or
- (ii) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation; or
- (iii) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Regulation), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (iv) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation,

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (ii) to (iv) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “**offer of Notes to the public**” in relation to any Notes in any Relevant State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes and the expression “**Prospectus Regulation**” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

United Kingdom

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) in relation to any Notes which have a maturity of less than one year, (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the Notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”) by the Issuer;
- (b) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and
- (c) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the “**Financial Instruments and Exchange Act**”). Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan) or to others for re-offering or re-sale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

PRC

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that the Notes are not being offered or sold and may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the PRC (for such purposes, not including the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions or Taiwan), except as permitted by applicable laws of the PRC.

Taiwan

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that the Notes may be made available outside Taiwan for purchase outside Taiwan by investors resident or domiciled in Taiwan but are not permitted to be offered or sold in Taiwan. Each Dealer has represented and agreed that no person or entity in Taiwan has been authorised to offer or sell the Notes in Taiwan.

Korea

The Notes have not been registered and will not be registered with the Financial Services Commission of Korea for a public offering in Korea under the Korea Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act (“FSCMA”). The Notes have not been and will not be offered, sold or delivered directly or indirectly, or offered, sold or delivered to any person for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Korea or to any resident of Korea (as defined in the Foreign Exchange Transactions Law of Korea (“FETL”) and its Enforcement Decree) within one year of the issuance of the Notes, except as otherwise permitted under applicable Korean laws and regulations, including the FSCMA and the FETL and the decrees and regulations thereunder.

Australia

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed that no prospectus or other disclosure document (as defined in the Corporations Act 2001 of Australia (the “**Australian Corporations Act**”)) in relation to the Programme or any Notes has been or will be lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (“**ASIC**”) or the securities exchange operated by ASX Limited (ABN 98 008 624 691) (“**ASX Limited**”). Each Dealer has represented and agreed that it:

- (a) has not offered, and will not offer for issue or sale and has not invited, and will not invite applications, for issue, or offers to purchase, the Notes in Australia (including an offer or invitation which is received by a person in Australia); and
- (b) has not distributed or published, and will not distribute or publish, any draft, preliminary or definitive information memorandum, advertisement or other offering material relating to the Notes in Australia,

unless:

- (i) the aggregate consideration payable by each offeree or invitee is at least AUD500,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies, but disregarding monies lent by the offeror or its associates) or the offer or invitation otherwise does not require disclosure to the investors in accordance with Part 6D.2 or Chapter 7 of the Australian Corporations Act;
- (ii) the offer does not constitute an offer to a “retail client” for the purposes of Section 761G of the Australian Corporations Act;
- (iii) such action complies with all applicable laws, regulations and directives; and
- (iv) such action does not require any document to be lodged with ASIC or ASX Limited.

United Arab Emirates (excluding DIFC)

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that the Notes to be issued under the Programme have not been and will not be offered, sold or publicly promoted or advertised by it in the United Arab Emirates other than in compliance with any laws applicable in the United Arab Emirates governing the issue, offering and sale of securities.

DIFC

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that it has not offered and will not offer the Notes to be issued under the Programme to any person in the DIFC unless such offer is:

- (a) an “Exempt Offer” in accordance with the Markets Rules (MKT Module) of the Dubai Financial Services Authority (the “**DFSA**”) rulebook; and
- (b) made only to persons who meet the Professional Client criteria set out in Rule 2.3.3 of the DFSA Conduct of Business module of the DFSA rulebook.

Malaysia

At issuance, the Notes may only be offered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed directly or indirectly to a person to whom an offer or invitation to subscribe the Notes may be made and to whom the Notes are issued would fall within Schedule 6 or Section 229(1)(b) of the Capital Markets and Services Act of 2007 (“**CMSA**”) or Schedule 7 or Section 230(1)(b) of CMSA, Schedule 8 or Section 257(1) of the CMSA, read together with Schedule 9 or Section 257(3) of the CMSA. Thereafter, the Notes may only be offered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed directly or indirectly to a person to whom an offer or invitation to purchase the Notes would fall within Schedule 6 or Section 229(1)(b), Schedule 8 or Section 257(1) of the CMSA, read together with Schedule 9 or Section 257(3) of the CMSA.

State of Qatar

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that it has not offered, delivered or sold, and will not offer, deliver or sell at any time, directly or indirectly, any Notes in the State of Qatar (“**Qatar**”) (including the Qatar Financial Centre), except: (a) in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations of Qatar (including the Qatar Financial Centre); and (b) through persons or corporate entities authorised and licensed to provide investment advice and/or engage in brokerage activity and/or trade in respect of foreign securities in Qatar.

Notice to residents of Qatar

The Notes will not be offered, sold or delivered, at any time, directly or indirectly, in Qatar (including the Qatar Financial Centre) in a manner that would constitute a public offering. This Offering Circular has not been and will not be reviewed or approved by or registered with the Qatar Financial Markets Authority, the Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority, the Qatar Stock Exchange or the Qatar Central Bank in accordance with their regulations or any other regulations in Qatar and the Qatar Financial Centre. The Notes are not and will not be traded on the Qatar Stock Exchange.

Indonesia

The offering of the Notes does not constitute a public offering under the **Indonesian Capital Markets Law** or private placement in Indonesia under OJK Rule No. 30. This Offering Memorandum may not be distributed in Indonesia and the Notes may not be offered or sold in Indonesia, to Indonesian citizens (whether domiciled in Indonesia or elsewhere) or to Indonesian residents, in a manner which constitutes a public offering or private placement under the regulations in Indonesia including OJK Rule No. 30.

General

These selling restrictions may be supplemented or modified by the agreement of the Issuer and any Dealers following a change in a relevant law, regulation or directive. Any such modification will be set out in the Pricing Supplement issued in respect of the issue of Notes to which it relates or in a supplement to this Offering Circular.

No representation is made that any action has been taken in any jurisdiction that would permit a public offering of any of the Notes, or possession or distribution of this Offering Circular or any other offering material or any Pricing Supplement, in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

Each Dealer will be required to agree that, it shall, to the best of its knowledge, comply with all relevant laws, regulations and directives in each jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or has in its possession or distributes this Offering Circular, any other offering material or any Pricing Supplement therefor, in all cases at its own expense.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INDONESIAN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Our financial statements included elsewhere in this Offering Circular have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards (“IFAS”). Significant differences exist between IFAS and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), which might be material to the financial statements herein. The matters described below should not be expected to reveal all differences between IFAS and IFRS that are relevant to us.

The Issuer has made no attempt to quantify the impact of those differences, nor has any attempt been made to identify all disclosure, presentation, or classification differences that would affect the manner in which transactions or events are presented in the financial statements. Had any such quantification or identification been undertaken by management, other potential significant accounting and disclosure differences may have come to its attention which are not summarized below. Accordingly, it should not be construed that the following summary of certain significant differences between IFAS and IFRS is complete.

Regulatory bodies that promulgate IFAS and IFRS have significant ongoing projects that could affect future comparisons such as this one. Further, no attempt has been made to identify future differences between IFAS and IFRS as a result of prescribed changes in accounting standards and regulations. Finally, no attempt has been made to identify all future differences between IFAS and IFRS that may affect the financial statements as a result of transactions or events that may occur in the future.

The Issuer believes that the application of IFRS to the financial statements could have a material and significant impact upon the financial statements reported under IFAS. In making an investment decision, investors must rely upon their own examination of the Issuer, terms of the offering, and the financial statements. Potential investors should consult their own professional advisors for an understanding of the differences between IFAS and IFRS, and how those differences might affect the financial statements herein.

Financial Instrument

Effective from 1 January 2020, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) 71 – Financial Instruments have become effective. SFAS 71 is adopted from IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, therefore no significant difference between IFAS and IFRS, except for effective date and transition. IFRS 9 effective from 1 January 2018.

Under IFAS, prior to 1 January 2020, there are four classes of financial asset: (i) fair value through profit or loss; (ii) held to maturity; (iii) loans and receivables; and (iv) available for sale. Financial liabilities are classified either as financial liabilities measured at fair or at amortized cost. Under IFRS, instruments will be classified either at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification is based on both the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Under IFAS, prior to 1 January 2020, there were different impairment models for financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets. Under IFRS, there is a single impairment model for all debt instruments measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income. Furthermore, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that were previously in the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are now in the scope of the IFRS 9 impairment requirements.

Under IFAS, prior to 1 January 2020, loss allowances were only recorded for impaired exposures (“**incurred loss model**”). Under IFRS, the impairment requirements are based on expected credit loss (“**ECL**”) model. The ECL model is more forward-looking than the IAS 39 impairment model. This is because holders of financial assets are not only required to consider historical information that is adjusted to reflect the effects of current conditions and information that provides objective evidence that financial assets are impaired in relation to incurred losses, but they are now required to consider reasonable and supportable information that includes forecasts of future economic conditions including, where relevant, multiple scenarios, when calculating ECLs, on an individual and collective basis.

Leases

Effective from 1 January 2020, SFAS 73 – Leases have become effective. SFAS 73 is adopted from IFRS 16 Leases, therefore no significant difference between IFAS and IFRS, except for effective date and transition. IFRS 16 effective from 1 January 2019.

Under IFAS, prior to 1 January 2020, lessees apply a dual recognition and measurement approach for all leases. Lessees classify a lease as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. Otherwise a lease is classified as an operating lease.

Under IFRS, effective from 1 January 2019, lessees apply a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, with options not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Under IFAS, prior to 1 January 2020, at the commencement of the lease term, lessees recognise finance leases as assets and liabilities in their statements of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Minimum lease payments are the payments over the lease term that the lessee is or can be required to make, excluding contingent rent, costs for services and taxes to be paid by and reimbursed to the lessor, together with, for a lessee, any amounts guaranteed by the lessee or by a party related to the lessee.

Under IFRS, effective from 1 January 2019, at the commencement date, lessees (except short-term leases and leases of low-value assets) measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. After the commencement date, lessees are required to remeasure the lease liability when there is a lease modification (i.e., a change in the scope of a lease, or the consideration for a lease that was not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease) that is not accounted for as a separate contract.

Land rights

In Indonesia, except for ownership rights granted to individuals, the titles of the land rests with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. Land-use is accomplished through land rights whereby the holder of the rights enjoys the full use of the land for a stated period of time, subject to extensions. Land rights are generally freely tradable and may be encumbered as security under borrowing agreements. Under Indonesian FAS, the costs of acquired land rights are capitalized as land, which is not depreciated unless: (i) the condition of the land is no longer suitable for the main operation of the enterprise, (ii) the nature of the entity's main operation will result in the abandonment of land and buildings subsequent to completion of the project, or (iii) management's prediction or certainty that an extension or renewal of the land rights will not be obtained. When depreciated, land should be depreciated in accordance with the estimated length of the entity's main operation or project.

Under IFRS, an "agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment or a series of payments the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time" is considered a lease. In determining whether the land use right is an operating or a finance lease, an important consideration is whether the lessee has an absolute right on such property. If the lessee does not and will not substantially own the land because the government has a right to reject the renewal, such right is accounted for as a lease and the cost is amortized over the period the holder is expected to retain the land rights.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Authorisation

The Issuer has obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorisations as may be required in connection with the establishment of the Programme and the issue of Notes. The establishment of the Programme and the issue of Notes was authorised by the Board of Commissioners of the Issuer pursuant to Board of Commissioners Resolution dated 7 October 2020. The Issuer has obtained and has agreed to obtain from time to time all necessary internal consents, approvals and authorisations for the issue of Notes.

Listing of the Notes

Application has been made to the SGX-ST for permission to deal in, for the listing and quotation of, any Notes which are agreed at the time of issue to be listed on the SGX-ST. Such permission will be granted when such Notes have been admitted to the Official List of the SGX-ST. There can be no assurance that any application to the SGX-ST will be approved. Such permission will be granted when such Notes have been admitted to the Official List of the SGX-ST. The approval in-principle from, admission to the Official List of, and quotation of any Notes on, the SGX-ST are not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the Issuer, the Programme or such Notes. The SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any of the statements made, opinions expressed or reports contained herein. The Notes will trade on the SGX-ST in a minimum board lot size of S\$200,000 or its equivalent in other currencies so long as any of the Notes remain listed on the SGX-ST. For so long as any Notes are listed on the SGX-ST and the rules of the SGX-ST so require, the Issuer shall appoint and maintain a paying agent in Singapore, where such Notes may be presented or surrendered for payment or redemption, in the event that the Global Note(s) representing such Notes is exchanged for Definitive Notes. In addition, in the event that the Global Note(s) is exchanged for Definitive Notes, an announcement of such exchange will be made by or on behalf of the Issuer through the SGX-ST and such announcement will include all material information with respect to the delivery of the Definitive Notes, including details of the paying agent in Singapore.

Significant or Material Change

There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Issuer since 30 September 2020 and no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the Issuer since 30 September 2020.

Litigation

The Issuer is not involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer is aware) during the 12 months preceding the date of this Offering Circular which may have or has had in the recent past significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the Issuer.

Material Contracts

There are no material contracts entered into other than in the ordinary course of the Issuer's business, which could result in the Issuer being under an obligation or entitlement that is material to the Issuer's ability to meet its obligations to noteholders in respect of the Notes being issued.

Bearer Note

Each Bearer Note having a maturity of more than one year, Receipt, Coupon and Talon will bear the following legend: *"Any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the United States income tax laws, including the limitations provided in Sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Internal Revenue Code"*.

Clearing Systems

Notes have been accepted for clearance through the Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg systems (which are the entities in charge of keeping the records). The Common Code, the ISIN and (where applicable) the identification number for any other relevant clearing system for each Series of Notes will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement. If the Notes are to clear through an Alternative Clearing System, the appropriate information will be set out in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Third Party Information

Where information in this Offering Circular has been sourced from third parties, this information has been accurately reproduced and as far as the Issuer is aware and is able to ascertain from the information published by such third parties no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. The source of third-party information is identified where used.

Conditions for Determining Price

The issue price and the amount of the relevant Notes will be determined, before filing of the relevant Pricing Supplement of each Tranche, based on the prevailing market conditions. The Issuer does not intend to provide any post-issuance information in relation to any issues of Notes.

Legal Entity Identifier

The Legal Entity Identifier of the Issuer is 254900501XLEE92YBR72.

Documents Available

For so long as Notes may be issued pursuant to this Offering Circular, the following documents will be available (provided the same have been provided to the Trustee by the Issuer), during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted), for inspection between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. at the principal office of the Trustee (being at the date of this Offering Circular at 20/F, Citi Tower, One Bay East, 83 Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong), following prior written request and proof of holding and identity to the satisfaction of the Trustee, and at the registered office of the Issuer:

- (i) the Trust Deed (which includes the form of the Global Notes, the definitive Bearer Notes, the Global Certificates, the Coupons, the Receipts and the Talons);
- (ii) the Agency Agreement;
- (iii) the Deed of Establishment and Articles of Association of the Issuer;
- (iv) the most recent annual and interim reports (including financial statements, whether audited or not) of the Issuer;
- (v) each Pricing Supplement (save that Pricing Supplement relating to unlisted series of Notes will only be available for inspection by a holder of such Note and such holder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Issuer and the Issuing and Paying Agent as to its holding of Notes and identity); and
- (vi) a copy of this Offering Circular together with any Supplemental Offering Circular or further Offering Circular and any documents incorporated by reference in the Offering Circular or such supplement or further Offering Circular.

Auditors

The Issuer's Audited Financial Statements as of and for the years ended 31 December 2017, 2018 and 2019, prepared in accordance with IFAS and included in this Offering Circular, have been audited by KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (the Indonesian member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited), independent public accountants, in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA as stated in their report appearing herein.

The Issuer's Unaudited Interim Financial Statements as of 30 September 2020 and for the nine months ended 30 September 2020 and 2019, prepared in accordance with IFAS and included in this Offering Circular, are unaudited and have been reviewed by KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (the Indonesian member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited), independent public accountants, in accordance with Standard on Review Engagements 2410 established by the IICPA, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" ("**SRE 2410**"), as stated in their review report appearing elsewhere herein (the presentation of which is combined with the audit report mentioned above). A review conducted in accordance with SRE 2410 established by the IICPA is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA and, as stated in their review report appearing in this Offering Circular (the presentation of which is combined with the audit report mentioned above), KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja did not audit and do not express any opinion on the Issuer's Unaudited Interim Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Offering Circular.

INDEX TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Page

PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance's unaudited interim financial statements as of 30 September 2020 and for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2020 and 2019 with Report on Review of Interim Financial Information and audited financial statements as of 31 December 2019, 2018 and 2017 and for the years ended with Independent Auditors' Reports

Cover.	F-2
Table of Contents	F-3
Statement of Directors	F-4
Report on Review of Interim Financial Information	F-5
Independent Auditors' Report	F-7
Statements of Financial Position	F-16
Statements of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income	F-17
Statements of Changes in Equity	F-18
Statements of Cash Flows	F-20
Notes to the financial statements	F-22

PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance

Laporan keuangan interim yang tidak diaudit
Tanggal 30 September 2020
dan untuk periode sembilan bulan yang berakhir
pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 2019
beserta laporan atas reviu informasi keuangan interim

Laporan keuangan auditan
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal
tersebut beserta laporan-laporan auditor independen/

*Unaudited interim financial statements
As of September 30, 2020
and for the nine-month periods ended
September 30, 2020 and 2019
with report on review of interim financial information*

*Audited financial statements
As of December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
and for the years then ended
with independent auditors' reports*

**PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
LAPORAN KEUANGAN INTERIM
YANG TIDAK DIAUDIT
TANGGAL 30 SEPTEMBER 2020
DAN UNTUK PERIODE SEMBILAN BULAN YANG
BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL-TANGGAL
30 SEPTEMBER 2020 DAN 2019
BESERTA LAPORAN
ATAS REVIU INFORMASI KEUANGAN INTERIM**

**PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
UNAUDITED INTERIM
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
AND FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019
WITH REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM
FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**LAPORAN KEUANGAN AUDITAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2019, 2018, DAN 2017
DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG
BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL-TANGGAL TERSEBUT
BESERTA LAPORAN-LAPORAN AUDITOR
INDEPENDEN**

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019, 2018, AND 2017
AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED
WITH
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS**

Daftar Isi

Table of Contents

	Halaman/ Pages	
Surat Pernyataan Direksi		<i>Statement of Directors</i>
Laporan Reviu Informasi Keuangan Interim		<i>Report on Review of Interim Financial Information</i>
Laporan-Laporan Auditor Independen		<i>Independent Auditors' Reports</i>
Laporan Posisi Keuangan	1	<i>Statements of Financial Position</i>
Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Kprehensif Lain	2	<i>Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</i>
Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas.....	3-4	<i>Statements of Changes in Equity</i>
Laporan Arus Kas	5-6	<i>Statements of Cash Flows</i>
Catatan Atas Laporan Keuangan	7-185	<i>Notes to the Financial Statements</i>

**SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI
TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS
LAPORAN KEUANGAN INTERIM
TANGGAL 30 SEPTEMBER 2020
DAN UNTUK PERIODE SEMBILAN BULAN YANG
BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL-TANGGAL
30 SEPTEMBER 2020 DAN 2019
DAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2019, 2018, DAN 2017
DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA
TANGGAL-TANGGAL TERSEBUT**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR
INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
AND FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019, 2018, AND 2017
AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED**

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE

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

1. Nama/ <i>Name</i>	: Reynaldi Hermansjah
Alamat kantor/ <i>Office address</i>	: Prosperity Building Lantai 53-55 SCBD Lot 28 Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav 52-53 Jakarta 12190
Alamat rumah/ <i>Domicile address</i>	: Jl. Mertilang I Blok JE.6/27, Pondok Pucung, Pondok Aren, Tangerang Selatan
Nomor telepon/ <i>Phone numbers</i>	: +62 21 5082 6600
Jabatan/ <i>Title</i>	: Presiden Direktur/ <i>President Director</i>
2. Nama/ <i>Name</i>	: Devi Pradnya Paramita
Alamat kantor/ <i>Office address</i>	: Prosperity Building Lantai 53-55 SCBD Lot 28 Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav 52-53 Jakarta 12190
Alamat rumah/ <i>Domicile address</i>	: Apt. Taman Rasuna U.06-08-H
Nomor telepon/ <i>Phone numbers</i>	: +62 21 5082 6600
Jabatan/ <i>Title</i>	: Direktur Keuangan/ <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>

menyatakan bahwa/*declare that:*

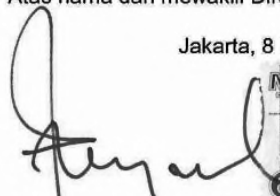
1. Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan;	1. <i>We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements;</i>
2. Laporan keuangan telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia;	2. <i>The financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;</i>
3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan telah diungkapkan secara lengkap dan benar;	3. a. <i>All information in the financial statements has been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner;</i>
b. Laporan keuangan tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material;	b. <i>The financial statements do not contain any incorrect information or material fact, nor do they omit any information or material fact;</i>
4. Kami bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian internal Perusahaan.	4. <i>We are responsible for the internal control systems of the Company.</i>

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

The statement has been made truthfully.

Atas nama dan mewakili Direksi/*For and on behalf of the Board of Directors*

Jakarta, 8 Desember 2020/*December 8, 2020*



Reynaldi Hermansjah
Presiden Direktur/*President Director*




Devi Pradnya Paramita
Direktur Keuangan/*Chief Financial Officer*

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE

Prosperity Tower, 53rd - 55th Floor
District 8, Sudirman Central Business District, Lot 28
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53
Jakarta 12190

P. +62 21 5082 6600
F. +62 21 5082 6601
E. info@iif.co.id
www.iif.co.id

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan atas Reviu Informasi Keuangan Interim

Laporan No. 00540/2.1032/JL.0/09/0701-
2/1/XII/2020

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris, dan Direksi
PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance

Pendahuluan

Kami telah mereviu laporan keuangan interim PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance terlampir ("Perusahaan"), yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan interim tanggal 30 September 2020, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas interim untuk periode sembilan bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 2019, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya. Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan interim tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia. Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu kesimpulan atas laporan keuangan interim tersebut berdasarkan reviu kami.

Ruang lingkup reviu

Kami melaksanakan reviu kami berdasarkan Standar Perikatan Reviu 2410, "Reviu atas Informasi Keuangan Interim yang dilaksanakan oleh Auditor Independen Entitas", yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Suatu reviu atas informasi keuangan interim terdiri dari pengajuan pertanyaan, terutama kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas bidang keuangan dan akuntansi, serta penerapan prosedur analitis dan prosedur reviu lainnya.

Report on Review of Interim Financial Information

Report No. 00540/2.1032/JL.0/09/0701-
2/1/XII/2020

The Shareholders and the Boards of
Commissioners and Directors
PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim financial statements of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (the "Company"), which comprise the interim statement of financial position as of September 30, 2020, and the interim statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity", established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures.

**Laporan atas Reviu Informasi Keuangan Interim
(lanjutan)**

Laporan No. 00540/2.1032/JL.0/09/0701-
2/1/XII/2020 (lanjutan)

Ruang lingkup reviu (lanjutan)

Suatu reviu memiliki ruang lingkup yang secara substansial kurang daripada suatu audit yang dilaksanakan berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia dan sebagai konsekuensinya, tidak memungkinkan kami untuk memperoleh keyakinan bahwa kami akan mengetahui seluruh hal yang signifikan yang mungkin teridentifikasi dalam suatu audit. Oleh karena itu, kami tidak menyatakan suatu opini audit.

Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan reviu kami, tidak ada hal-hal yang menjadi perhatian kami yang menyebabkan kami percaya bahwa laporan keuangan interim terlampir tidak menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance tanggal 30 September 2020, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk periode sembilan bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 2019, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Hal lain

Laporan ini diterbitkan dengan tujuan untuk dicantumkan dalam dokumen penawaran sehubungan dengan rencana penawaran efek utang Perusahaan di luar Amerika Serikat berdasarkan *Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933*, serta tidak ditujukan, dan tidak diperkenankan untuk digunakan, untuk tujuan lain.

**Report on Review of Interim Financial
Information (continued)**

Report No. 00540/2.1032/JL.0/09/0701-
2/1/XII/2020 (continued)

Scope of review (continued)

A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants and consequently, does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance as of September 30, 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Other matter

This report has been prepared solely for inclusion in the offering document in connection with the proposed offering of the debt securities of the Company outside of the United States of America in reliance on Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933, and is not intended to be, and should not be used, for any other purposes.

KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja



Sinarta

Registrasi Akuntan Publik No. AP.0701/Public Accountant Registration No. AP.0701

8 Desember 2020/December 8, 2020

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen

Laporan No. 02135/2.1032/AU.1/09/0701-1/1/XII/2020

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris, dan Direksi
PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance ("Perusahaan") terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2019, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

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

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No. 02135/2.1032/AU.1/09/0701-1/1/XII/2020

*The Shareholders and the Boards of Commissioners and Directors
PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance*

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2019, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 02135/2.1032/AU.1/09/0701-1/1/XII/2020 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor (lanjutan)

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

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

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampaui menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance tanggal 31 Desember 2019, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 02135/2.1032/AU.1/09/0701-1/1/XII/2020 (continued)

Auditors' responsibility (continued)

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance as of December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

*The original report included herein is in the Indonesian
language.*

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 02135/2.1032/AU.1/09/0701-
1/1/XII/2020 (lanjutan)

Hal lain

Laporan ini diterbitkan dengan tujuan untuk dicantumkan dalam dokumen penawaran sehubungan dengan rencana penawaran efek utang Perusahaan di luar Amerika Serikat berdasarkan *Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933*, serta tidak ditujukan, dan tidak diperkenankan untuk digunakan, untuk tujuan lain.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

*Report No. 02135/2.1032/AU.1/09/0701-
1/1/XII/2020 (continued)*

Other matter

This report has been prepared solely for inclusion in the offering document in connection with the proposed offering of the debt securities of the Company outside of the United States of America in reliance on Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933, and is not intended to be, and should not be used, for any other purposes.

KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja



Sinarta

Registrasi Akuntan Publik No. AP.0701/*Public Accountant Registration No. AP.0701*

8 Desember 2020/*December 8, 2020*

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen

Laporan No. 02134/2.1032/AU.1/09/1008-1/1/XII/2020

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris, dan Direksi
PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance ("Perusahaan") terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2018, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

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

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No. 02134/2.1032/AU.1/09/1008-1/1/XII/2020

*The Shareholders and the Boards of Commissioners and Directors
PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance*

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018 and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 02134/2.1032/AU.1/09/1008-1/1/XII/2020 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor (lanjutan)

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

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

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance tanggal 31 Desember 2018, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 02134/2.1032/AU.1/09/1008-1/1/XII/2020 (continued)

Auditors' responsibility (continued)

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance as of December 31, 2018, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 02134/2.1032/AU.1/09/1008-
1/1/XII/2020 (lanjutan)

Hal lain

Laporan ini diterbitkan dengan tujuan untuk dicantumkan dalam dokumen penawaran sehubungan dengan rencana penawaran efek utang Perusahaan di luar Amerika Serikat berdasarkan *Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933*, serta tidak ditujukan, dan tidak diperkenankan untuk digunakan, untuk tujuan lain.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 02134/2.1032/AU.1/09/1008-
1/1/XII/2020 (continued)

Other matter

This report has been prepared solely for inclusion in the offering document in connection with the proposed offering of the debt securities of the Company outside of the United States of America in reliance on Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933, and is not intended to be, and should not be used, for any other purposes.

KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja



Danil Setiadi Handaja, CPA

Registrasi Akuntan Publik No. AP.1008/*Public Accountant Registration No. AP.1008*

8 Desember 2020/*December 8, 2020*

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen

Laporan No. 02133/2.1032/AU.1/09/0703-2/1/XII/2020

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris, dan Direksi
PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance ("Perusahaan") terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2017, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

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

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No. 02133/2.1032/AU.1/09/0703-2/1/XII/2020

*The Shareholders and the Boards of Commissioners and Directors
PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance*

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017 and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 02133/2.1032/AU.1/09/0703-2/1/XII/2020 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor (lanjutan)

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

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

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance tanggal 31 Desember 2017, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 02133/2.1032/AU.1/09/0703-2/1/XII/2020 (continued)

Auditors' responsibility (continued)

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance as of December 31, 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 02133/2.1032/AU.1/09/0703-
2/1/XII/2020 (lanjutan)

Hal lain

Laporan ini diterbitkan dengan tujuan untuk dicantumkan dalam dokumen penawaran sehubungan dengan rencana penawaran efek utang Perusahaan di luar Amerika Serikat berdasarkan *Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933*, serta tidak ditujukan, dan tidak diperkenankan untuk digunakan, untuk tujuan lain.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

*Report No. 02133/2.1032/AU.1/09/0703-
2/1/XII/2020 (continued)*

Other matter

This report has been prepared solely for inclusion in the offering document in connection with the proposed offering of the debt securities of the Company outside of the United States of America in reliance on Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933, and is not intended to be, and should not be used, for any other purposes.

KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja



Yasir

Registrasi Akuntan Publik No. AP.0703/*Public Accountant Registration No. AP.0703*

8 Desember 2020/*December 8, 2020*

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

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of September 30, 2020 and
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
ASET						ASSETS
Kas dan setara kas - setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	3e,3i,5,30	663.934	2.429.067	582.361	3.965.964	Cash and cash equivalents - net of allowance for impairment losses
Efek-efek - setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	3e,6,30	2.773.572	2.732.936	3.302.399	2.967.385	Securities - net of allowance for impairment losses
Investasi saham	3e,8	182.420	389.636	364.841	-	Equity investments
Pinjaman diberikan - setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	3e,9,30	8.089.225	6.232.662	5.721.389	5.545.960	Loans - net of allowance for impairment losses
Tagihan derivatif	3e,3s,7	205.141	44.290	76.350	-	Derivative receivables
Piutang bunga	10,30	93.959	62.905	41.246	32.319	Accrued interest income
Beban dibayar dimuka	3j,11	7.612	8.593	6.969	6.080	Prepaid expenses
Pajak dibayar dimuka	3q,27	236	449	11.367	11.113	Prepaid taxes
Aset tetap - setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan	3k,12	279.318	293.507	314.113	286.987	Property and equipment - net of accumulated depreciation
Aset pajak tangguhan	3q,27	108.488	86.735	79.159	61.313	Deferred tax assets
Beban tangguhan	3i,13,30	15.277	3.658	39.356	42.476	Deferred charges
Aset lain-lain - setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	3m,14,30	14.670	26.622	33.685	52.808	Other assets - net of allowance for impairment losses
TOTAL ASET		12.433.852	12.311.060	10.573.235	12.972.405	TOTAL ASSETS
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS						LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS						LIABILITIES
Liabilitas derivatif	3f,3s,7,30	134.254	39.670	18.150	4.474	Derivative liabilities
Utang lain-lain	3f,15,30	122.307	8.728	8.373	2.663	Other payables
Utang pajak	3q,27	1.526	1.676	4.751	4.879	Taxes payable
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	3f,16,30	39.244	37.985	30.352	27.488	Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Pendapatan diterima dimuka	18	6.838	4.388	2.904	406	Unearned revenue
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	3r,28	24.233	26.327	18.734	18.459	Employee benefits obligation
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	3f,17,30	2.187.000	2.183.064	1.725.765	1.521.722	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	3f,19,30	4.103.747	4.713.745	3.591.557	6.544.571	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	3f,20,30	3.731.627	3.142.918	3.037.409	2.622.652	Subordinated loans
Total Liabilitas		10.350.776	10.158.501	8.437.995	10.747.314	Total Liabilities
EKUITAS						EQUITY
Modal saham - nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 (nilai penuh) per saham						Capital stock - par value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share
Modal dasar 2.000.000 saham Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh 2.000.000 saham	21	2.000.000	2.000.000	2.000.000	2.000.000	Authorized 2,000,000 shares subscribed and paid up 2,000,000 shares
Tambahan modal disetor	22	29.800	29.800	29.800	29.800	Additional paid-in capital
Penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto	3e,6	28.431	5.336	(27.860)	21.283	Other comprehensive income - net
Kerugian kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai arus kas - neto	3f,3s,7	(107.403)	(29.752)	-	-	Cumulative loss on derivative instrument for cash flow hedges - net
Kerugian kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai nilai wajar - neto	3f,3s,7	(37.091)	-	-	-	Cumulative loss on derivative instrument for fair value hedges - net
Saldo laba						Retained earnings
Ditentukan penggunaannya	22	26.465	26.465	26.465	26.465	Appropriated
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya		142.874	120.710	106.835	147.543	Unappropriated
Total Ekuitas		2.083.076	2.152.559	2.135.240	2.225.091	Total Equity
TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		12.433.852	12.311.060	10.573.235	12.972.405	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian
integral dari laporan keuangan ini.

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

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

**PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN**

**Untuk Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir
pada Tanggal-Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 2019
dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

**For the Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,
2020 and 2019 and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
		2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
PENDAPATAN							REVENUES
Pendapatan bunga	3e,3p,23,30	631.537	585.704	786.371	730.519	624.280	Interest income
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi	3p,24,30	15.354	14.157	37.490	30.849	23.084	Provision and commission income
Keuntungan/(kerugian) yang direalisasi dari penjualan efek-efek	3e,3p,6,30	7.161	2.941	4.067	(881)	88.963	Realized gain/(loss) on sale of securities
Pendapatan jasa <i>advisory</i>	3p,30	4.023	2.430	8.059	12.409	17.855	Advisory income
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari penjualan investasi saham	8	-	1.010	1.010	-	-	Realized gain from sale of equity investments
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari transaksi derivatif	3e,3s,30	-	5.781	5.781	45.534	3.474	Realized gain from derivative transactions
Keuntungan/(kerugian) selisih kurs	3c	9.096	(13.044)	(16.589)	(48.912)	617	Gain/(loss) from foreign exchange
(Kerugian)/keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar investasi saham	3e,3h,8	-	(19.482)	24.795	(65.552)	(115.142)	Unrealized (loss)/gain from changes in fair value of equity investments
Keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar opsi saham	3e,3s,8	-	29.628	(22.655)	66.946	-	Unrealized gain/(loss) from changes in the fair value of shares option
Keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar transaksi derivatif	3e,3s	-	8.745	8.745	(8.745)	(4.474)	Unrealized gain/(loss) from changes in fair value of derivative transactions
Pendapatan lainnya	3p	1.131	728	728	2.764	5.982	Other income
Total Pendapatan		668.302	618.598	837.802	764.931	644.639	Total Revenues
BEBAN							EXPENSES
Beban bunga	3p,26,30	(443.637)	(481.427)	(626.153)	(632.844)	(498.877)	Interest expense
Beban umum dan administrasi (Beban)/pembalikan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	3o,3p,25	(125.003)	(117.074)	(174.200)	(151.442)	(150.046)	General and administrative expenses
	3e,5,6,9,14	(40.742)	1.952	(5.045)	(27.342)	(90.168)	(Provision for)/reversal of impairment losses
Total Beban		(609.382)	(596.549)	(805.398)	(811.628)	(739.091)	Total Expenses
LABA/(RUGI) SEBELUM BEBAN PAJAK		58.920	22.049	32.404	(46.697)	(94.452)	INCOME/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX EXPENSE
(BEBAN)/MANFAAT PAJAK	3q,27	(21.957)	(9.692)	(16.428)	3.749	12.830	TAX (EXPENSE)/BENEFIT
LABA/(RUGI) BERSIH PERIODE/ TAHUN BERJALAN		36.963	12.357	15.976	(42.948)	(81.622)	NET INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN:							OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:
Pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:							Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:
Kenaikan/(penurunan) nilai wajar efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	3e,3h,6	398	28.463	33.767	(50.236)	44.154	Increase/(decrease) in fair value of securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income
Bagian efektif atas perubahan nilai wajar instrumen derivatif yang memenuhi lindung nilai arus kas	3s,7	(94.584)	(59.155)	(39.670)	-	-	Effective portion on fair value changes from derivative instrument qualified as cash flow hedge
Pajak penghasilan terkait pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi	3q,27	20.712	14.178	9.347	1.093	(6.188)	Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss
Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:							Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:
Perubahan nilai wajar instrumen derivatif yang memenuhi lindung nilai nilai wajar	3s,7	160.851	-	-	-	-	Fair value changes from derivative instrument qualified as fair value hedge
Perubahan nilai wajar investasi saham yang diklasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	3s,8	(207.216)	-	-	-	-	Fair value changes from equity investment classified as fair value through other comprehensive income
Keuntungan/(kerugian) aktuarial	3r,28	2.473	(1.547)	(2.801)	2.986	(1.860)	Actuarial gain/(loss)
Pajak penghasilan terkait pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi	3q,27	8.765	387	700	(746)	465	Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss
Total (rugi)/penghasilan komprehensif lain	3q	(108.601)	(17.674)	1.343	(46.903)	36.571	Total other comprehensive (loss)/income
TOTAL (RUGI)/LABA KOMPREHENSIF		(71.638)	(5.317)	17.319	(89.851)	(45.051)	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME
LABA/(RUGI) PER SAHAM							INCOME/(LOSS) PER SHARE
Dasar (dalam ribuan Rupiah)	3u,36	18	6	8	(21)	(41)	Basic (in thousands of Rupiah)

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian integral dari laporan keuangan ini.

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

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS

Untuk Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada
Tanggal-Tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2020
and 2019 and For the Years Ended December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017

(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	Modal saham/ Capital stock	Tambahan modal disetor/ Additional paid-in capital	Saldo laba/Retained earnings*)	Penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Other comprehensive income	Kerugian kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai arus kas-neto/Cumulative loss on derivative for cash flow hedges-net	Total ekuitas/ Total equity
Saldo 1 Januari 2017							
Cadangan umum	22	2.000.000	29.800	11.196 15.289	(16.683)	-	2.290.501
Pembayaran dividen	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rugi bersih tahun berjalan		-	-	(20.359)	-	-	(20.359)
Kerugian aktuarial	3r.28	-	-	(81.622)	-	-	(81.622)
Kenalkan nilai wajar efek-efek tersedia untuk dijual	3e.3h.6	-	-	(1.395)	-	-	(1.395)
Saldo 31 Desember 2017		2.000.000	29.800	26.465	37.966	-	37.966
Saldo 1 Januari 2018		2.000.000	29.800	26.465	21.283	-	2.225.091
Rugi bersih tahun berjalan		-	-	-	-	-	-
Keuntungan aktuarial	3r.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penurunan nilai wajar efek-efek tersedia untuk dijual	3e.3h.6	-	-	-	(49.143)	-	(49.143)
Saldo 31 Desember 2018		2.000.000	29.800	26.465	(27.860)	-	2.135.240
Saldo 1 Januari 2019		2.000.000	29.800	26.465	(27.860)	-	2.135.240
Laba bersih tahun berjalan		-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerugian aktuarial	3r.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenalkan nilai wajar efek-efek tersedia untuk dijual	3e.3h.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bagian efektif atas perubahan nilai wajar instrumen derivatif yang memenuhi lindung nilai arus kas	3e.3h.7	-	-	-	-	(29.752)	(29.752)
Saldo 31 Desember 2019		2.000.000	29.800	26.465	5.336	(29.752)	2.152.559

*) Saldo laba termasuk keuntungan/(kerugian) aktuarial - neto setelah pajak

*) Retained earnings include actuarial gain/(loss) - net of tax

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian integral dari
laporan keuangan ini.

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

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS (lanjutan)
Untuk Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada
Tanggal-Tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Catatan/ Notes	Modal saham/ Capital stock	Tambahan modal disetor/ Additional paid-in capital	Saldo laba/Retained earnings*)		Penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Other comprehensive Income	Kerugian kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai arus kas-neto/Cumulative loss on derivative for cash flow hedges-net	Kerugian kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai- nilai wajar-neto/ Cumulative loss on derivative for fair value hedges-net	Total ekuitas/ Total equity
			Ditentukan penggunaannya/ Appropriated	Belum ditentukan penggunaannya/ Unappropriated				
Saldo 1 Januari 2019	2.000.000	29.800	26.465	106.835	(27.860)	-	-	2.135.240
Laba bersih periode berjalan	-	-	-	12.357	-	-	-	12.357
Kerugian aktuarial	3r,28	-	-	(1.160)	-	-	-	(1.160)
Kenalkan nilai wajar efek-efek tersedia untuk dijual	3e,6	-	-	-	27.852	-	-	27.852
Bagian efektif atas perubahan nilai wajar instrumen derivatif yang memenuhi lindung nilai arus kas	3e,3h,7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saldo 30 September 2019 (tidak diaudit)	2.000.000	29.800	26.465	118.032	(8)	(44.366)	-	2.129.923
Saldo 1 Januari 2020	2.000.000	29.800	26.465	120.710	5.336	(29.752)	-	2.152.569
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	-	-	-	(16.764)	18.848	-	-	2.084
Saldo 1 Januari 2020 setelah dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	2.000.000	29.800	26.465	103.946	24.184	(29.752)	-	2.154.643
Laba bersih periode berjalan	-	-	-	36.963	-	-	-	36.963
Keuntungan aktuarial	3r,28	-	-	1.965	-	-	-	1.965
Kenalkan nilai wajar efek-efek yang di klasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	3e,3h,6	-	-	-	4.176	-	-	4.176
Perubahan neto atas cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	3e,3h,6	-	-	-	71	-	-	71
Bagian efektif atas perubahan nilai wajar instrumen derivatif yang memenuhi lindung nilai arus kas	3e,3h,7	-	-	-	-	(77.651)	-	(77.651)
Perubahan nilai wajar instrumen derivatif yang memenuhi lindung nilai wajar	3e,3h,7	-	-	-	-	-	128.681	128.681
Perubahan nilai wajar investasi saham yang diklasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	3e,3h,8	-	-	-	-	(165.772)	-	(165.772)
Saldo 30 September 2020 (tidak diaudit)	2.000.000	29.800	26.465	142.874	28.431	(107.403)	(37.091)	2.083.076

*) Saldo laba termasuk keuntungan/(kerugian) aktuarial - neto setelah pajak

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian integral dari laporan keuangan ini.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)
For the Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2020
and 2019 and For the Years Ended December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Other comprehensive Income	Kerugian kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai arus kas-neto/Cumulative loss on derivative for cash flow hedges-net	Kerugian kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai- nilai wajar-neto/ Cumulative loss on derivative for fair value hedges-net	Total ekuitas/ Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2019	(27.860)	-	-	2.135.240
Net income for the period	-	-	-	12.357
Actuarial loss	-	-	-	(1.160)
Increase in fair value of available- for-sale securities	27.852	-	-	27.852
Effective portion on fair value changes from derivative instrument qualified as cash flow hedges	-	(44.366)	-	(44.366)
Balance as of September 30, 2019 (unaudited)	(8)	(44.366)	-	2.129.923
Balance as of January 1, 2020	5.336	(29.752)	-	2.152.569
Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation	18.848	-	-	2.084
Balance as of January 1, 2020 after impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation	24.184	(29.752)	-	2.154.643
Net income for the period	-	-	-	36.963
Actuarial gain	-	-	-	1.965
Increase in fair value of securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income	4.176	-	-	4.176
Net changes in allowance for impairment losses of securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income	71	-	-	71
Effective portion on fair value changes from derivative instrument qualified as cash flow hedges	-	(77.651)	-	(77.651)
Fair value changes from derivative instrument qualified as fair value hedges	-	-	128.681	128.681
Fair value changes from equity investment classified as fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(165.772)	(165.772)
Balance as of September 30, 2020 (unaudited)	28.431	(107.403)	(37.091)	2.083.076

*) Retained earnings include actuarial gain/(loss) - net of tax

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

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

**PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
LAPORAN ARUS KAS**

**Untuk Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir
pada Tanggal-Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 2019
dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

**PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

**For the Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,
2020 and 2019 and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)**

Catatan/ Notes	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI						CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan pendapatan bunga	573.682	626.311	857.275	782.605	633.385	Receipt of interest income
Penerimaan pendapatan provisi dan komisi	24.820	14.355	40.696	39.949	47.891	Receipt of provision and commission income
Pembayaran kepada pemasok	(60.209)	(54.232)	(54.404)	(37.622)	(21.883)	Payment to suppliers
Pembayaran kepada karyawan	(64.522)	(62.517)	(91.502)	(91.472)	(98.197)	Payment to employees
Penerimaan pendapatan advisory	3.703	3.520	7.901	16.316	15.963	Receipt of advisory income
Pembayaran biaya pinjaman diterima dan surat utang diterbitkan	-	(408)	(6.453)	(16.674)	(49.510)	Payment of cost for fund borrowings and debt securities issued
Pembayaran pajak final dan pajak penghasilan badan	(9.490)	(9.755)	(13.957)	(13.750)	(46.978)	Payment of final tax and corporate income tax
Penerimaan pengembalian pajak	296	9.345	9.345	-	-	Tax refund received
Pembayaran beban bunga	(456.189)	(483.260)	(612.442)	(536.024)	(453.845)	Payment of interest expense
Kas diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi	12.091	43.359	136.459	143.328	26.826	Cash received from operating activities
Pinjaman diberikan kepada nasabah	(2.229.670)	(741.683)	(1.422.689)	(3.528.366)	(2.991.494)	Loans granted to customers
Investasi saham	-	-	-	(430.393)	-	Investment in equity securities
Penerimaan pembayaran pinjaman diberikan	689.737	535.449	832.155	3.424.687	1.850.797	Receipt of repayment of loans
Arus kas neto yang digunakan untuk aktivitas operasi	(1.527.842)	(162.875)	(454.075)	(390.744)	(1.113.871)	Net cash used in operating activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI						CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Pembelian efek-efek	(216.356)	(516.920)	(586.920)	(1.229.700)	(3.203.419)	Purchase of securities
Penjualan efek-efek	317.919	686.879	1.024.457	1.003.913	2.795.075	Sale of securities
Perolehan aset tetap	(13)	(140)	(173)	(40.533)	(283.700)	Acquisition of property and equipment
Perolehan perangkat lunak	(759)	(889)	(889)	(7.544)	(2.321)	Acquisition of computer software
Penjualan aset tetap	-	-	-	600	-	Sale of property and equipment
Arus kas neto yang diperoleh dari/(digunakan untuk) aktivitas investasi	100.791	168.930	436.475	(273.264)	(694.365)	Net cash provided by/ (used in) investing activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN						CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan pinjaman diterima	785.000	1.677.250	1.802.250	3.400.000	2.205.500	Proceeds from fund borrowings
Penerimaan pinjaman subordinasi	500.000	300.000	300.000	300.000	-	Proceeds from subordinated loans
Penerimaan surat utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	1.500.000	200.000	-	Proceeds from debt securities issued
Pembayaran pinjaman diterima	(1.500.000)	(500.000)	(625.000)	(6.615.150)	-	Payment of fund borrowings
Pembayaran surat utang yang diterbitkan	-	(825.000)	(1.025.000)	-	-	Payment of debt securities issued
Pembayaran dividen	-	-	-	-	(20.359)	Dividend payment
Pembayaran pinjaman subordinasi	(77.015)	(68.598)	(100.497)	(66.799)	(28.774)	Payment of subordinated loans
Arus kas neto yang (digunakan untuk)/ diperoleh dari aktivitas pendanaan	(292.015)	583.652	1.851.753	(2.781.949)	2.156.367	Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities
(PENURUNAN)/KENAIKAN NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS	(1.719.066)	589.707	1.834.153	(3.445.957)	348.131	NET (DECREASE)/ INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian
integral dari laporan keuangan ini.

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

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

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
LAPORAN ARUS KAS (lanjutan)
Untuk Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir
pada Tanggal-Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 2019
dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
For the Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,
2020 and 2019 and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
		2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
Pengaruh perubahan kurs mata uang asing pada kas dan setara kas	3c	(46.046)	20.605	12.553	62.354	79.554	Impact of changes in foreign currencies exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents
KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AWAL PERIODE/ TAHUN	3i	2.429.067	582.361	582.361	3.965.964	3.538.279	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD/YEAR
KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AKHIR PERIODE/TAHUN	3i	663.955	1.192.673	2.429.067	582.361	3.965.964	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE PERIOD/YEAR

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian
integral dari laporan keuangan ini.

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

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

1. UMUM

PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance ("Perusahaan") didirikan berdasarkan hukum negara Republik Indonesia melalui Akta Pendirian No. 34 tanggal 15 Januari 2010, dibuat di hadapan Aulia Taufani, S.H., sebagai pengganti Sutjipto, S.H., notaris di Jakarta, yang disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan Surat Keputusan No. AHU 21503.AH.01.01.Tahun 2010 tanggal 28 April 2010 dan diumumkan dalam Lembaran Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 20 tanggal 11 Maret 2011, Tambahan No. 5123. Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, terakhir dengan Akta No. 43 tanggal 24 Juli 2018 yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, mengenai perubahan atas pasal 4 ayat (3), pasal 4 ayat (4), pasal 10, pasal 11 ayat (3), pasal 13, pasal 19, pasal 22 dan pasal 23. Laporan atas perubahan Anggaran Dasar telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia berdasarkan surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0227487 tanggal 31 Juli 2018.

Sesuai dengan pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan, maksud dan tujuan Perusahaan adalah menyelenggarakan kegiatan usaha dalam bidang pembiayaan proyek-proyek infrastruktur di Indonesia.

Untuk mencapai maksud dan tujuan tersebut, Perusahaan dapat menjalankan kegiatan usaha berikut ini:

- a. memberikan pinjaman dalam bentuk, antara lain, pinjaman senior, pinjaman subordinasi/*mezzanine financing*, *bridge financing*, *take-out financing* dan/atau pembiayaan kembali;
- b. memberikan jaminan dalam bentuk, antara lain, pemenuhan liabilitas keuangan, *credit enhancement* dan/atau *performance bonds*;
- c. penyertaan modal;
- d. memberikan jasa dalam mencari pasar swap yang berkaitan dengan perusahaan pembiayaan infrastruktur;
- e. memberikan jasa konsultasi yang berkaitan dengan, antara lain, penilaian risiko, analisa kelayakan, struktur proyek, model pembiayaan, dan/atau pembangunan proyek; dan
- f. melakukan kegiatan pembiayaan lain yang terkait dengan proyek-proyek infrastruktur sebagaimana diizinkan oleh Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No. 100/PMK.010/2009 tentang Perusahaan Pembiayaan Infrastruktur.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL

PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (the "Company") was established under the laws of the Republic of Indonesia through Deed of Establishment No. 34 dated January 15, 2010, drawn up before Aulia Taufani, S.H., as substitute of Sutjipto, S.H., notary in Jakarta, which was approved by the Minister of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its decision letter No. AHU-21503.AH.01.01.Year 2010 dated April 28, 2010 and published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 dated March 11, 2011, Supplementary No. 5123. The Company's Articles of Association have been amended several times, most recently with Deed No. 43 dated July 24, 2018, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, regarding the change in article 4 par. (3), article 4 par. (4), article 10, article 11 par. (3), article 13, article 19, article 22 dan article 23. Report of such changes had been accepted by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in the letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0227487 dated July 31, 2018.

In accordance with article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association, the objective of its activities is to engage in financing infrastructure projects in Indonesia.

The Company may perform the following activities to achieve its objectives:

- a. provide loans in the form of, among others, senior debts, subordinated debts/*mezzanine financing*, *bridge financing*, *take-out financing* and/or refinancing;
- b. provide guarantees in the form of, among others, fulfilment of financial liabilities, *credit enhancement*, and/or *performance bonds*;
- c. equity investment;
- d. provide services involving search for swap market related to infrastructure financing companies;
- e. provide consultation services related to, among others, risk assessment, feasibility analysis, project structuring, financing scheme, and/or project development; and
- f. other financing activities related to infrastructure projects as permitted by the Minister of Finance Regulation No.100/PMK.010/2009 regarding Infrastructure Finance Company.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

Perusahaan telah mendapatkan izin usaha dari Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia untuk melakukan kegiatannya melalui Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. KEP-439/KM.10/2010 tanggal 6 Agustus 2010.

Melalui surat dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK") No. S-2/D.05/2018 tertanggal 2 Januari 2018, Perusahaan juga telah mendapatkan persetujuan perluasan sektor infrastruktur termasuk diantaranya infrastruktur sosial.

Sejak tanggal 5 Juli 2018, kantor Perusahaan berlokasi di Prosperity Tower lantai 53-55, Sudirman Central Business District Lot 28, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52 - 53, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Personil manajemen kunci mencakup Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.

Susunan anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Perusahaan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL (continued)

The Company has obtained its business license from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia through Decree of Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. KEP-439/KM.10/2010 dated August 6, 2010.

Through Financial Service Authority Letter ("OJK") No. S-2/D.05/2018 dated January 2, 2018, the Company also obtained an approval of the expansion of infrastructure sectors including among others social infrastructure.

Since July 5, 2018, the Company's office is located at the Prosperity Tower 53th-55th floor, Sudirman Central Business District Lot 28, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52 - 53, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Key management personnel consists of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

The members of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are as follows:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	
Dewan Komisaris			Board of Commissioners
Presiden Komisaris	Darmin Nasution ^{a)}	M. Chatib Basri ¹⁾	President Commissioner
Plt. Presiden Komisaris	-	Vincentius Sonny Loho ⁹⁾	Interim President Commissioner
Komisaris Independen	Rinaldi Firmansyah	Rinaldi Firmansyah	Independent Commissioners
	Vincentius Sonny Loho	Vincentius Sonny Loho	
Komisaris	Richard Lyon Ranken	Richard Lyon Ranken	Commissioners
	Lodewijk Govaerts	Lodewijk Govaerts	
	Andreas Manfred Zeisler	Andreas Manfred Zeisler	
	Bhimantara Widayajala	Bhimantara Widayajala	
	Ken Tomisaki ^{b)}	Rajeev Kannan	
	Yon Arsal ^{c)}	Muhamad Al Arif ¹⁰⁾	
Direksi			Board of Directors
Presiden Direktur	Reynaldi Hermansjah	Reynaldi Hermansjah	President Director
Direktur	Mohammad Ramadhan Harahap ^{d)}	Harold J.D. Tjiptadajaja ¹⁾	Directors
	Yanindya Bayu Wirawan ^{e)}	Hilda Savitri ¹⁾	
	Devi Pradnya Paramita	Devi Pradnya Paramita	
	I Made Wiracita Tantra	I Made Wiracita Tantra	
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Dewan Komisaris			Board of Commissioners
Presiden Komisaris	M. Chatib Basri	M. Chatib Basri	President Commissioner
Komisaris Independen	Rinaldi Firmansyah	Edwin Gerungan	Independent Commissioners
	Vincentius Sonny Loho	Zulkifli Zaini	
Komisaris	Richard Lyon Ranken	Richard Lyon Ranken	Commissioners
	Robert Olivier Dolk	Robert Olivier Dolk	
	Hans Juergen Hertel	Hans Juergen Hertel	
	Bhimantara Widayajala	Bhimantara Widayajala	
	Rajeev Kannan	Rajeev Kannan	
	Muhamad Al Arif	Robert Pakpahan	
Direksi			Board of Directors
Presiden Direktur	I Made Wiracita Tantra	Arisudono Soerono	President Director
Direktur	Harold J.D. Tjiptadajaja	Harold J.D. Tjiptadajaja	Directors
	Hilda Savitri	Hilda Savitri	
	Indrawati Darmawan	Indrawati Darmawan	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

- a) Efektif sejak 14 Juli 2020, Bapak Darmin Nasution menjabat sebagai Presiden Komisaris Perusahaan.
- b) Efektif sejak 12 Juni 2020, Bapak Ken Tomisaki menjabat sebagai Komisaris Perusahaan menggantikan Bapak Rajeev Kannan.
- c) Efektif sejak 22 Juni 2020, Bapak Yon Aarsal menjabat sebagai Komisaris Perusahaan menggantikan Bapak Muhammad Al Arif.
- d) Efektif sejak 30 Juni 2020, Bapak Mohammad Ramadhan Harahap menjabat sebagai Direktur Perusahaan.
- e) Efektif sejak 30 Juni 2020, Bapak Yanindya Bayu Wirawan menjabat sebagai Direktur Perusahaan.
- f) Pada tanggal 9 Desember 2019, Bapak M. Chatib Basri mengajukan pengunduran diri sebagai Presiden Komisaris Perusahaan.
- g) Efektif sejak 9 Desember 2019, Bapak Vincentius Sonny Loho menjabat sebagai Pelaksana Tugas Presiden Komisaris Perusahaan menggantikan Bapak M. Chatib Basri.
- h) Efektif sejak 19 Maret 2020, Bapak Muhammad Al Arif mengakhiri masa jabatan sebagai Komisaris Perusahaan.
- i) Efektif sejak 31 Januari 2020, Bapak Harold J.D. Tjiptadaja mengakhiri masa jabatan sebagai Direktur Perusahaan.
- j) Efektif sejak 15 Mei 2020, Ibu Hilda Savitri mengakhiri masa jabatan sebagai Direktur Perusahaan.

Pada tanggal 10 November 2017, Perusahaan menerima surat pengunduran diri dari Bapak Zulkifli Zaini sebagai Komisaris/Komisaris Independen Perusahaan sesuai ketentuan Pasal 13 ayat (8) Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan yang berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 10 Januari 2018.

Pada tanggal 18 Januari 2018, Perusahaan menerima surat pengunduran diri dari Bapak Edwin Gerungan sebagai Komisaris/Komisaris Independen Perusahaan yang berlaku efektif pada tanggal 18 Maret 2018.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Pemegang Saham yang diambil diluar Rapat sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 15 tanggal 24 Januari 2018 yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, Bapak I Made Wiracita Tantra ditunjuk sebagai Direktur Perusahaan menggantikan Bapak Wito Krisnahadi efektif sejak tanggal 5 Maret 2018. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Direksi Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0036419 tanggal 25 Januari 2018.

1. GENERAL (continued)

- a) Effective July 14, 2020, Mr. Darmin Nasution has served as President Commissioner of the Company.
- b) Effective June 12, 2020, Mr. Ken Tomisaki has served as Commissioner of the Company replacing Mr. Rajeev Kannan.
- c) Effective June 22, 2020, Mr. Yon Aarsal has served as Commissioner of the Company replacing Mr. Muhammad Al Arif.
- d) Effective June 30, 2020, Mr. Mohammad Ramadhan Harahap has served as Director of the Company.
- e) Effective June 30, 2020, Mr. Yanindya Bayu Wirawan has served as Director of the Company.
- f) On December 9, 2019, Mr. M. Chatib Basri submitted resignation letter as President Commissioner of the Company.
- g) Effective December 9, 2019, Mr. Vincentius Sonny Loho has served as Interim President Commissioner of the Company replacing Mr. M. Chatib Basri.
- h) Effective March 19, 2020, Mr. Muhammad Al Arif ended his term of service as Commissioner of the Company.
- i) Effective January 31, 2020, Mr. Harold J.D. Tjiptadaja ended his term of service as Director of the Company.
- j) Effective May 15, 2020, Mrs. Hilda Savitri ended his term of service as Director of the Company.

On November 10, 2017, the Company received a resignation letter from Mr. Zulkifli Zaini as the Commissioner/Independent Commissioner of the Company in accordance with Article 13 paragraph (8) of the Company's Articles of Associations which became effective on January 10, 2018.

On January 18, 2018, the Company received a resignation letter from Mr. Edwin Gerungan as Commissioner/Independent Commissioner of the Company which became effective on March 18, 2018.

Based on Decree No. 15 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated January 24, 2018, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, Mr. I Made Wiracita Tantra was appointed as the Director of the Company replacing Mr. Wito Krisnahadi, effective since March 5, 2018. This change of the Company's Board of Directors was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH-01.03-0036419 dated January 25, 2018.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Pemegang Saham yang diambil diluar Rapat sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 7 tanggal 9 Februari 2018 yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, Bapak Rinaldi Firmansyah diangkat sebagai Komisaris/Komisaris Independen Perusahaan menggantikan Bapak Zulkifli Zaini efektif sejak tanggal 25 Januari 2018. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Komisaris Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0064230 tanggal 12 Februari 2018.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Pemegang Saham yang diambil diluar Rapat sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 8 tanggal 5 Maret 2018 yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, Bapak Muhammad Al Arif diangkat sebagai Komisaris Perusahaan menggantikan Bapak Robert Pakpahan efektif sejak tanggal 13 Februari 2018. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Komisaris Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0095750 tanggal 6 Maret 2018.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Pemegang Saham yang diambil diluar Rapat sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 16 tanggal 26 Juni 2018 yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, Bapak Vincentius Sonny Loho diangkat sebagai Komisaris Perusahaan menggantikan Bapak Edwin Gerungan efektif sejak tanggal 4 Juni 2018. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Komisaris Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0217128 tanggal 29 Juni 2018.

Pada tanggal 31 Juli 2018, Perusahaan menerima surat pengunduran diri dari Bapak Arisudono Soerono sebagai Presiden Direktur Perusahaan sesuai ketentuan Pasal 10 ayat (5) Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan yang berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 31 Oktober 2018.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)

Based on Decree No. 7 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated February 9, 2018, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, Mr. Rinaldi Firmansyah was appointed as Commissioner/Independent Commissioner of the Company replacing Mr. Zulkifli Zaini effective since January 25, 2018. This change of the Company's Board of Commissioners was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH-01.03-0064230 dated February 12, 2018.

Based on Decree No. 8 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated March 5, 2018, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, Mr. Muhammad Al Arif was appointed as Commissioner of the Company replacing Mr. Robert Pakpahan effective since February 13, 2018. This change of the Company's Board of Commissioners was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH-01.03-0095750 dated March 6, 2018.

Based on Decree No. 16 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated June 26, 2018, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, Mr. Vincentius Sonny Loho was appointed as Commissioner of the Company replacing Mr. Edwin Gerungan effective since June 4, 2018. This change of the Company's Board of Commissioners was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH-01.03-0217128 dated June 29, 2018.

On July 31, 2018, the Company received a resignation letter from Mr. Arisudono Soerono as the President Director of the Company in accordance with Article 10 paragraph (5) of the Company's Articles of Associations which became effective on October 31, 2018.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Pemegang Saham yang diambil diluar Rapat sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 59 tanggal 30 Oktober 2018 yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, Bapak I Made Wiracita Tantra diangkat sebagai Pelaksana Tugas Presiden Direktur Perusahaan menggantikan Bapak Arisudono Soerono efektif sejak tanggal 30 Oktober 2018. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Direksi Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0258759 tanggal 30 Oktober 2018.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat Pemegang Saham Tahunan No. 31 tanggal 21 Maret 2019 yang dibuat oleh Aulia Taufani, S.H., notaris di Jakarta, Bapak Andreas Manfred Zeisler diangkat sebagai Komisaris Perusahaan menggantikan Bapak Hans Juergen Hertel efektif sejak tanggal 21 Maret 2019. Pemberitahuan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0185742 tanggal 4 April 2019.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham yang diambil diluar Rapat sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 01 tanggal 1 Maret 2019, yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, Bapak Reynaldi Hermansjah diangkat sebagai Presiden Direktur Perusahaan menggantikan Bapak I Made Wiracita Tantra yang menjabat sebagai Pelaksana Tugas Presiden Direktur Perusahaan efektif sejak tanggal 20 April 2019. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Direksi Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia Melalui surat No. AHU-AH 01.03-0132065 tanggal 5 Maret 2019.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham yang diambil diluar Rapat sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 10 tanggal 14 Agustus 2019, yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, Bapak Lodewijk Govaerts diangkat sebagai Komisaris Perusahaan menggantikan Bapak Robert Olivier Dolk efektif sejak tanggal 26 Juli 2019. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Komisaris Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0313710 tanggal 14 Agustus 2019.

1. GENERAL (continued)

Based on Decree No. 59 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated October 30, 2018, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, Mr. I Made Wiracita Tantra was appointed as the Interim President Director of the Company replacing Mr. Arisudono Soerono effective since October 30, 2018. This change of the Company's Board of Directors was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0258759 dated October 30, 2018.

Based on Decree No. 31 of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated March 21, 2019, of Aulia Taufani, S.H., notary in Jakarta, Mr. Andreas Manfred Zeisler was appointed as Commissioner of the Company replacing Mr. Hans Juergen Hertel effective since March 21, 2019. This change of the Company's Board of Commissioners was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH-01.03-0185742 dated April 4, 2019.

Based on Decree No. 01 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated March 1, 2019, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, Mr. Reynaldi Hermansjah was appointed as the President Director of the Company replacing Mr. I Made Wiracita Tantra as the interim President Director of the Company effective since April 20, 2019. This change of the Company's Board of Directors was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH 01.03-0132065 dated March 5, 2019.

Based on Decree No. 10 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated August 14, 2019, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, Mr. Lodewijk Govaerts was appointed as Commissioner of the Company replacing Mr. Robert Olivier Dolk effective since July 26, 2019. This change of the Company's Board of Commissioners was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH-01.03-0313710 dated August 14, 2019.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham yang diambil diluar Rapat sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 11 tanggal 14 Agustus 2019, yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, menyetujui pengangkatan kembali Ibu Hilda Savitri sebagai Direktur Perusahaan dan menyetujui pengunduran diri Ibu Indrawati Darmawan sebagai Direktur Perusahaan. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Direktur Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0313722 tanggal 14 Agustus 2019.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham yang diambil diluar Rapat sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 1 tanggal 6 Desember 2019, yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, menyetujui pengangkatan Ibu Devi Pradnya Paramita sebagai Direktur Perusahaan menggantikan Bapak Reynaldi Hermansjah sebagai pelaksana tugas direktur keuangan Perusahaan sejak 1 Desember 2019. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Direktur Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0369616 tanggal 6 Desember 2019.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham yang diambil diluar Rapat sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 23 tanggal 10 Februari 2020, yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, menyetujui pengangkatan Bapak Vincentius Sonny Loho sebagai pelaksana tugas Presiden Komisaris Perusahaan dan menyetujui pengunduran diri Bapak Harold J.D. Tjiptadaja sebagai Direktur Perusahaan dan Bapak M. Chatib Basri sebagai Presiden Komisaris Perusahaan sejak 9 Desember 2019. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Direktur Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0081900 tanggal 12 Februari 2020.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat Pemegang Saham Tahunan No. 21 tanggal 19 Maret 2020 yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, menyetujui pengunduran diri Bapak Muhammad Al Arif sebagai Komisaris Perusahaan efektif sejak tanggal 19 Maret 2020. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Komisaris Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0181283 tanggal 9 April 2020.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)

Based on Decree No. 11 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated August 14, 2019, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, approved the reappointment of Ms. Hilda Savitri as Director of the Company and approved the resignation of Ms. Indrawati Darmawan as Director of the Company. This change of the Company's Board of Directors was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0313722 dated August 14, 2019.

Based on Decree No. 1 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated December 6, 2019, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, approved the appointment of Ms. Devi Pradnya Paramita as Director replacing Mr. Reynaldi Hermansjah as the Interim Financial Director of the Company effective since December 1, 2019. This change of the Company's Board of Directors was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0369616 dated December 6, 2019.

Based on Decree No. 23 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated February 10, 2020, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, approved the appointment of Mr. Vincentius Sonny Loho as Interim President Commissioner of the Company, approved the resignation of Mr. Harold J.D. Tjiptadaja as Director of Company and Mr. M. Chatib Basri as the President Commissioner of the Company effective since December 9, 2019. This change of the Company's Board of Directors was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0081900 dated February 12, 2020.

Based on Decree No. 21 of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated March 19, 2020, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, approved the resignation of Mr. Muhammad Al Arif as Commissioner of the Company effective since March 19, 2020. The changes of the Company's Board of Commissioners was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0181283 dated April 9, 2020.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat Pemegang Saham Tahunan No. 21 tanggal 19 Maret 2020 yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, menyetujui pengunduran diri Ibu Hilda Savitri sebagai Direksi Perusahaan efektif sejak tanggal 15 Mei 2020. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Direktur Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0181283 tanggal 9 April 2020.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham yang diambil diluar Rapat sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 12 tanggal 16 Juni 2020, yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, menyetujui pengangkatan Bapak Ken Tomisaki sebagai Komisaris Perusahaan efektif sejak tanggal 12 Juni 2020. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Komisaris Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0255607 tanggal 23 Juni 2020.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 10 tanggal 15 Juli 2020, yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, menyetujui pengangkatan Bapak Yon Aarsal sebagai Komisaris Perusahaan efektif sejak tanggal 22 Juni 2020. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Komisaris Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0293385 tanggal 15 Juli 2020.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham yang diambil diluar Rapat sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 13 tanggal 16 Juni 2020, yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, menyetujui pengangkatan Bapak Mohammad Ramadhan Harahap dan Bapak Yanindya Bayu Wirawan sebagai Direktur Perusahaan efektif sejak tanggal 30 Juni 2020. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Direktur Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-AH.01.03-0267137 tanggal 30 Juni 2020.

1. GENERAL (continued)

Based on Decree No. 21 of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated March 19, 2020, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta approved the resignation of Ms. Hilda Savitri as Director of the Company effective since May 15, 2020. The changes of the Company's Board of Directors was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0181283 dated April 9, 2020.

Based on Decree No. 12 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated June 16, 2020, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, approved the appointment of Mr. Ken Tomisaki as Commissioner of the Company effective since June 12, 2020. The changes of the Company's Board of Commissioners was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0255607 dated June 23, 2020.

Based on Decree No. 10 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated July 15, 2020, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, approved the appointment of Mr. Yon Aarsal as Commissioner of the Company effective since June 22, 2020. The changes of the Company's Board of Commissioners was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0293385 dated July 15, 2020.

Based on Decree No. 13 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated June 16, 2020, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, approved the appointment of Mr. Mohammad Ramadhan Harahap and Mr. Yanindya Bayu Wirawan as Director of the Company effective since June 30, 2020. The changes of the Company's Board of Directors was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0267137 dated June 30, 2020.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa No. 14 tanggal 20 Juli 2020, yang dibuat oleh Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, menyetujui pengangkatan Bapak Darmin Nasution sebagai Presiden Komisaris/Komisaris Independen Perusahaan efektif sejak tanggal 14 Juli 2020. Pemberitahuan perubahan susunan Komisaris Perusahaan ini telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat AHU-AH.01.03-0306759 tanggal 24 Juli 2020.

Susunan anggota Komite Investasi pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 berasal dari seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.

Pada tanggal 21 Maret 2018, Bapak Asep Hikmat diangkat sebagai anggota independen Komite Audit menggantikan Bapak Agus Kretarto.

Komite Audit Perusahaan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020
Ketua Anggota	Vincentius Sonny Loho Darmin Nasution ^{a)} Rinaldi Firmansyah
Anggota Independen	Asep Hikmat
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018
Ketua Anggota	Vincentius Sonny Loho M. Chatib Basri Rinaldi Firmansyah
Anggota Independen	Asep Hikmat

- a) Efektif tanggal 19 Agustus 2020, Bapak Darmin Nasution menjabat sebagai anggota Komite Audit Perusahaan.
- b) Pada tanggal 9 Desember 2019, Bapak M. Chatib Basri mengundurkan diri sebagai anggota Komite Audit Perusahaan.

1. GENERAL (continued)

Based on Decree No. 14 of Circulation Resolution of Shareholders in lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated July 20, 2020, of Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, approved the appointment of Mr. Darmin Nasution as President Commissioner/Independent Commissioners of the Company effective since July 14, 2020. The changes of the Company's Board of Commissioner was acknowledged by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0306759 dated July 24, 2020.

The members of the Company's Investment Committee as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 comprised of all members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

On March 21, 2018, Mr. Asep Hikmat was appointed as independent member of Audit Committee replacing Mr. Agus Kretarto.

The members of the Company's Audit Committee as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	
Vincentius Sonny Loho	M. Chatib Basri ^{b)}	Chairman
Rinaldi Firmansyah	Asep Hikmat	Members
		Independent Member
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Edwin Gerungan	M. Chatib Basri	Chairman
Agus Kretarto		Members
		Independent Member

- a) Effective August 19, 2020, Mr. Darmin Nasution has served as member of the Company's Audit Committee.
- b) On December 9, 2019, Mr. M. Chatib Basri resigned as member of the Company's Audit Committee.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

Komite Pemantau Risiko dan Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi Perusahaan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL (continued)

The Company's Risk Oversight Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are as follows:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	
Komite Pemantau Risiko			Risk Oversight Committee
Ketua	Rinaldi Firmansyah	Rinaldi Firmansyah	Chairman
Anggota	Lodewijk Govaerts Andreas Manfred Zeisler Yon Aarsal ^{a)} Darmin Nasution ^{b)}	Muhamad Al Arif ^{f)} Lodewijk Govaerts Andreas Manfred Zeisler M. Chatib Basri ^{e)}	Members
Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi			Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Ketua	Darmin Nasution ^{c)}	M. Chatib Basri ^{e)}	Chairman
Anggota	Richard Lyon Ranken Bhimantara Widjajala Ken Tomisaki ^{d)}	Richard Lyon Ranken Bhimantara Widjajala Rajeev Kannan	Members
	30 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Komite Pemantau Risiko			Risk Oversight Committee
Ketua	Rinaldi Firmansyah	Edwin Gerungan	Chairman
Anggota	Muhamad Al Arif Robert Olivier Dolk Hans Juergen Hertel M. Chatib Basri	Bhimantara Widjajala Robert Olivier Dolk Hans Juergen Hertel	Members
Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi			Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Ketua	M. Chatib Basri	M. Chatib Basri	Chairman
Anggota	Richard Lyon Ranken Bhimantara Widjajala Rajeev Kannan	Richard Lyon Ranken Robert Pakpahan Rajeev Kannan	Members
a)	Efektif sejak 19 Agustus 2020, Bapak Yon Aarsal menggantikan Bapak Muhamad Al Arif sebagai anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko.	a)	Effective August 19, 2020, Mr. Yon Aarsal has replaced Mr. Muhamad Al Arif as a member of Risk Oversight Committee.
b)	Efektif sejak 19 Agustus 2020, Bapak Darmin Nasution menggantikan Bapak M. Chatib Basri sebagai anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko.	b)	Effective August 19, 2020, Mr. Darmin Nasution has replaced Mr. M. Chatib Basri as a member of Risk Oversight Committee.
c)	Efektif sejak 19 Agustus 2020, Bapak Darmin Nasution menggantikan Bapak M. Chatib Basri sebagai Ketua Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi.	c)	Effective August 19, 2020, Mr. Darmin Nasution has replaced Mr. M. Chatib Basri as a Chairman of Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
d)	Efektif sejak 19 Agustus 2020, Bapak Ken Tomisaki menggantikan Bapak Rajeev Kannan sebagai anggota Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi.	d)	Effective August 19, 2020, Mr. Ken Tomisaki has replaced Mr. Rajeev Kannan as a member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
e)	Efektif sejak 9 Desember 2019, Bapak M. Chatib Basri mengundurkan diri sebagai anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko dan Ketua Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi.	e)	Effective December 9, 2019, Mr. M. Chatib Basri resigned from his position as member of Risk Oversight Committee and Chairman of Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
f)	Efektif sejak 19 Maret 2020, Bapak Muhamad Al Arif mengakhiri masa jabatan sebagai anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko.	f)	Effective March 19, 2020, Mr. Muhamad Al Arif ended his term of service as a member of Risk Oversight Committee.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

Sekretaris perusahaan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 adalah Bapak Nstantio W. Hadi.

Berdasarkan surat Perusahaan No. Ref. 017/IIF-HRD/III/2012 tanggal 30 Maret 2012, kepala divisi audit internal Perusahaan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 adalah Bapak Yudi Adrial.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, jumlah karyawan Perusahaan masing-masing adalah 102 orang, 98 orang, 91 orang, dan 81 orang (tidak diaudit).

Penawaran umum obligasi

Obligasi I Tahun 2016

Pada tanggal 29 Juni 2016, Perusahaan telah menerima pernyataan efektif dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan melalui surat No. S-336/D.04/2016 untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum Obligasi I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahun 2016 kepada masyarakat dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.500.000.

Pada tanggal 19 Juli 2016, seluruh obligasi tersebut telah dicatatkan di Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahun 2019

Pada tanggal 13 Desember 2019, Perusahaan telah menerima pernyataan efektif dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan melalui surat No. S-198/D.04/2019 untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum Berkelanjutan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahap I Tahun 2019 kepada masyarakat dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.500.000.

Pada tanggal 19 Desember 2019, seluruh obligasi tersebut telah dicatatkan di Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Penawaran medium term notes

Pada tanggal 24 Oktober 2018, Perusahaan melakukan penawaran terbatas *Medium Term Notes* I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahun 2018 dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp200.000.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)

The corporate secretary of the Company as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 is Mr. Nstantio W. Hadi.

Based on the Company's letter No. Ref. 017/IIF-HRD/III/2012 dated March 30, 2012, the head of internal audit division of the Company as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 is Mr. Yudi Adrial.

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Company had 102, 98, 91, and 81 employees, respectively (unaudited).

Bonds public offering

Bond I Year 2016

On June 29, 2016, the Company obtained the effectivity statement from the Financial Services Authority through its letter No. S-336/D.04/2016 to conduct a Public Offering on Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Bond I Year 2016 to public with a nominal amount of Rp1,500,000.

On July 19, 2016, the bonds were listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Shelf Registration Bond I Year 2019

On December 13, 2019, the Company obtained the effectivity statement from the Financial Services Authority through its letter No. S-198/D.04/2019 to conduct a Shelf Registration Public Offering on Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Shelf Registration Bond I Phase I Year 2019 to public with a nominal amount of Rp1,500,000.

On December 19, 2019, the bonds were listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Medium term notes offering

On October 24, 2018, the Company conducted a limited offering on Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Medium Term Notes I Year 2018 with a nominal amount of Rp200,000.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**2. PENERAPAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI
KEUANGAN BARU DAN REVISI**

**a. Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi dan
pengungkapan**

Efektif 1 Januari 2020, Perusahaan menerapkan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") baru dan revisi yang relevan untuk Perusahaan, sebagai berikut:

Perusahaan telah menerapkan persyaratan PSAK No. 71, "Instrumen Keuangan" mulai 1 Januari 2020. Klasifikasi dan pengukuran dan persyaratan penurunan nilai aset keuangan diterapkan secara retrospektif dengan menyesuaikan saldo laba pada tanggal penerapan awal. Sebagaimana diizinkan oleh PSAK No. 71, Perusahaan tidak menyajikan kembali periode komparatif.

Perusahaan juga telah mengadopsi PSAK No. 73, "Sewa" mulai 1 Januari 2020. Identifikasi dan pengukuran atas aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa diterapkan secara *modified restropective* tanpa penyajian kembali periode komparatif.

Dampak atas penerapan PSAK No. 71, "Instrumen Keuangan" dan PSAK No. 73, "Sewa" pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 diungkapkan pada Catatan 37.

Penerapan dari standar revisi berikut tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Perusahaan dan tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada periode berjalan atau periode sebelumnya:

- Amandemen PSAK No. 1, "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan"
- Amandemen PSAK No. 25, "Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi, dan Kesalahan"
- Penyesuaian 2019 PSAK No. 1, "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan"
- PSAK No. 72, "Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan, yang diadopsi dari IFRS 15"

**b. Standar akuntansi yang telah disahkan
namun belum berlaku efektif**

Standar akuntansi yang telah disahkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan, tetapi belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan periode berjalan diungkapkan di bawah ini. Perusahaan bermaksud untuk menerapkan standar tersebut, jika dipandang relevan, saat telah menjadi efektif.

**2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED FINANCIAL
ACCOUNTING STANDARDS**

**a. Changes in accounting policies and
disclosure**

Effective on January 1, 2020, the Company has applied new and revised Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") which are relevant to the Company, as follows:

The Company has applied the requirements of SFAS No. 71, "Financial Instruments" starting January 1, 2020. Classification and measurement and impairment requirements for financial assets are applied retrospectively by adjusting retained earnings at the initial implementation date. As permitted by SFAS No. 71, the Company does not restate the comparative period.

The Company has also applied SFAS No. 73, "Leases" starting January 1, 2020. Identification and measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are applied on a modified retrospective basis without a restatement for comparative period.

Impact of the implementation of SFAS No. 71, "Financial Instruments" and SFAS No. 73, "Leases" on January 1, 2020 is disclosed in Note 37.

The implementations of these revised standards did not result in substansial changes to Company's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior periods:

- Amendments of SFAS No. 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements"
- Amendment of SFAS No. 25, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors"
- Adjustment of 2019 SFAS No. 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements"
- SFAS No. 72, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers, adopted from IFRS 15"

**b. Accounting standards issued but not yet
effective**

The standards that are issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards, but not yet effective for current period financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**2. PENERAPAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI
KEUANGAN BARU DAN REVISI (lanjutan)**

**b. Standar akuntansi yang telah disahkan
namun belum berlaku efektif (lanjutan)**

**Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal
1 Januari 2021:**

PSAK No. 22 (Amandemen 2019), "Kombinasi
Bisnis", yang diadopsi dari IFRS 3.

Amandemen ini dikeluarkan untuk membantu
entitas menentukan apakah serangkaian
kegiatan dan aset yang diperoleh adalah bisnis
atau tidak. Mereka mengklarifikasi persyaratan
minimum untuk bisnis, menghapus penilaian
apakah pelaku pasar mampu mengganti elemen
yang hilang, menambah panduan untuk
membantu entitas menilai apakah proses yang
diperoleh adalah substantif, mempersempit
definisi bisnis dan output, dan memperkenalkan
uji konsentrasi nilai wajar opsional. Contoh
ilustratif baru diberikan bersama dengan
amandemen.

Perusahaan sedang mengevaluasi dampak dari
standar akuntansi tersebut dan belum
menentukan dampaknya terhadap laporan
keuangan Perusahaan.

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN

a. Pernyataan Kepatuhan

Laporan keuangan telah disusun dan disajikan
sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di
Indonesia dan peraturan Badan Pengawas
Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan
("BAPEPAM-LK", yang fungsinya dialihkan
kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK") sejak
tanggal 1 Januari 2013) No. VIII.G.7 yang
merupakan Lampiran Keputusan Ketua
BAPEPAM-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 tanggal
25 Juni 2012 tentang "Penyajian dan
Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan Emiten atau
Perusahaan Publik".

**2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED FINANCIAL
ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)**

**b. Accounting standards issued but not yet
effective (continued)**

Effective on or after January 1, 2021:

SFAS No. 22 (Amendment 2019), "Business
Combinations", adopted from IFRS 3.

These amendments were issued to help entities
determine whether an acquired set of activities
and assets is a business or not. They clarify the
minimum requirements for a business, remove
the assessment of whether market participants
are capable of replacing any missing elements,
add guidance to help entities assess whether an
acquired process is substantive, narrow the
definitions of a business and of outputs, and
introduce an optional fair value concentration
test. New illustrative examples were provided
along with the amendments.

The Company is presently evaluating and has
not yet determined the effects of this accounting
standard on its financial statements.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES**

a. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared
in accordance with Indonesian Financial
Accounting Standards and the Capital Market
and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency
("BAPEPAM-LK", which function has been
transferred to Financial Services Authority
("OJK") starting January 1, 2013) rule No.
VIII.G.7, Appendix of the Decree of the
Chairman of the BAPEPAM-LK No. Kep-
347/BL/2012 dated June 25, 2012 regarding
"Financial Statements Presentation and
Disclosure of the Issuer or Public Company".

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

b. Penyajian Laporan Keuangan

Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan, kecuali untuk laporan arus kas, adalah dasar akrual. Laporan keuangan tersebut disusun berdasarkan nilai historis, kecuali beberapa akun tertentu disusun berdasarkan pengukuran lain sebagaimana diuraikan dalam kebijakan akuntansi masing-masing akun tersebut.

Laporan arus kas disusun dengan menggunakan metode langsung dengan mengelompokkan arus kas dalam aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan.

c. Transaksi dan Penjabaran Mata Uang Asing

Pembukuan Perusahaan diselenggarakan dalam mata uang Rupiah, mata uang dari lingkungan ekonomi utama dimana Perusahaan beroperasi (mata uang fungsionalnya). Transaksi-transaksi selama periode berjalan dalam mata uang asing dicatat dengan kurs yang berlaku pada saat terjadinya transaksi.

Pada tanggal pelaporan, aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing disesuaikan untuk mencerminkan kurs tengah Bank Indonesia ("BI") yang berlaku pada tanggal tersebut. Keuntungan atau kerugian kurs yang timbul dikreditkan atau dibebankan dalam laporan laba rugi periode berjalan. Pos non-moneter diukur dalam biaya historis dalam mata uang asing yang dijabarkan kembali dengan nilai tukar pada saat tanggal awal transaksi.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, kurs konversi 1 Dolar Amerika Serikat yang digunakan Perusahaan masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp14.918, Rp13.901, Rp14.481, dan Rp13.548.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, kurs konversi 1 Euro Eropa yang digunakan Perusahaan adalah sebesar Rp16.174.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

b. Financial Statements Presentation

The financial statements, except for the statement of cash flows, are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain accounts which are measured on the basis described in the related accounting policies.

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the direct method which classifies cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities.

c. Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

The books of accounts of the Company are maintained in Rupiah, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency). Transactions during the period 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 middle exchange rates quoted by Bank Indonesia ("BI") at that date. The resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to the current period profit or loss statement. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transaction.

The Conversion rate per 1 United States Dollar used by the Company as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are Rp14,918, Rp13,901, Rp14,481, and Rp13,548, respectively.

The conversion rate per 1 European Euro used by the Company as of December 31, 2017 is Rp16,174.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

d. Transaksi Pihak-pihak Berelasi

d. Transactions with Related Parties

Pihak-pihak berelasi adalah orang atau entitas yang terkait dengan Perusahaan (entitas pelapor):

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company (the reporting entity):

- a. Orang atau anggota keluarga terdekat mempunyai relasi dengan entitas pelapor jika orang tersebut:
 - i. memiliki pengendalian atau pengendalian bersama atas entitas pelapor;
 - ii. memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas pelapor; atau
 - iii. personil manajemen kunci entitas pelapor atau entitas induk dari entitas pelapor.
- b. Suatu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi salah satu hal berikut:
 - i. Entitas dan entitas pelapor adalah anggota dari kelompok usaha yang sama (artinya entitas induk, entitas anak, dan entitas anak berikutnya terkait dengan entitas lain).
 - ii. Satu entitas adalah entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama dari entitas lain (atau entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama yang merupakan anggota suatu kelompok usaha, yang mana entitas lain tersebut adalah anggotanya).
 - iii. Kedua entitas tersebut adalah ventura bersama dari pihak ketiga yang sama.
 - iv. Entitas tersebut adalah suatu program imbalan pasca-kerja untuk imbalan kerja dari salah satu entitas pelapor atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas pelapor. Jika entitas pelapor adalah entitas yang menyelenggarakan program tersebut, maka entitas sponsor juga berelasi dengan entitas pelapor.

- a. *A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the reporting entity if that person:*
 - i. *has control or joint control over the reporting entity;*
 - ii. *has significant influence over the reporting entity; or*
 - iii. *is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.*
- b. *An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:*
 - i. *The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same company (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).*
 - ii. *One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a company of which the other entity is a member).*
 - iii. *Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.*
 - iv. *The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity, or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.*

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

d. Transaksi Pihak-pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

- b. Suatu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi salah satu hal berikut (lanjutan):
 - v. Entitas yang dikendalikan atau dikendalikan bersama oleh orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf (a).
 - vi. Orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf (a) (i) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas atau personil manajemen kunci entitas (atau entitas induk dari entitas).

Seluruh transaksi yang dilakukan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi, diungkapkan pada laporan keuangan.

e. Aset Keuangan

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)

**Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal
1 Januari 2020**

Terdapat tiga klasifikasi pengukuran aset keuangan: biaya perolehan diamortisasi, diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL), dan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain (FVOCI).

Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan menjadi kategori tersebut di atas berdasarkan model bisnis dimana aset keuangan tersebut dimiliki, dan karakteristik arus kas kontraktualnya. Model bisnis merefleksikan bagaimana kelompok aset keuangan dikelola untuk mencapai tujuan bisnis tertentu.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Transactions with Related Parties
(continued)**

- b. An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply (continued):
 - v. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - vi. A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or a parent of the entity).

All transactions with related parties, are disclosed in the financial statements.

e. Financial Assets

Financial assets (other than investment in sukuk)

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020

There are three measurement classifications for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets are classified into these categories based on the business model within which they are held, and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The business model reflects how groups of financial assets are managed to achieve a particular business objective.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari
2020 (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan hanya dapat dikategorikan sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi jika instrumen dimiliki dalam rangka mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual ("hold to collect"), dan dimana arus kas kontraktual tersebut semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (SPPI). Pokok merupakan nilai wajar dari instrumen pada saat pengakuan awal. Bunga dalam hal ini merupakan kompensasi untuk nilai waktu uang dan risiko kredit terkait beserta kompensasi untuk risiko lain dan biaya yang konsisten dengan persyaratan dalam peminjaman standar dan margin laba. Kategori aset ini membutuhkan penilaian persyaratan kontraktual pada saat pengakuan awal untuk menentukan apakah kontrak mengandung persyaratan yang dapat mengubah waktu atau jumlah dari arus kas yang tidak konsisten dengan persyaratan SPPI.

Dalam menilai apakah arus kas kontraktual memiliki karakteristik SPPI, Perusahaan mempertimbangkan tujuan model bisnis adalah untuk memiliki aset untuk memperoleh arus kas kontraktual atau untuk memperoleh arus kas kontraktual dan dijual dan juga persyaratan kontraktual atas instrumen tersebut. Hal ini termasuk dalam hal menilai apakah aset keuangan mengandung ketentuan kontraktual yang dapat mengubah waktu atau jumlah arus kas kontraktual sehingga tidak dapat memenuhi kondisi SPPI. Dalam melakukan penilaian, Perusahaan mempertimbangkan:

- Hak yang dimiliki Perusahaan saat terdapat kepailitan dan keaslian kontrak;
- Penentuan mata uang pada aset;
- Kejadian kontinjensi yang akan mengubah jumlah dan waktu arus kas;
- *Non-recourse arrangement*; dan
- Persyaratan pelunasan dipercepat atau perpanjangan fasilitas dan juga perubahan *time value of money* dari jumlah bunga.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020
(continued)

Financial assets can only be held at amortized cost if the instruments are held in order to collect the contractual cash flows ("hold to collect"), and where those contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). Principal represents the fair value of the instrument at the time of initial recognition. Interest in this context represents compensation for the time value of money and associated credit risks together with compensation for other risks and costs consistent with a basic lending arrangement and a profit margin. This requires an assessment at initial recognition of the contractual terms to determine whether it contains a term that could change the timing or amount of cash flows in a way that is inconsistent with the SPPI criteria.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows have SPPI characteristics, the Company considers the objective of its business model is to hold assets only to collect cash flows, or to collect cash flows and to sell and the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers:

- *Rights in bankruptcy and genuinity of contracts*;
- *Currency denomination arrangement*;
- *Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows*;
- *Non-recourse arrangement*; and
- *Prepayment and extension terms, as well as modification on time value of money of interest.*

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari
2020 (lanjutan)

Aset dapat dijual dari portofolio *hold to collect* ketika terdapat peningkatan risiko konsentrasi kredit. Penghentian untuk alasan lain diperbolehkan namun jumlah penjualan tersebut harus tidak signifikan jumlahnya atau tidak sering.

Aset keuangan berupa instrumen utang dimana tujuan model bisnis dicapai dengan mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual dan menjual aset ("*hold to collect and sell*") dan memiliki arus kas SPPI, diklasifikasikan sebagai FVOCI, dengan laba rugi yang belum direalisasi ditangguhkan di penghasilan komprehensif lain sampai aset tersebut dihentikan.

Seluruh aset keuangan lainnya akan dipersyaratkan diklasifikasikan sebagai FVTPL. Aset keuangan dapat ditetapkan sebagai FVTPL hanya jika ini dapat mengeliminasi atau mengurangi *accounting mismatch*.

Efek-efek

Setelah pengakuan awal, efek-efek yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif. Sementara efek-efek yang diukur pada FVOCI, setelah pengakuan awal akan diukur pada nilai wajar dimana keuntungan dan kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar akan diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain dan diakumulasikan pada komponen terpisah pada ekuitas. Pada saat penghentian pengakuan, akumulasi keuntungan atau kerugian nilai wajar, neto setelah akumulasi cadangan kerugian kredit ekspektasian, ditransfer ke laba rugi. Untuk efek-efek yang dipersyaratkan diukur atas nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, setelah pengakuan awal akan diukur pada nilai wajar dimana keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul akibat perubahan nilai wajar dicatat dalam laba rugi.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020
(continued)

Assets may be sold out of hold to collect portfolios where there is an increase in credit concentration risk. Disposals for other reasons are permitted but such sales should be insignificant in value or infrequent in nature.

Financial asset of debt instruments where the business model objectives are achieved by collecting the contractual cash flows and by selling the assets ("*hold to collect and sell*") and that have SPPI cash flows are held at FVOCI, with unrealized gains or losses deferred in other comprehensive income until the asset is derecognized.

All other financial assets will mandatorily be held at FVTPL. Financial assets may be designated at FVTPL only if doing so eliminates or reduces an accounting mismatch.

Securities

After initial recognition, securities held at amortized cost is amortized using the effective interest rate. While securities held at FVOCI are subsequently carried at fair value with all unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in separate component of equity. On derecognition, the cumulative fair value gains or losses, net of the cumulative expected credit loss reserve, are transferred to the profit or loss. For securities mandatorily held at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value with gains or losses arising from the changes in fair value recorded in profit or loss.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari
2020 (lanjutan)

Pinjaman diberikan

Setelah pengakuan awal, pinjaman diberikan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi diukur menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Investasi saham

Investasi saham diukur pada FVOCI, dimana keuntungan dan kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar akan diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain dan diakumulasi pada komponen terpisah pada ekuitas.

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal
1 Januari 2020

Seluruh aset keuangan diakui dan dihentikan pengakuannya pada tanggal diperdagangkan dimana pembelian dan penjualan aset keuangan berdasarkan kontrak yang mensyaratkan penyerahan aset keuangan dalam kurun waktu yang ditetapkan oleh konvensi pasar yang berlaku. Aset keuangan awalnya diukur sebesar nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi, kecuali untuk aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Aset keuangan Perusahaan diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut:

- Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL)
- Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang
- Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo
- Tersedia untuk dijual

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020
(continued)

Loans

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans are measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost is recognized using the effective interest method.

Equity Investments

Equity investments are measured at FVOCI, where all unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in separate component of equity.

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020

All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the time frame established by the market convention. All financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets are classified into the following:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Loans and receivables
- Held-to-maturity
- Available-for-sale

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal
1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Klasifikasi ini tergantung dari tujuan perolehan aset keuangan tersebut. Manajemen menentukan klasifikasi aset keuangan tersebut pada saat awal pengakuannya.

Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL)

Aset keuangan diklasifikasi dalam FVTPL, jika aset keuangan sebagai kelompok diperdagangkan atau pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan untuk diukur pada FVTPL.

Aset keuangan diklasifikasi sebagai kelompok diperdagangkan, jika:

- diperoleh atau dimiliki terutama untuk tujuan dijual kembali dalam waktu dekat; atau
- pada pengakuan awal merupakan bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan tertentu yang dikelola bersama dan terdapat bukti mengenai pola ambil untung dalam jangka pendek aktual terkini; atau
- merupakan derivatif yang bukan merupakan kontrak jaminan keuangan atau ditetapkan dan efektif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai.

Aset keuangan selain aset keuangan yang diperdagangkan, dapat ditetapkan sebagai FVTPL pada saat pengakuan awal jika:

- Perusahaan merupakan organisasi yang bidang usahanya bergerak dalam investasi aset keuangan dengan tujuan untuk mendapatkan keuntungan menyeluruh dalam bentuk bunga atau dividen atau perubahan dalam nilai wajarnya. Dengan kondisi ini, perusahaan dapat menetapkan investasi tersebut dalam kategori FVTPL, dengan syarat tidak memiliki hak pengendali di investasi tersebut; atau
- penetapan tersebut mengeliminasi atau mengurangi secara signifikan inkonsistensi pengukuran dan pengakuan yang dapat timbul; atau

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020
(continued)

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. The management determines the classification of the financial assets at the time of the initial recognition.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is either held-for-trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial asset is classified as held-for-trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the entity manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

A financial asset, other than a financial asset held-for-trading, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- The company is an entity whose business is investing in financial assets with a view to profiting from the total return in the form of interest or dividends and changes in fair value. In this condition, such company may designate such investment at FVTPL, provided it does not hold a controlling interest; or
- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal
1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL) (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan selain aset keuangan yang diperdagangkan, dapat ditetapkan sebagai FVTPL pada saat pengakuan awal jika (lanjutan):

- kelompok aset keuangan, liabilitas keuangan atau keduanya, dikelola dan kinerjanya dievaluasi berdasarkan nilai wajar, sesuai dengan manajemen risiko atau strategi investasi yang didokumentasikan dan informasi tentang kelompok tersebut disediakan secara internal kepada manajemen kunci entitas (sebagaimana didefinisikan dalam PSAK No. 7, "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi"), misalnya direksi; atau
- jika merupakan kontrak *hybrid* yang terdapat satu atau lebih derivatif melekat.

Aset keuangan yang termasuk dalam kategori ini pada saat awal pengakuan dan selanjutnya dicatat pada nilai wajar; biaya transaksi diakui langsung pada laba rugi. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang berasal dari perubahan nilai wajar dan penjualan dari aset keuangan ini diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan masing-masing dilaporkan sebagai "keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar", "keuntungan/(kerugian) dari penjualan efek-efek", "keuntungan direalisasi dari penjualan investasi saham", dan "keuntungan/(kerugian) yang direalisasi dari transaksi derivatif". Pendapatan bunga yang berasal dari instrumen keuangan yang diklasifikasi dalam FVTPL diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebagai "Pendapatan bunga".

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020
(continued)

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
(continued)

A financial asset, other than a financial asset held-for-trading, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if (continued):

- a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel (as defined in SFAS No. 7, "Related Party Disclosures"), for example the entity's board of directors; or
- if it is a hybrid contract containing one or more embedded derivative.

Financial assets included in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value; transaction costs are taken directly to profit or loss. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value and sales of these financial assets are included directly in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and reported as "unrealized gains/(losses) from changes in fair value", "gain/(loss) from sale of securities", "realized gain from sale of equity investment", and "realized gain/(loss) from derivative transaction", respectively. Interest income on financial instruments classified at FVTPL is recognized as "Interest income" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari
2020 (lanjutan)

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang dari nasabah dan piutang dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan tidak mempunyai kuotasi di pasar aktif diklasifikasikan sebagai "pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang".

Pada saat pengakuan awal, pinjaman diberikan dan piutang diakui pada nilai wajarnya ditambah biaya transaksi (jika ada) dan dikurangi dengan *upfront fee* dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi penurunan nilai. Bunga diakui dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Pendapatan bunga dari aset keuangan dalam kelompok pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebagai "pendapatan bunga".

Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo

Aset keuangan dalam kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan jatuh temponya telah ditetapkan, serta Perusahaan mempunyai intensi positif dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan tersebut hingga jatuh tempo, kecuali:

- aset keuangan yang pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan sebagai aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi;
- aset keuangan yang ditetapkan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual; dan
- aset keuangan yang memiliki definisi pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020
(continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables from customers and receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as "loans and receivables".

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs (if any) minus upfront fee and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment. Interest is recognized by applying the effective interest rate method. Interest income on financial assets classified as loans and receivables is recognized as "Interest income" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Held-to-maturity

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

- those that the group of financial assets upon initial recognition are designated as at fair value through profit or loss;
- those that the group of financial assets are designated as available-for-sale; and
- those that meet the definition of loans and receivables.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

**Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari
2020 (lanjutan)**

Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo (lanjutan)

Pada saat pengakuan awal, aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo diakui pada nilai wajarnya ditambah biaya transaksi dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi penurunan nilai. Pendapatan bunga dari aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebagai "pendapatan bunga".

Tersedia untuk dijual

Aset keuangan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual adalah aset keuangan yang tidak ditetapkan untuk dimiliki untuk periode tertentu dimana akan dijual dalam rangka pemenuhan likuiditas atau perubahan suku bunga, valuta asing atau yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai pinjaman diberikan dan piutang, aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo atau aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual diakui pada nilai wajarnya ditambah biaya transaksi dan selanjutnya diukur pada nilai wajar dimana nilai wajar diakui pada penghasilan komprehensif lain kecuali untuk penurunan nilai dan laba rugi selisih kurs untuk instrumen utang yang diakui pada laba rugi. Untuk instrumen ekuitas, laba rugi selisih kurs diakui sebagai bagian dari ekuitas, hingga aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya. Jika aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual mengalami penurunan nilai, akumulasi keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar, yang sebelumnya diakui di penghasilan komprehensif lain, diakui pada laba rugi.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)**

**Policy applicable before January 1, 2020
(continued)**

Held-to-maturity (continued)

Held-to-maturity financial assets are initially recognized at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest income on held-to-maturity financial assets is recognized as "interest income" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale are financial assets that are intended to be held for indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to the needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates or, exchange rates or those that are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, plus transaction costs, and measured subsequently at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains or losses for debt instrument which are recognized in profit or loss. For equity instrument, foreign exchange gain or loss is recognized as part of equity, until the financial asset is derecognized. If an available-for-sale financial asset is determined to be impaired, the cumulative unrealized gain or loss arising from the changes in fair value previously recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit and loss.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari
2020 (lanjutan)

Tersedia untuk dijual (lanjutan)

Pendapatan bunga dihitung menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dan diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebagai "pendapatan bunga". Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul akibat perubahan nilai tukar dari aset moneter yang diklasifikasikan sebagai kelompok tersedia untuk dijual diakui pada laba rugi.

Metode suku bunga efektif

Metode suku bunga efektif adalah metode yang digunakan untuk menghitung biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari instrumen keuangan dan untuk mengalokasikan pendapatan bunga selama periode yang relevan. Suku bunga efektif adalah suku bunga yang secara tepat mendiskontokan estimasi penerimaan kas di masa datang (mencakup seluruh komisi dan bentuk lain yang dibayarkan dan diterima oleh para pihak dalam kontrak yang merupakan bagian yang tak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif, biaya transaksi dan premi dan diskonto lainnya) selama perkiraan umur instrumen keuangan, atau, jika lebih tepat, digunakan periode yang lebih singkat untuk nilai tercatat bersih dari aset keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal.

Pendapatan diakui berdasarkan suku bunga efektif untuk instrumen keuangan selain dari instrumen keuangan FVTPL.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020
(continued)

Available-for-sale (lanjutan)

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method and recognized as "interest income" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Foreign currency gains or losses on monetary assets classified as available-for-sale are recognized in profit or loss.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and commissions paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Revenue is recognized on an effective interest basis for financial instruments other than those financial instruments at FVTPL.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020

Perusahaan menggunakan model perhitungan kerugian kredit ekspektasian (ECL) yang menggunakan matriks *probability of default* (PD), *loss given default* (LGD), dan *exposure at default* (EAD), yang didiskontokan menggunakan suku bunga efektif. Pendekatan PD dan LGD yang digunakan dibedakan untuk masing-masing segmentasi portofolio yaitu pembiayaan proyek dan pembiayaan korporasi, sesuai dengan karakteristik risiko masing-masing segmen tersebut.

a. Probability of Default (PD)

Probabilitas yang timbul di suatu waktu dimana debitur mengalami gagal bayar, diestimasi sampai dengan periode 12 bulan dari tanggal laporan (*stage 1*) atau sepanjang umur (*stage 2*) dengan memperhitungkan dampak asumsi ekonomi masa depan yang memiliki risiko kredit. Perusahaan menggunakan basis data PD berdasarkan studi yang dilakukan oleh Moody's dan Standard & Poor's (S&P).

b. Loss Given Default (LGD)

Kerugian yang diperkirakan akan timbul dari debitur yang mengalami gagal bayar, digambarkan sebagai persentase dari total paparan pada saat gagal bayar. Perusahaan menggunakan nilai LGD berdasarkan data tingkat pemulihan kredit Basel III dan Standard & Poor's (S&P).

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in sukuk)
(continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020

The Company uses expected credit loss (ECL) models that utilize the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD) metrics, discounted using the effective interest rate. The approach used for PD and LGD is differentiated for each portfolio segmentation, namely project finance and corporate finance, according to risk characteristic of each segment.

a. Probability of Default (PD)

The probability at a point in time that a counterparty will default, estimated over up to 12 months from the reporting date (*stage 1*) or over the lifetime of the product (*stage 2*) taking into account impact of forward-looking economic assumptions that have an effect on credit risk. The Company uses a PD database based on studies conducted by Moody's and Standard & Poor's (S&P).

b. Loss Given Default (LGD)

The loss that is expected to arise on default, depicted as a percentage of total exposure at the time of default. The Company uses LGD values based on Basel III and Standard & Poor's (S&P) credit recovery rate data.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020
(lanjutan)

c. Exposure at Default (EAD)

Perkiraan nilai eksposur neraca pada saat gagal bayar dengan mempertimbangkan bahwa perubahan ekspektasi yang diharapkan selama masa eksposur. Hal ini menggabungkan dampak penarikan fasilitas yang dilakukan, pembayaran pokok dan bunga, amortisasi dan pembayaran dimuka, bersama dengan dampak asumsi ekonomi masa depan jika relevan.

Untuk menentukan kerugian kredit ekspektasian, komponen-komponen ini akan diperhitungkan secara bersama-sama dan didiskontokan ke tanggal laporan keuangan menggunakan diskonto berdasarkan suku bunga efektif.

Kerugian kredit ekspektasian atau *Expected Credit Losses (ECL)* diakui untuk seluruh instrumen utang keuangan, komitmen pinjaman dan jaminan keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai *hold to collect/hold to collect and sell* dan memiliki arus kas SPPI. Kerugian kredit ekspektasian tidak diakui untuk instrumen ekuitas yang ditetapkan sebagai FVOCI.

Pencadangan berbasis ECL diakui pada saat pengakuan awal untuk seluruh instrumen keuangan yang masuk dalam cakupan ECL sehubungan dengan adanya peristiwa gagal bayar yang dapat timbul dalam periode waktu 12 bulan ke depan (disebut sebagai *stage 1* dengan cadangan kerugian senilai kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan). ECL akan terus dihitung berdasarkan basis ini sampai terdapat bukti peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan (SICR) sesuai kriteria yang ditetapkan Perusahaan atau aset mengalami penurunan nilai.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in sukuk)
(continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020
(continued)

c. Exposure at Default (EAD)

The expected balance sheet exposure at the time of default, taking into account that expected change in exposure over the lifetime of the exposure. This incorporates the impact of drawdowns of committed facilities, repayments of principal and interest, amortization and prepayments, together with the impact of forward looking economic assumptions where relevant.

To determine the expected credit loss, these components are multiplied together and discounted to the balance sheet date using the effective interest rate as the discount rate.

Expected Credit Losses (ECL) are recognized for all financial debt instruments, loan commitments and financial guarantees that are classified as *hold to collect/hold to collect and sell* and have cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Expected credit losses are not recognized for equity instruments designated at FVOCI.

An ECL based allowance is recognized at the time of initial recognition for all financial instruments that are in the scope of ECL in respect of default events that may occur over the next 12 months (so-called '*stage 1 assets*' with allowances equivalent to 12-months expected credit losses). ECL continues to be determined on this basis until there is either a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) on criteria set by the Company or the asset becomes credit impaired.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020
(lanjutan)

Jika aset keuangan (atau portofolio aset keuangan) mengalami SICR sejak pengakuan awal, kerugian kredit ekspektasian diakui untuk peristiwa *default* yang dapat terjadi sepanjang umur dari aset tersebut (disebut sebagai 'aset *stage 2*' dengan cadangan kerugian sebesar kerugian kredit ekspektasian selama umur aset tersebut). Penilaian SICR dilakukan dalam konteks peningkatan risiko gagal bayar yang dapat terjadi sepanjang sisa umur dari instrumen keuangan ketika dibandingkan dengan ekspektasi pada saat pengakuan awal untuk periode waktu yang sama. SICR tidak dinilai dalam konteks peningkatan kerugian kredit ekspektasian.

Akun kredit macet dikelola oleh unit SAM. Ketika suatu akun memerlukan penyelesaian kredit atau ada jumlah yang dianggap tidak dapat dipulihkan, dapat tetap di *stage 2* (tanpa atau dengan tunggakan pembayaran sampai dengan 90 hari) atau *stage 3* (adanya tunggakan pembayaran lebih dari 90 hari), namun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit secara individual akan dibuat. Cadangan kerugian adalah perbedaan antara jumlah pinjaman yang tercatat dan probabilitas tertimbang nilai sekarang dari estimasi arus kas masa depan yang mencerminkan berbagai skenario (dari hasil pemulihan terbaik, terburuk, dan paling mungkin). Jika arus kas mencakup jaminan yang dapat direalisasi, nilai-nilai yang digunakan akan memasukkan dampak informasi ekonomi *forward looking*. Keadaan individual dari masing-masing debitur dipertimbangkan ketika SAM memperkirakan arus kas masa depan dan waktu pemulihan masa depan yang melibatkan pertimbangan yang signifikan.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020
(continued)

If a financial asset (or portfolio of financial assets) experiences a SICR since initial recognition, an expected credit loss is recognized for default events that may occur over the lifetime of the asset (so-called 'stage 2 assets' with loss allowances equivalent to lifetime expected credit losses). SICR is assessed in the context of an increase in the risk of a default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument when compared to that expected at the time of initial recognition for the same period. It is not assessed in the context of an increase in the expected credit loss.

Credit impaired accounts are managed by SAM unit. Where an account needs loan work-out or any amount is considered irrecoverable, it can stay at a stage 2 (with no payment overdue or overdue up to 90 days) or stage 3 (when there is more than 90 days payment overdue) but individual credit impairment provision is raised. The provision is the difference between the loan-carrying amount and the probability weighted present value of estimated future cash flows, reflecting a range of scenarios (typically the best, worst, and most likely recovery outcomes). Where the cash flows include realizable collateral, the values used will incorporate the impact of forward looking economic information. The individual circumstances of each debtor are considered when SAM estimates future cash flows and timing of future recoveries which involve significant judgement.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020
(lanjutan)

Periode yang diperhitungkan ketika mengukur kerugian kredit ekspektasian adalah periode yang lebih pendek antara umur ekspektasian dan periode kontrak aset keuangan. Umur ekspektasian dapat dipengaruhi oleh pembayaran dimuka dan periode kontrak maksimum melalui opsi perpanjangan kontrak.

Untuk aset keuangan *stage 2* dan *3*, yang dinilai secara individual, penentuan kerugian kredit ekspektasian selama umur aset akan serupa dengan pendekatan PSAK No. 55. Namun, estimasi arus kas akan berdasarkan rentang kemungkinan skenario-skenario. Ketika arus kas termasuk jaminan yang dapat direalisasi, nilai yang diperhitungkan akan termasuk informasi kedepan.

Untuk aset yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, saldo di neraca mencerminkan aset bruto dikurangi kerugian kredit ekspektasian. Untuk instrumen utang dalam kategori FVOCI, saldo di neraca mencerminkan nilai wajar dari instrumen, dengan cadangan kerugian kredit ekspektasian dibukukan terpisah sebagai cadangan pada penghasilan komprehensif lain. Perubahan atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian diakui pada laba rugi dan terakumulasi di saldo laba.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020
(continued)

The period considered when measuring expected credit loss is the shorter of the expected life and the contractual term of the financial asset. The expected life may be impacted by prepayments and the maximum contractual term by extension options.

For stage 2 and 3 financial assets that are individually assessed, the determination of lifetime expected credit losses will be similar to the SFAS No. 55 approach. The estimated cash flows will, however, be based on a probability range of scenarios. Where the cash flows include realizable collateral, the values used will incorporate forward looking information.

For assets measured at amortized cost, the balance sheet amount reflects the gross asset less the expected credit losses. For debt instruments held at FVOCI, the balance sheet amount reflects the instrument's fair value, with the expected credit loss allowance held as a separate reserve within other comprehensive income. Changes in expected credit losses are recognized in the profit or loss and are accumulated in retained earnings.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020
(lanjutan)

Kerugian kredit ekspektasian atas komitmen kredit yang diberikan dan jaminan keuangan diakui pada liabilitas lain-lain. Jika instrumen keuangan mencakup komponen aset keuangan dan komitmen yang belum ditarik, dan tidak dapat dipisahkan atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian pada komponen ini, jumlah kerugian kredit atas komitmen tersebut diakui bersamaan dengan kerugian kredit atas aset keuangan. Dalam kondisi jumlah kerugian kredit ekspektasian gabungan melebihi jumlah tercatat bruto dari aset keuangan, maka kerugian kredit ekspektasian diakui sebagai liabilitas lain-lain.

Instrumen keuangan yang belum mengalami penurunan nilai pada saat pengakuan awal adalah aset *stage 1* dan kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan diakui. Instrumen ini akan tetap pada *stage* tersebut sampai dilunasi, kecuali terdapat peningkatan risiko kredit signifikan (SICR) (*stage 2*) atau mengalami penurunan nilai kredit (*stage 3*). Instrumen akan ditransfer ke *stage 2* dan cadangan kerugian kredit ekspektasian dihitung sepanjang umurnya diakui saat terdapat peningkatan signifikan atas risiko kredit dibandingkan yang diharapkan saat pengakuan awal.

Kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan (*stage 1*)

Kerugian kredit ekspektasian diakui pada saat pengakuan awal instrumen keuangan dan merepresentasikan kekurangan kas sepanjang umur aset yang timbul dari kemungkinan gagal bayar di masa yang akan datang dalam kurun waktu 12 bulan sejak tanggal pelaporan. Kerugian kredit ekspektasian terus ditentukan oleh dasar ini sampai timbul peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan pada instrumen tersebut atau instrumen tersebut telah mengalami penurunan nilai kredit.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020
(continued)

Expected credit loss on loan commitments and financial guarantees is recognized as other liabilities. Where a financial instrument includes both financial asset and an undrawn commitment, and it is not possible to separately identify the expected credit loss on these components, expected credit loss amounts on the loan commitment are recognized together with expected credit loss amounts on the financial asset. To the extent the combined expected credit loss exceeds the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the expected credit loss is recognized as other liability.

Financial instruments that are not credit-impaired are originated into *stage 1* and a 12-month expected credit loss provision is recognized. Instruments will remain in that stage until they are repaid, unless they experience significant increase in credit risk (SICR) (*stage 2*) or they become credit impaired (*stage 3*). Instruments under *stage 1* will transfer to *stage 2* and a lifetime expected credit loss provision recognized when there has been a significant increase in the credit risk compared to what was expected at origination.

12-month expected credit losses (*stage 1*)

Expected credit losses are recognized at the time of initial recognition of a financial instrument and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls arising from possible default events up to 12 months into the future from the reporting date. Expected credit losses continue to be determined on this basis until there is either a significant increase in the credit risk of an instrument or the instrument becomes credit-impaired.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020
(lanjutan)

Peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan
(stage 2)

Jika aset keuangan mengalami peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan (SICR) sejak pengakuan awal, kerugian kredit ekspektasian diakui atas kejadian gagal bayar yang mungkin terjadi sepanjang umur aset. Peningkatan signifikan dalam risiko kredit dinilai dengan membandingkan risiko gagal bayar atas eksposur pada tanggal pelaporan dengan risiko gagal bayar saat pengakuan awal (setelah memperhitungkan perjalanan waktu dari akun tersebut). Signifikan tidak berarti signifikan secara statistik, juga tidak dinilai dalam konteks perubahan dalam cadangan kerugian kredit ekspektasian.

Perubahan atas risiko gagal bayar dinilai signifikan atau tidak, dengan menggunakan sejumlah faktor kuantitatif dan kualitatif, yang bobotnya bergantung pada tipe produk dan pihak lawan. Aset keuangan tanpa adanya tunggakan pembayaran namun membutuhkan penyesuaian kredit untuk menyesuaikan dengan kemampuan mengembalikan hutang atau dengan tunggakan lebih dari 30 hari dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai akan selalu dianggap telah mengalami peningkatan risiko kredit. Penentuan pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian secara individual dilakukan oleh komite investasi.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020
(continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)

If a financial asset experiences a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition, an expected credit loss provision is recognized for default events that may occur over the lifetime of the asset. Significant increase in credit risk is assessed by comparing the risk of default of an exposure at the reporting date to the risk of default at origination (after taking into account the passage of time). Significant does not mean statistically significant nor is it assessed in the context of changes in expected credit loss.

Whether a change in the risk of default is significant or not is assessed using a number of quantitative and qualitative factors, the weight of which depends on the type of product and counterparty. Financial assets that are not overdue but need to have a loan work out to adjust its debt servicing capacity or that are 30 or more days past due and not credit-impaired will always be considered to have experienced an increase in credit risk. Decision to assess ECL on individual basis is conducted by the investment committee.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020
(lanjutan)

Efek-efek

Perusahaan menggunakan pendekatan PD dan LGD yang berlaku untuk segmen pembiayaan korporasi dalam pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian.

Peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan

Ketika menentukan apakah risiko kredit suatu instrumen keuangan telah meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal, Perusahaan mempertimbangkan informasi yang wajar dan terdukung, serta relevan yang tersedia tanpa biaya atau upaya yang berlebihan.

Perusahaan menggunakan kriteria berikut dalam menentukan apakah peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan atau eksposur telah terjadi:

- Perubahan tingkat pemeringkatan risiko menjadi IIF6 atau lebih buruk;
- Tertunggak lebih dari 30 hari.

Dalam peningkatan risiko di atas, hal tersebut mencakup informasi dan analisa kuantitatif dan kualitatif, berdasarkan pada pengalaman historis, penilaian saat ini dan perkiraan masa depan. Pemeringkatan risiko bervariasi dengan rentang IIF1 sampai dengan IIF10, dimana IIF 1 mencerminkan tingkat risiko kredit yang paling rendah, sedangkan IIF10 mencerminkan tingkat risiko kredit yang paling tinggi.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020
(continued)

Securities

The Company uses PD and LGD approaches which apply for corporate finance segment in measuring the expected credit losses.

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the credit risk of financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable, supported and relevant information without undue cost or effort.

The Company uses the following criteria in determining whether a significant increase in credit risk or exposure has occurred:

- Change in the risk rating level to IIF6 or worse;
- More than 30 days arrears.

In term of increase in risk above, it includes quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on historical experience, current and future assessments. The risk rating varies from IIF1 to IIF10, where IIF1 represents the lowest level of credit risk, while IIF10 represent the highest level of credit risk.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020
(lanjutan)

Definisi gagal bayar (default)

Dalam menilai apakah debitur dalam keadaan
gagal bayar, Perusahaan mempertimbangkan 3
poin yaitu:

- Prospek usaha;
- Kinerja keuangan;
- Kemampuan membayar kembali.

Kondisi gagal bayar terjadi ketika debitur telah
melewati jatuh tempo lebih dari 90 hari atas
kewajiban kreditnya kepada Perusahaan.

Pengelompokan instrumen dalam rangka
perhitungan kredit ekspektasian secara kolektif

Perusahaan mengelompokan aset keuangan
yang mencerminkan tingkat risiko kredit
sebagai berikut:

i) Stage 1

Evaluasi penurunan nilai dan risiko kredit atas
instrumen keuangan tidak meningkat secara
signifikan sejak pengakuan awal yang dapat
dibuktikan dengan terjadinya:

- Peringkat risiko antara IIF1-IIF5
- Tidak terjadi tunggakan lebih dari 30 hari.

Perusahaan akan mengukur penyisihan
kerugian untuk instrumen keuangan tersebut
sejumlah kerugian ekspektasian 12 bulan.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020
(continued)

Definition of failed payment (default)

In assessing whether the debtors is in default
condition, the Company considers 3 points:

- Business prospect;
- Financial performance;
- Repayment ability.

The default condition occurs when the debtors
past due for more than 90 days on credit
obligation to the Company.

Classification of instrument for calculating
collective expected credit losses

The Company classifies financial assets that
reflect the level of credit risk as follows:

i) Stage 1

Evaluation of impairment and credit risk on
financial instruments does not increase
significantly since initial recognition which can be
proven by the occurrence of:

- Risk rating between IIF1-IIF5
- There are no arrears for more than 30 days.

The Company will measure the allowance for
losses for these financial instruments at the
amount of the expected credit losses of 12
months.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020
(lanjutan)

Pengelompokan instrumen dalam rangka
perhitungan kredit ekspektasian secara kolektif
(lanjutan)

Perusahaan mengelompokan aset keuangan
yang mencerminkan tingkat risiko kredit
sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

ii) Stage 2

Evaluasi penurunan nilai dan risiko kredit atas
instrumen keuangan meningkat secara
signifikan sejak pengakuan awal yang dapat
dibuktikan dengan terjadinya:

- Peringkat risiko antara IIF6-IIF7; dan/atau
- Terdapat tunggakan antara 31 hari sampai
dengan 90 hari.

Perusahaan akan mengukur penyisihan
kerugian untuk instrumen keuangan tersebut
sejumlah kerugian ekspektasian sepanjang
umur dari instrumen keuangan tersebut.

iii) Stage 3

Evaluasi penurunan nilai dan risiko kredit atas
instrumen keuangan meningkat secara
signifikan sejak pengakuan awal yang dapat
dibuktikan dengan terjadinya:

- Peringkat risiko antara IIF8-IIF10; dan/atau
- Terdapat tunggakan lebih dari 90.

Perusahaan akan mengukur penyisihan
kerugian untuk instrumen keuangan tersebut
sejumlah kerugian ekspektasian sepanjang
umur dari instrumen keuangan tersebut.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020
(continued)

Classification of instrument for calculating
collective expected credit losses (continued)

The Company classifies financial assets that
reflect the level of credit risk as follows
(continued):

ii) Stage 2

Evaluation of impairment and credit risk on
financial instruments increase significantly since
initial recognition which can be proven by the
occurrence of:

- Risk rating between IIF6-IIF7; and/or
- There are arrears between 31 days to 90
days.

The Company will measure the allowance for
losses for these financial instruments at the
amount of the expected credit losses over the
maturity of financial instruments.

iii) Stage 3

Evaluation of impairment and credit risk on
financial instruments increase significantly since
initial recognition which can be proven by the
occurrence of:

- Risk rating between IIF8-IIF10; and/or
- There are arrears more than 90 days.

The Company will measure the allowance for
losses for these financial instruments at the
amount of the expected credit losses over the
maturity of financial instruments.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal
1 Januari 2020

Aset keuangan, selain aset keuangan FVTPL, dievaluasi apakah terdapat bukti yang objektif bahwa aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan. Aset keuangan diturunkan nilainya bila terdapat bukti objektif, sebagai akibat dari satu atau lebih peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan awal aset keuangan, dan peristiwa yang merugikan tersebut berdampak pada estimasi arus kas masa depan atas aset keuangan yang dapat diestimasi secara andal.

Untuk aset keuangan, bukti objektif penurunan nilai termasuk sebagai berikut:

- kesulitan keuangan signifikan yang dialami penerbit atau pihak peminjam; atau
- pelanggaran kontrak, seperti terjadinya wanprestasi atau tunggakan pembayaran pokok atau bunga; atau
- terdapat penundaan dalam pelaksanaan konstruksi proyek yang dapat membuat penundaan dalam pembayaran pokok dan/atau bunga pada saat debitor beroperasi secara komersial; atau
- terdapat kemungkinan bahwa pihak peminjam akan dinyatakan pailit atau melakukan restrukturisasi keuangan.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired and impairment losses are incurred only where if there is objective evidence, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the investment that can be reliably estimated.

For financial assets, the objective evidence of impairment may include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in principal or interest payments; or
- delays in the project construction which could further delay the principal and/or interest payments when the debtor has commercially operated the project; or
- it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial restructuring.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari
2020 (lanjutan)

Perhitungan penurunan nilai secara individu

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai diukur berdasarkan selisih antara nilai tercatat aset keuangan dengan nilai kini dari estimasi arus kas masa datang (tanpa memperhitungkan kerugian penurunan nilai di masa datang yang belum terjadi) yang didiskontokan menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal dari aset keuangan tersebut. Nilai tercatat aset tersebut dikurangi melalui akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dan beban kerugian diakui pada laba rugi. Jika pinjaman diberikan atau aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo memiliki suku bunga variabel, maka tingkat diskonto yang digunakan untuk mengukur setiap kerugian penurunan nilai adalah suku bunga efektif yang berlaku yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak.

Perhitungan nilai kini dari estimasi arus kas masa datang atas aset keuangan dengan agunan mencerminkan arus kas yang dapat dihasilkan dari pengambilalihan agunan dikurangi biaya-biaya untuk memperoleh dan menjual agunan, terlepas apakah pengambilalihan tersebut berpeluang terjadi atau tidak.

Jika Perusahaan menentukan tidak terdapat bukti objektif mengenai penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dinilai secara individual, baik yang jumlahnya signifikan maupun tidak signifikan, maka aset keuangan tersebut akan dimasukkan ke dalam kelompok aset keuangan yang memiliki karakteristik risiko kredit yang serupa dan penurunan nilai kelompok aset keuangan tersebut dilakukan secara kolektif.

Aset keuangan yang penurunan nilainya dilakukan secara individual dan untuk itu kerugian penurunan nilai telah diakui atau tetap diakui, tidak termasuk dalam penilaian penurunan nilai secara kolektif.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020
(continued)

Individual impairment calculation

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future impairment losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the allowance for impairment losses account and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

If the Company assesses that there is no objective evidence of impairment for financial asset assessed individually, both for significant and insignificant amount, the financial asset is included in a group of financial asset with similar credit risk characteristics and is collectively assessed for impairment.

Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari
2020 (lanjutan)

Perhitungan penurunan nilai secara individu
(lanjutan)

Untuk investasi ekuitas tersedia untuk dijual (AFS) yang tercatat dan tidak tercatat di bursa, penurunan yang signifikan atau jangka panjang dalam nilai wajar dari instrumen ekuitas dibawah biaya perolehannya dianggap sebagai bukti objektif terjadinya penurunan nilai.

Jika pada periode berikutnya, nilai wajar instrumen utang yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual meningkat dan peningkatan tersebut dapat secara objektif dihubungkan dengan peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan kerugian penurunan nilai pada laba rugi, maka kerugian penurunan nilai tersebut harus dipulihkan melalui laba rugi.

Jika aset keuangan AFS dianggap menurun nilainya, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya telah diakui dalam ekuitas direklasifikasi ke laba rugi.

Dalam hal efek ekuitas AFS, kerugian penurunan nilai yang sebelumnya diakui dalam laba rugi tidak boleh dibalik melalui laba rugi. Setiap kenaikan nilai wajar setelah penurunan nilai diakui secara langsung ke penghasilan komprehensif lain.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020
(continued)

Individual impairment calculation (continued)

For listed and unlisted equity investments classified as available-for-sale (AFS), a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the profit or loss.

When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are reclassified to profit or loss.

In respect of AFS equity investments, impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal
1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Perhitungan penurunan nilai secara kolektif

Untuk kelompok aset keuangan tertentu yang memiliki karakteristik yang sama, akan dilakukan penurunan nilai secara kolektif. Aset keuangan dikelompokkan berdasarkan kesamaan karakteristik risiko kredit seperti mempertimbangkan segmentasi kredit dan status tunggakan. Karakteristik yang dipilih adalah relevan dengan estimasi arus kas masa datang dari kelompok aset tersebut yang mengindikasikan kemampuan debitur atau pihak ketiga untuk membayar seluruh kewajiban yang jatuh tempo sesuai persyaratan kontrak dari aset yang dievaluasi.

Perusahaan mengelompokkan produk pembiayaan berdasarkan karakteristik risiko kredit yaitu (i) *Corporate Finance* dan (ii) *Project Finance*. *Corporate Finance* adalah pembiayaan yang diberikan kepada debitur dimana pembayaran atas pembiayaan tersebut bersumber dari operasi perusahaan secara keseluruhan maupun dari sumber lain. Sedangkan *Project Finance* adalah pembiayaan yang diberikan dengan tujuan spesifik kepada proyek tertentu dimana pembayaran hanya tergantung pada pendapatan yang berasal dari proyek tersebut jika sudah beroperasi.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, dalam menghitung penurunan nilai untuk pinjaman diberikan, Perusahaan menggunakan data *Probability of Default* (PD) berdasarkan studi yang dilakukan oleh *Moody's* dan *Standard & Poor's* (S&P) dan data *Loss Given Default* (LGD) berdasarkan *Basel III* dan *Standard & Poor's* (S&P).

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020
(continued)

Collective impairment calculation

For certain categories of financial assets which have similar characteristics, the assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics by considering credit segmentation and past-due status. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimated future cash flows for such group of assets which indicate the debtor or counterparty ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

The Company classifies its financing product based on the credit risk characteristic i.e. (i) *Corporate Finance* and (ii) *Project Finance*. *Corporate Finance* is a financing provided to a debtor whose source of payment will be from the operation of the company or other sources. *Project Finance* is a financing provided to a debtor for a specific project wherein the source of payment will solely depend on the revenue generated from the project when it commences its commercial operation.

As of December 31, 2019, in calculating impairment of loans, the Company uses the *Probability of Default* (PD) as provided from a study by *Moody's* and *Standard & Poor's* (S&P) and *Loss Given Default* (LGD) based on *Basel III* and *Standard & Poor's* (S&P).

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari
2020 (lanjutan)

Perhitungan penurunan nilai secara kolektif
(lanjutan)

Sedangkan untuk tahun-tahun sebelumnya,
untuk pinjaman diberikan yang diklasifikasi
sebagai *Project Finance*, Perusahaan
menetapkan tingkat penyisihan penurunan nilai
sebesar (a) 2% dari nilai kredit jika debitur masih
dalam penyelesaian konstruksi proyek dan belum
beroperasi secara komersial dan menghasilkan
 arus kas yang berasal dari pendapatan operasi
 dan (b) 1% dari nilai kredit jika konstruksi proyek
 telah selesai dan proyek sudah beroperasi serta
 menghasilkan arus kas yang berasal dari
 pendapatan operasi.

Restrukturisasi pinjaman diberikan

Restrukturisasi pinjaman diberikan dapat
meliputi penurunan suku bunga, penyesuaian
waktu pembayaran, atau perpanjangan tenor.

Evaluasi penurunan nilai individual atau kolektif
akan terus dilakukan untuk pinjaman diberikan
direstrukturisasi, mengikuti evaluasi penurunan
nilai atas pinjaman diberikan. Kerugian dari
restrukturisasi pinjaman diberikan dengan cara
konversi sebagian pinjaman diberikan menjadi
instrumen lain, diakui hanya apabila nilai wajar
instrumen keuangan yang diterima adalah
kurang dari nilai tercatat kredit yang diberikan.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020
(continued)

Collective impairment calculation (continued)

While for prior years, for Project Finance loans,
the Company uses an impairment rate of (a) 2%
from total outstanding loan if the project
construction is still in progress and the debtor
has not yet commercially operated and
generated cash flows from operation and (b) 1%
from total outstanding loan if the construction
has been completed, the project has entered
into operational phase and has generated cash
flows from operation.

Loan restructuring

Loan restructuring may involve decrease in
interest rate, modification of term of payment,
or tenor extension.

The restructured loans continue to be subject to
an individual or collective impairment
assessment, following the impairment
assessment of loans. Loss on loan
restructuring, which involves a conversion of
loan in partial into other financial instrument, is
recognized only if the fair value of the financial
instrument received is less than the carrying
amount of the loan.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020

Perusahaan mereklasifikasi aset keuangan jika dan hanya jika, model bisnis untuk pengelolaan aset keuangan berubah.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya. Selisih antara nilai tercatat dengan nilai wajar diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian pada laba rugi.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat pada nilai wajar. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi direklasifikasi ke laba rugi.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain ke klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dicatat pada nilai tercatat. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi dihapus dari ekuitas dan disesuaikan terhadap nilai wajar.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dicatat pada nilai wajar.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi ke klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dicatat pada nilai wajar.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in sukuk)
(continued)

Reclassification of financial instruments

Policy applicable from January 1, 2020

The Company reclassifies financial assets if and only if, the business model for managing financial assets changes.

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value. The difference between the recorded value and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value through other comprehensive are recorded at their fair values.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classification through other comprehensive income to fair value through profit or loss is recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses are reclassified to profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value through other comprehensive income to the amortized cost is recorded at carrying value. Unrealized gains or losses is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value.

Reclassifications on financial assets from fair value through profit or loss to fair value through other comprehensive income are recorded at fair value.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value through profit or loss to amortized cost is recorded at fair value.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal
1 Januari 2020

Perusahaan tidak diperkenankan untuk mereklasifikasi instrumen keuangan dari atau ke klasifikasi yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi selama instrumen keuangan tersebut dimiliki atau diterbitkan. Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dapat direklasifikasikan ke pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang jika dilakukan dalam situasi yang langka dan jika memenuhi ketentuan sebagai pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang dan terdapat intensi dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan untuk masa yang akan datang yang dapat diperkirakan atau sampai jatuh tempo.

Jika terjadi penjualan atau reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dalam jumlah yang lebih dari jumlah yang tidak signifikan sebelum jatuh tempo yang tidak memenuhi kriteria tertentu, maka seluruh aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo harus direklasifikasi menjadi aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual. Selanjutnya, Perusahaan tidak diperkenankan mengklasifikasi aset keuangan sebagai aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo selama dua tahun berikutnya.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo ke kelompok tersedia untuk dijual dicatat sebesar nilai wajar. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi diakui dalam ekuitas (penghasilan komprehensif lain) sampai aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya dan pada saat itu keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas dihentikan pengakuannya dan diakui pada laba rugi.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (other than investment in
sukuk) (continued)**

**Reclassification of financial instruments
(continued)**

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020

The Company shall not reclassify any financial instrument out of or into the fair value through profit or loss classification while it is held or issued. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss could be reclassified as loans and receivables if it occurs in a rare circumstance and if they could fulfill the requirements as loans and receivables and there is intention and ability to hold until the foreseeable future or maturity date.

If there is a sale or reclassification of held-to-maturity financial asset for more than an insignificant amount before maturity that does not fulfill certain criteria, the entire held-to-maturity financial assets will have to be reclassified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequently, the Company shall not classify financial asset as held-to-maturity during the following two years.

Reclassification of held-to-maturity financial asset to available-for-sale is recorded at fair value. The unrealized gain or loss is recognized in equity (other comprehensive income) until the financial assets are derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity are derecognized and reclassified to profit or loss.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (selain investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal
1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok tersedia untuk dijual ke kelompok yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dicatat pada nilai tercatat. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi harus diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif sampai dengan jatuh tempo aset tersebut.

Penghentian pengakuan aset keuangan

Perusahaan menghentikan pengakuan aset keuangan jika dan hanya jika hak kontraktual atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset berakhir, atau Perusahaan mentransfer aset keuangan dan secara substansial mentransfer seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan aset kepada entitas lain. Jika Perusahaan tidak mentransfer serta tidak memiliki secara substansial atas seluruh risiko dan manfaat kepemilikan serta masih mengendalikan aset yang ditransfer, maka Perusahaan mengakui keterlibatan berkelanjutan atas aset yang ditransfer dan liabilitas terkait sebesar jumlah yang mungkin harus dibayar. Jika Perusahaan memiliki secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat kepemilikan aset keuangan yang ditransfer, Perusahaan masih mengakui aset keuangan dan juga mengakui pinjaman yang beragunan sebesar pinjaman yang diterima.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (other than investment in sukuk)
(continued)

Reclassification of financial instruments
(continued)

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020
(lanjutan)

Reclassification of available-for-sale financial asset to held-to-maturity is recorded at carrying amount. Unrealized gain or loss should be amortized using the effective interest rate method up to maturity date of such asset.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (investasi pada sukuk)

Perusahaan menerapkan PSAK No. 110 (Revisi 2015), "Akuntansi Sukuk". PSAK No. 110 ini mengatur mengenai pengakuan, pengukuran, penyajian, dan pengungkapan transaksi sukuk ijarah dan sukuk mudharabah.

Pengakuan dan pengukuran

Sebelum pengakuan awal, Perusahaan menentukan klasifikasi investasi pada sukuk berdasarkan tujuan investasi Perusahaan. Klasifikasi dalam investasi pada sukuk terdiri dari:

- Diukur pada biaya perolehan

Apabila investasi tersebut dimiliki dalam suatu model usaha yang bertujuan utama untuk memperoleh arus kas kontraktual dan terdapat persyaratan kontraktual dalam menentukan tanggal tertentu pembayaran pokok dan/atau hasilnya.

Pada saat pengukuran awal, investasi dicatat sebesar biaya perolehan dan biaya perolehan ini termasuk biaya transaksi. Setelah pengakuan awal, investasi pada sukuk ini diukur pada nilai perolehan yang diamortisasi. Selisih antara biaya perolehan dan nilai nominal diamortisasi secara garis lurus selama jangka waktu instrumen sukuk.

- Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi

Pada saat pengakuan awal, investasi pada sukuk dalam klasifikasi ini dicatat sebesar harga perolehan, namun harga perolehan tersebut tidak termasuk biaya transaksi.

Setelah pengakuan awal, investasi diakui pada nilai wajar. Selisih antara nilai wajar dan jumlah tercatat diakui dalam laba rugi.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets (investment in sukuk)

The Company has applied SFAS No. 110 (Revised 2015), "Accounting for Sukuk". SFAS No. 110 establishes the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosures of sukuk ijarah and sukuk mudharabah transactions.

Recognition and measurement

Before the initial recognition, the Company determines the classification of investment in sukuk based on the purpose of the Company's investment. The classification of investment in sukuk comprises of:

- Acquisition cost

If the investment is held within a business entity that aims to acquire assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and there is a contractual requirement to determine the specific date of principal payments and/or the result.

At the initial measurement, the investment is recorded at acquisition cost which includes the transaction cost. After the initial recognition, the investment in sukuk is measured at amortized cost. The difference between acquisition cost and nominal value is amortized using straight-line method during the period of the sukuk instrument.

- Fair value through profit or loss

At the initial recognition, the investment in sukuk is presented at acquisition cost which does not include transaction cost.

After initial recognition, the investment is recognized at-fair-value. The difference between fair value and recorded amount is recognized in profit or loss.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

Pengakuan dan pengukuran (lanjutan)

Sebelum pengakuan awal, Perusahaan menentukan klasifikasi investasi pada sukuk berdasarkan tujuan investasi Perusahaan. Klasifikasi dalam investasi pada sukuk terdiri dari (lanjutan):

- Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain

Pada saat pengakuan awal, investasi pada sukuk dalam klasifikasi ini dicatat sebesar harga perolehan dan biaya perolehan ini termasuk biaya transaksi.

Setelah pengakuan awal, investasi diakui pada nilai wajar. Selisih antara nilai wajar dan jumlah tercatat diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain. Selisih antara biaya perolehan dan nilai nominal diamortisasi secara garis lurus selama jangka waktu instrumen sukuk dan diakui dalam laba rugi.

Nilai wajar investasi ditentukan dengan mengacu pada hirarki sebagai berikut:

- i. harga kuotasi (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif, atau
- ii. input selain harga kuotasi yang termasuk dalam huruf (i)

Untuk investasi pada sukuk yang diklasifikasikan sebagai diukur pada biaya perolehan dan nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain, jika terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai, maka Perusahaan mengukur jumlah terpulihkannya. Jika jumlah terpulihkan lebih kecil daripada jumlah tercatat, maka Perusahaan mengakui rugi penurunan nilai. Jumlah terpulihkan merupakan jumlah yang akan diperoleh dari pengembalian pokok tanpa memperhitungkan nilai kininya.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (investment in sukuk)
(continued)**

Recognition and measurement (continued)

Before the initial recognition, the Company determines the classification of investment in sukuk based on the purpose of the Company's investment. The classification of investment in sukuk comprises of (continued):

- Fair value through other comprehensive income

At the initial recognition, the investment in sukuk is presented at acquisition cost which includes transaction cost.

After initial recognition, the investment is recognized at-fair-value. The difference between fair value and recorded amount is recognized in other comprehensive income. The difference between acquisition cost and nominal value is amortized using straight-line method during the period of the sukuk instrument and recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value on investment is determined according to following hierarchy:

- i. quoted price (excluding any adjustment) in active market, or
- ii. other input other than quoted price included in (i)

For investment in sukuk classified as at acquisition cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, if there is an indication of impairment, the Company measures the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is less than recorded amount, the Company recognize the impairment losses. Recoverable amount represents the amount which will be recoverable from the principal repayment regardless of its present value.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

e. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

**Aset keuangan (investasi pada sukuk)
(lanjutan)**

Reklasifikasi

Perusahaan tidak dapat mengubah klasifikasi investasi, kecuali terdapat perubahan tujuan model usaha. Model usaha yang bertujuan untuk memperoleh arus kas kontraktual didasarkan pada tujuan investasi yang ditentukan oleh Perusahaan. Arus kas kontraktual yang dimaksud adalah arus kas bagi hasil dan pokok dari sukuk *mudharabah* atau arus kas imbalan (*ujrah*) dari sukuk *ijarah*. Setelah pengakuan awal, jika aktual berbeda dengan tujuan investasi yang telah ditetapkan, maka Perusahaan menelaah kembali konsistensi tujuan investasinya.

Penyajian

Pendapatan investasi dan beban amortisasi disajikan secara neto dalam laba rugi.

f. Liabilitas Keuangan dan Instrumen Ekuitas

Klasifikasi sebagai liabilitas atau ekuitas

Liabilitas keuangan dan instrumen ekuitas yang diterbitkan oleh Perusahaan diklasifikasi sesuai dengan substansi perjanjian kontraktual dan definisi liabilitas keuangan dan instrumen ekuitas.

Instrumen ekuitas

Instrumen ekuitas adalah setiap kontrak yang memberikan hak residual atas aset Perusahaan setelah dikurangi dengan seluruh liabilitasnya.

Instrumen ekuitas dicatat sebesar hasil penerimaan neto setelah dikurangi biaya penerbitan langsung.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial Assets (continued)

**Financial assets (investment in sukuk)
(continued)**

Reclassification

The Company cannot change investment classification unless there is a change in the business model purpose. Business model that is intended to collect contractual cash flow is based on the investment purpose set by the Company. The underlying contractual cash flow is the cash flow from revenue sharing and principal of sukuk *mudharabah* or benefit cash flow (*ujrah*) from sukuk *ijarah*. After initial recognition, if the actual differs from the investment purpose initially set by the Company, then the Company reconsiders the consistency of the investment purpose.

Presentation

Investment income and amortization expense are presented in net amount in the profit or loss.

f. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

**f. Liabilitas Keuangan dan Instrumen Ekuitas
(lanjutan)**

Liabilitas keuangan

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan dalam FVTPL, jika liabilitas keuangan sebagai kelompok diperdagangkan atau pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan untuk diukur pada FVTPL.

Liabilitas keuangan yang termasuk dalam kategori ini pada saat awal pengakuan dan selanjutnya dicatat pada nilai wajar; biaya transaksi diakui langsung pada laba rugi. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang berasal dari perubahan nilai wajar dari liabilitas keuangan ini diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan dilaporkan sebagai "keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar".

Liabilitas keuangan pada biaya perolehan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar, setelah dikurangi biaya transaksi, dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif, dengan beban bunga diakui berdasarkan metode suku bunga efektif.

Selisih antara hasil emisi (setelah dikurangi biaya transaksi) dan penyelesaian atau pelunasan pinjaman diakui selama jangka waktu pinjaman.

Penghentian pengakuan liabilitas keuangan

Perusahaan menghentikan pengakuan liabilitas keuangan, jika dan hanya jika, liabilitas Perusahaan telah dilepaskan, dibatalkan atau kadaluarsa.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**f. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments
(continued)**

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liabilities are either held-for-trading or it is designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities included in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value; transaction costs are taken directly to profit or loss. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of these financial liabilities are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and reported as "unrealized gains/(losses) from changes in fair value".

Financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognized over the term of the borrowings.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities if, and only if, the Company's obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

g. Saling Hapus

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan saling hapus dan nilai bersihnya disajikan neto dalam laporan posisi keuangan jika, dan hanya jika, saat ini terdapat hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus jumlah yang telah diakui tersebut dan terdapat intensi untuk menyelesaikan secara neto atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara simultan.

Hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk saling hapus harus tidak kontingen atas peristiwa di masa depan dan harus dapat dipaksakan dalam situasi bisnis yang normal dan peristiwa kegagalan atau kebangkrutan dari Perusahaan atau pihak lawan.

Pendapatan dan beban disajikan dalam jumlah neto hanya jika diperkenankan oleh standar akuntansi.

h. Penentuan Nilai Wajar

Nilai wajar instrumen keuangan yang diperdagangkan di pasar aktif, seperti efek-efek, ditentukan berdasarkan kuotasi harga pasar pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan dari sumber-sumber yang terpercaya seperti kuotasi harga pasar dari Bloomberg, Reuters atau dari broker. Investasi pada unit reksadana dicatat pada nilai pasar, sesuai dengan nilai bersih dari aset reksadana pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

Instrumen keuangan dianggap menggunakan nilai kuotasi pasar aktif jika harga kuotasi tersedia dan secara reguler tersedia di bursa, dealer, broker dan harga tersebut mencerminkan harga aktual dan terbentuk melalui transaksi pasar secara reguler berdasarkan "arm's length basis". Jika kriteria di atas tidak tercapai, pasar dianggap tidak aktif. Indikasi dari pasar tidak aktif adalah ketika terdapat selisih penawaran dan permintaan yang besar atau terjadi kenaikan signifikan dari selisih penawaran dan permintaan atau hanya terdapat sejumlah kecil transaksi.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

g. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable 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.

The legally enforceable right of offset must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards.

h. Determination of Fair Value

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets, such as securities, is determined based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date from credible sources such as quoted market prices from Bloomberg, Reuters or broker's quoted price. Investments in mutual fund units are stated at market value, in accordance with the net value of assets of the mutual funds at the statement of financial position date.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market, if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive. Indications that a market is inactive are when there is a wide bid-offer spread or significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few recent transactions.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

h. Penentuan Nilai Wajar (lanjutan)

Untuk instrumen keuangan yang tidak memiliki kuotasi harga pasar, estimasi yang rasional dari nilai wajar ditentukan dengan menggunakan referensi harga pasar sekarang dari instrumen lain yang memiliki karakteristik yang sama secara substansial atau dihitung berdasarkan ekspektasi arus kas dari aset bersih yang mendasari instrumen keuangan tersebut. Perusahaan menggunakan jasa penilai independen dalam mengestimasi nilai wajar dari investasi efek-efek saham dimana harga pasar tidak tersedia. Penilaian berkala oleh jasa penilai independen dilakukan paling sedikit sekali dalam setahun.

Untuk instrumen yang lebih kompleks, Perusahaan menggunakan model penilaian internal, yang pada umumnya berdasarkan teknik dan metode penilaian yang umumnya diakui sebagai standar industri. Model penilaian terutama digunakan untuk menilai kontrak derivatif.

i. Kas dan Setara Kas

Untuk tujuan penyajian arus kas, kas dan setara kas terdiri dari kas, bank dan semua investasi yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu tiga bulan atau kurang dari tanggal perolehannya dan yang tidak dijaminkan serta tidak dibatasi penggunaannya.

j. Beban Dibayar Dimuka

Beban dibayar dimuka diamortisasi selama manfaat masing-masing biaya dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus.

k. Aset Tetap - Pemilikan Langsung

Aset tetap dicatat sebesar harga perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai. Harga perolehan mencakup semua pengeluaran yang terkait secara langsung dengan perolehan aset tetap.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

h. Determination of Fair Value (continued)

For financial instruments with no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which substantially has the same characteristic or calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the financial instruments. The Company uses an independent valuer in the estimation of fair value of its investment in equity securities when the market price is not available. A regular valuation by the independent valuer is done at least once a year.

For more complex instruments, the Company uses internally developed model, which is generally based on valuation method and technique generally recognized as industry standard. Valuation model is used primarily to value derivative contracts.

i. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and all investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of placement which are not pledged as collateral and unrestricted.

j. Prepaid Expenses

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

k. Property and Equipment - Direct Acquisition

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

k. Aset Tetap - Pemilikan Langsung (lanjutan)

Biaya-biaya setelah pengakuan awal diakui sebagai bagian dari nilai tercatat aset atau sebagai aset yang terpisah sebagaimana mestinya, hanya apabila kemungkinan besar Perusahaan akan mendapatkan manfaat ekonomis masa depan berkenaan dengan aset tersebut dan biaya perolehan aset dapat diukur dengan andal. Nilai tercatat komponen yang diganti tidak lagi diakui.

Penyusutan dihitung dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat ekonomis dari aset tetap sebagai berikut:

	Tahun/Years	Tarif penyusutan per tahun/ Annual depreciation rate	
Bangunan	30	3%	Building
Kendaraan	4	25%	Vehicles
Komputer	4	25%	Computer
Peralatan kantor	4	25%	Office equipment
Perabotan dan peralatan kantor	4	25%	Office furniture and fixtures

Apabila nilai tercatat aset lebih besar dari nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali, nilai tercatat aset diturunkan menjadi sebesar nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali, dengan menggunakan nilai tertinggi antara harga jual neto dan nilai pakai.

Akumulasi biaya konstruksi serta pemasangan peralatan kantor dan komputer, dikapitalisasi sebagai aset dalam penyelesaian. Biaya tersebut direklasifikasi ke akun aset tetap pada saat proses konstruksi atau pemasangan selesai. Penyusutan mulai dibebankan pada tanggal yang sama. Biaya pemeliharaan dan perbaikan dicatat sebagai beban pada saat terjadinya.

Apabila aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya (tidak dipergunakan lagi atau dijual), biaya perolehan beserta akumulasi penyusutan yang terkait dikeluarkan dari kelompok aset tetap yang bersangkutan dan keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul diakui sebagai laba atau rugi periode berjalan.

Pada tanggal pelaporan, metode amortisasi, taksiran masa manfaat dan nilai residual ditelaah ulang dan disesuaikan secara prospektif, jika diperlukan.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**k. Property and Equipment - Direct Acquisition
(continued)**

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

Depreciation of property and equipment is computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives as follows:

When the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of net selling price or value in use.

The accumulated costs of the construction of and the installation of office equipment and computers are capitalized as construction in progress. These costs are reclassified to property and equipment accounts when the construction or installation is complete. Depreciation is charged from such date. Maintenance and repair cost are charged as an expense when incurred.

When assets are derecognized (retired or otherwise disposed of), their costs and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gains or losses are recognized as profit or loss for the period.

At the reporting period, amortization methods, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

l. Beban Tangguhan

Beban tangguhan merupakan biaya transaksi yang terjadi berkaitan dengan proses pemberian persetujuan kredit kepada debitur atau perolehan pinjaman yang diterima Perusahaan. Biaya transaksi akan disajikan secara neto dalam akun "Pinjaman diberikan" jika telah dicairkan kepada debitur atau akun "Pinjaman diterima" jika telah dicairkan oleh Perusahaan.

m. Aset Lain-lain

Aset lain-lain termasuk aset tidak berwujud yang dicatat sebesar harga perolehan dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi dan akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai. Harga perolehan mencakup semua pengeluaran yang terkait secara langsung dengan perolehan aset tidak berwujud.

Amortisasi aset tidak berwujud dihitung dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat ekonomis dari aset tersebut yaitu antara 4 - 5 tahun.

Pada tanggal pelaporan, metode amortisasi, taksiran masa manfaat dan nilai residual ditelaah ulang dan disesuaikan secara prospektif, jika diperlukan.

n. Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-Keuangan

Pada tanggal pelaporan, Perusahaan menelaah nilai tercatat aset non-keuangan untuk menentukan apakah terdapat indikasi bahwa aset tersebut telah mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat indikasi tersebut, nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali dari aset diestimasi untuk menentukan tingkat kerugian penurunan nilai (jika ada). Bila tidak memungkinkan untuk mengestimasi nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali atas suatu aset individu, Perusahaan mengestimasi nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali dari unit penghasil kas atas aset.

Perkiraan jumlah yang dapat diperoleh kembali adalah nilai tertinggi antara harga jual neto atau nilai pakai. Jika jumlah yang dapat diperoleh kembali dari aset non-keuangan (unit penghasil kas) kurang dari nilai tercatatnya, nilai tercatat aset (unit penghasil kas) dikurangi menjadi sebesar nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali dan rugi penurunan nilai diakui langsung ke laba rugi.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

l. Deferred Charges

Deferred charges represent transaction costs incurred in relation to the process of loan approval to the debtors or borrowing obtained by the Company. The transaction costs will be presented net in "Loans" account when the loan is disbursed to the debtors or in "Fund borrowing" account when the borrowing is drawn by the Company.

m. Other Assets

Other assets include intangible assets that are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Amortization of intangible assets is computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets which range between 4 - 5 years.

At the reporting period, amortization methods, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

n. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Estimated recoverable amount is the higher of net selling price or value in use. If the recoverable amount of a non-financial asset (cash generating unit) is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the profit or loss.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

o. Sewa

Penentuan apakah suatu perjanjian adalah, atau mengandung, sewa didasarkan pada substansi pengaturan pada saat dimulainya sewa. Pengaturan tersebut adalah, atau mengandung, sewa jika pemenuhan pengaturan tergantung pada penggunaan aset atau aset-aset tertentu dan pengaturan tersebut menyatakan hak untuk menggunakan aset atau aset-aset, meskipun aset tersebut (aset-aset tersebut) tidak secara eksplisit ditentukan dalam suatu pengaturan.

Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2020

Perusahaan menerapkan pendekatan pengakuan dan pengukuran tunggal untuk semua sewa, kecuali untuk sewa aset berjangka pendek dan sewa aset bernilai rendah.

Aset hak-guna

Perusahaan mengakui aset hak-guna pada tanggal dimulainya sewa. Aset hak-guna diukur pada biaya perolehan, dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan kerugian penurunan nilai, jika ada, dan disesuaikan untuk setiap pengukuran kembali liabilitas sewa.

Biaya aset hak-guna meliputi nilai liabilitas sewa yang diakui, biaya langsung awal, pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan pada atau sebelum tanggal mulai sewa dan estimasi biaya restorasi.

Aset hak-guna disusutkan berdasarkan metode garis lurus selama masa sewa sebagai berikut:

Laptop

Tahun/Years

3

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

o. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that asset is (or those assets are) not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Policy applicable starting January 1, 2020

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognized right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct cost incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date and estimated reinstatement cost.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term as follows:

Laptop

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

o. Sewa (lanjutan)

**Kebijakan berlaku mulai tanggal 1 Januari
2020 (lanjutan)**

Liabilitas sewa

Pada tanggal dimulainya sewa, Perusahaan mengakui liabilitas sewa yang diukur pada nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa yang akan dilakukan selama masa sewa.

Dalam menghitung nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa, Perusahaan menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental. Setelah tanggal dimulainya, jumlah liabilitas sewa ditingkatkan untuk merefleksikan pertambahan bunga dan dikurangi untuk merefleksikan pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan.

**Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal
1 Januari 2020**

Sewa diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa pembiayaan jika sewa tersebut mengalihkan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset. Sewa lainnya, yang tidak memenuhi kriteria tersebut, diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa operasi.

Sebagai lessee

Aset pada sewa pembiayaan dicatat pada awal masa sewa sebesar nilai wajar aset sewaan Perusahaan yang ditentukan pada awal kontrak atau, jika lebih rendah, sebesar nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa minimum. Liabilitas kepada lessor disajikan di dalam laporan posisi keuangan sebagai liabilitas sewa pembiayaan.

Pembayaran sewa harus dipisahkan antara bagian yang merupakan beban keuangan dan bagian yang merupakan pengurangan dari liabilitas sewa sehingga mencapai suatu tingkat bunga yang konstan (tetap) atas saldo liabilitas. Beban keuangan dibebankan langsung ke laba rugi.

Pembayaran sewa operasi diakui sebagai beban dengan metode garis lurus (*straight-line method*) selama masa sewa, kecuali terdapat dasar sistematis lain yang dapat lebih mencerminkan pola waktu dari manfaat aset yang dinikmati pengguna.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

o. Leases (continued)

**Policy applicable starting January 1, 2020
(continued)**

Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

Policy applicable before January 1, 2020

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

As lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to profit or loss.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic method is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

o. Sewa (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal
1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Sebagai lessee (lanjutan)

Dalam hal insentif diperoleh dalam sewa operasi, insentif tersebut diakui sebagai liabilitas. Keseluruhan manfaat dari insentif diakui sebagai pengurangan dari biaya sewa dengan metode garis lurus kecuali terdapat dasar sistematis lain yang lebih mencerminkan pola waktu dari manfaat yang dinikmati pengguna.

p. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban

Pendapatan bunga dan beban bunga diakui berdasarkan basis akrual dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Perhitungan dengan metode suku bunga efektif memperhitungkan seluruh syarat dan ketentuan kontraktual dari instrumen keuangan dan biaya transaksi yang timbul secara langsung untuk instrumen tersebut dan merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

Pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang berkaitan dengan pemberian pinjaman diakui ketika jasa-jasa telah diberikan sesuai dengan kontrak perjanjian seperti pendapatan jasa *mandatory lead arranger*, sindikasi, perencanaan model pembiayaan, pendapatan komitmen atas fasilitas yang belum dicairkan, dan premi atas garansi kredit yang diberikan.

Jasa *advisory* diakui ketika jasa-jasa telah diberikan sesuai dengan kontrak perjanjian.

Keuntungan/(kerugian) dari portofolio efek-efek dan investasi saham meliputi keuntungan/(kerugian) yang timbul dari penjualan efek-efek dan keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek dan investasi saham.

Keuntungan/(kerugian) dari transaksi derivatif meliputi keuntungan/(kerugian) yang timbul dari penyelesaian transaksi derivatif dan keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar.

Beban diakui pada saat terjadinya.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

o. Leases (continued)

*Policy applicable before January 1, 2020
(continued)*

As lessee (continued)

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line method, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

p. Recognition of Revenues and Expenses

Interest income and interest expense are recognized on accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. The calculation using the effective interest rate method takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instruments and includes any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the instruments and are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Provision and commission income related to the loan disbursement is recognized when the services are rendered in accordance with the respective engagement contracts such as income from mandatory lead arranger services, syndication, structuring of financing scheme fees, commitment fee income from undrawn facilities, and credit guarantee premium.

Advisory service is recognized when the services are rendered in accordance with the respective engagement contracts.

Gains/(losses) on securities and equity investment consist of gains/(losses) on securities sold and unrealized gains/(losses) from changes in the fair value of securities and equity investment.

Gains/(losses) on derivative transactions consist of gains/(losses) on settlement of derivative transactions and unrealized gains/(losses) from changes in the fair value of derivative transactions.

Expenses are recognized when incurred.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

q. Pajak Penghasilan

Beban pajak kini ditentukan berdasarkan laba kena pajak tahun berjalan yang dihitung berdasarkan tarif pajak yang berlaku.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui atas konsekuensi pajak periode mendatang yang timbul dari perbedaan jumlah tercatat aset dan liabilitas menurut laporan keuangan dengan dasar pengenaan pajak. Liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui untuk semua perbedaan temporer kena pajak dan aset pajak tangguhan diakui untuk perbedaan temporer yang boleh dikurangkan, sepanjang besar kemungkinan dapat dimanfaatkan untuk mengurangi laba kena pajak pada masa datang.

Pajak tangguhan diukur dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang berlaku atau secara substansial telah berlaku pada tanggal pelaporan. Pajak tangguhan dibebankan atau dikreditkan dalam laba rugi, kecuali pajak tangguhan yang dibebankan atau dikreditkan langsung ke ekuitas.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan dapat saling hapus apabila terdapat hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus antara aset pajak kini dengan liabilitas pajak kini dan apabila aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan terkait dengan pajak penghasilan yang dikenakan oleh otoritas perpajakan yang sama, baik atas entitas kena pajak yang sama ataupun berbeda.

Perubahan atas liabilitas pajak dicatat pada saat surat ketetapan pajak diterima atau apabila diajukan keberatan dan/atau banding, diakui pada saat hasil dari keberatan dan/atau banding diterima.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan disajikan bersih di laporan posisi keuangan.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

q. Income Tax

Current tax expense is determined based on the taxable income for the year, computed using the prevailing tax rates.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available in future periods against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is charged or credited immediately in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities.

Amendments to tax obligations are recorded when a tax assessment is received or, if objected or appealed against, when the result of the objection or appeal is determined.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the statement of financial position.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

r. Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja

Imbalan kerja karyawan jangka pendek

Imbalan kerja karyawan jangka pendek diakui pada saat terutang kepada karyawan berdasarkan metode akrual.

Liabilitas pensiun

Perusahaan membukukan imbalan pasca-kerja untuk karyawan sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003 ("Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan") yang pada dasarnya merupakan program imbalan pasti. Untuk usia pensiun normal, Perusahaan menghitung imbalan kerja karyawan berdasar - kan Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan.

Beban atas pemberian imbalan dalam program imbalan manfaat pasti ditentukan dengan metode *projected unit credit*.

Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto, yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain, terdiri dari:

- i. Keuntungan atau kerugian aktuarial;
- ii. Imbal hasil atas aset program, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset);
- iii. Setiap perubahan dampak batas aset, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset).

Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto, yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain tidak direklasifikasi ke laba rugi pada periode berikutnya.

Biaya jasa lalu diakui pada laba rugi pada tanggal yang lebih awal antara:

- Tanggal amandemen atau kurtailmen program; dan
- Tanggal pada saat Perusahaan mengakui biaya restrukturisasi terkait.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

r. Employment Benefits Obligation

Short-term employment benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognized when they become due to the employees.

Pension obligation

The Company provides post-employment benefits as required under Labor Law No. 13/2003 (the "Labor Law") which in substance represent a defined benefit plan. For normal pension scheme, the Company calculates the employee benefits under the Labor Law.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefits plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement on net defined benefit liabilities (asset), which is recognized as other comprehensive income, consists of:

- i. Actuarial gain and losses;
- ii. Return on program asset, not consist of amount included in liabilities (asset) net interest;
- iii. Every changes in asset ceiling, not consist of amount included in liabilities (asset) net interest.

Remeasurement on net defined benefit liabilities (asset), which is recognized as other comprehensive income will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the next periods.

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

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

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

r. Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja (lanjutan)

Imbalan jangka panjang lainnya

Beban imbalan jangka panjang lainnya ditentukan dengan metode *projected unit credit* dengan metode yang disederhanakan dimana metode ini tidak mengakui pengukuran kembali dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain. Total nilai neto dari biaya jasa kini, biaya bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto dan pengukuran kembali liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto diakui pada laba rugi periode berjalan.

s. Instrumen Keuangan Derivatif

Instrumen derivatif diakui pertama-tama pada nilai wajar pada saat kontrak tersebut dilakukan, dan selanjutnya diukur pada nilai wajarnya. Metode pengakuan keuntungan atau kerugian dari perubahan nilai wajar tergantung pada apakah derivatif tersebut adalah instrumen lindung nilai, dan sifat dari unsur yang dilindungi nilainya.

Lindung nilai arus kas

Perusahaan menggunakan instrumen keuangan derivatif, pertukaran (*swap*) tingkat suku bunga, sebagai bagian dari aktivitas manajemen untuk melindungi dampak risiko tingkat suku bunga atas pinjaman Perusahaan. Perusahaan menerapkan akuntansi lindung nilai arus kas pada saat transaksi tersebut memenuhi kriteria perlakuan akuntansi lindung nilai.

Perubahan nilai wajar instrumen derivatif yang tidak memenuhi kriteria lindung nilai dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan. Jika instrumen derivatif dirancang dan memenuhi syarat akuntansi lindung nilai, perubahan nilai wajar yang berkaitan dengan lindung nilai diakui sebagai penyesuaian terhadap item yang dilindungi nilainya dalam penghasilan komprehensif lainnya tahun berjalan atau disajikan dalam ekuitas, tergantung pada jenis transaksi dan efektivitas dari lindung nilai tersebut.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

r. Employment Benefits Obligation
(continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

The cost of providing other long-term employee benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method using simplified method of not recognizing remeasurements in other comprehensive income. The net total of service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) and remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized in profit and loss for the period.

s. Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date the contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. The method of recognizing the fair value gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

Cash flow hedge

The Company uses derivative instruments, interest rate swap as part of its management activities to manage exposures to interest rate on the Company's borrowing. The Company applies cash flow hedge accounting when transactions meet the specified criteria for hedge accounting treatment.

Changes in fair value of derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the current year statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. If derivative instruments are designated and qualify for hedge accounting, changes in fair value of derivative instruments are recorded as adjustments to the items being hedged in the current year other comprehensive income or in the equity, depending on the type of hedge transaction represented and the effectiveness of the hedge.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

s. Instrumen Keuangan Derivatif (lanjutan)

Lindung nilai arus kas (lanjutan)

Perusahaan menetapkan derivatif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai atas arus kas apabila instrumen tersebut melindungi nilai variabilitas arus kas yang dapat diatribusikan pada risiko tertentu yang terkait dengan aset atau liabilitas yang telah diakui atau prakiraan transaksi yang kemungkinan besar terjadi. Bagian efektif dari perubahan nilai wajar derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai atas arus kas dalam hubungan lindung nilai yang memenuhi kualifikasi ditangguhkan pada keuntungan/(kerugian) kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai arus kas, yang merupakan bagian dari ekuitas. Bagian yang tidak efektif diakui secara langsung pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Jumlah yang ditangguhkan dalam ekuitas direklasifikasi ke dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dalam tahun yang sama dimana arus kas yang dilindung nilai mempengaruhi laba atau rugi, dan pada item yang sama dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Ketika instrumen lindung nilai kadaluarsa atau dijual, dihentikan, dilaksanakan, atau tidak lagi memenuhi kriteria akuntansi lindung nilai, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang ditangguhkan di ekuitas tetap diakui pada keuntungan/(kerugian) kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai arus kas dan direklasifikasi ke laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain ketika *item* yang dilindung nilai diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Ketika suatu prakiraan transaksi akan dilindung nilai tidak lagi diharapkan akan terjadi, jumlah yang ditangguhkan dalam ekuitas diakui segera dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

s. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash flow hedge (continued)

The Company designates derivatives as the hedging instruments of cash flows hedges where the instrument hedges the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as hedging instruments of cash flows hedges in qualifying hedging relationships is deferred to the cumulative gains/(losses) on derivative instruments for cash flows hedges, which forms part of equity. Any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Amounts deferred in equity are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a reclassification adjustment in the same year as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss, and in the same line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

When the hedging instrument expires or sold, terminated, exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, the cumulative amount deferred in equity remains in the cumulative gains/(losses) on derivative instruments for cash flows hedges, and is subsequently transferred to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the hedged item is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

When a forecast hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amount deferred in equity is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

s. Instrumen Keuangan Derivatif (lanjutan)

Lindung nilai arus kas (lanjutan)

Seluruh instrumen derivatif (termasuk transaksi valuta asing untuk tujuan pendanaan dan perdagangan) dicatat dalam laporan posisi keuangan berdasarkan nilai wajarnya. Nilai wajar tersebut ditentukan berdasarkan harga pasar, kurs Reuters pada tanggal pelaporan laporan posisi keuangan, diskonto arus kas, model penentu harga opsi atau harga yang diberikan oleh broker (*quoted price*) atas instrumen lainnya yang memiliki karakteristik serupa.

Lindung nilai nilai wajar

Perusahaan menggunakan instrumen keuangan derivatif, opsi, sebagai bagian dari aktivitas manajemen untuk melindungi dampak risiko perubahan nilai wajar atas investasi saham Perusahaan. Perusahaan menerapkan akuntansi lindung nilai nilai wajar pada saat transaksi tersebut memenuhi kriteria perlakuan akuntansi lindung nilai.

Perusahaan menetapkan derivatif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai atas nilai wajar apabila instrumen tersebut melindungi nilai variabilitas nilai wajar yang dapat diatribusikan pada risiko tertentu yang terkait dengan aset atau liabilitas yang telah diakui atau prakiraan transaksi yang kemungkinan besar terjadi. Bagian efektif dari perubahan nilai wajar derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai atas nilai wajar dalam hubungan lindung nilai yang memenuhi kualifikasi ditangguhkan pada keuntungan/(kerugian) kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai nilai wajar, yang merupakan bagian dari ekuitas.

Ketika instrumen lindung nilai kadaluarsa atau dijual, dihentikan, dilaksanakan, atau tidak lagi memenuhi kriteria akuntansi lindung nilai, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang ditangguhkan di ekuitas tetap diakui pada keuntungan/(kerugian) kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai nilai wajar dan tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

s. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash flow hedge (continued)

All derivatives instruments (including foreign exchange transactions for financing and trading) are recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value. The fair value is based on the market rate, Reuters exchange rate at statement of financial position date, discounted cash flows, option pricing models or broker quoted price on other instruments with similar characteristics.

Fair value hedge

The Company uses derivative instrument, option, as part of its management activities to manage exposures to fair value changes on the Company's equity investment. The Company applies fair value hedge accounting when transactions meet the specified criteria for hedge accounting treatment.

The Company designates derivatives as the hedging instruments of fair value hedges where the instrument hedges the variability in fair value attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as hedging instruments of fair value hedges in qualifying hedging relationships is deferred to the cumulative gains/(losses) on derivative instruments for fair value hedges, which forms part of equity.

When the hedging instrument expires or sold, terminated, exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, the cumulative amount deferred in equity remains in the cumulative gains/(losses) on derivative instruments for fair value hedges, and will not be subsequently transferred to the profit or loss.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)

s. Instrumen Keuangan Derivatif (lanjutan)

Seluruh instrumen derivatif (termasuk transaksi valuta asing untuk tujuan pendanaan dan perdagangan) dicatat dalam laporan posisi keuangan berdasarkan nilai wajarnya. Nilai wajar tersebut ditentukan berdasarkan harga pasar, kurs Reuters pada tanggal pelaporan laporan posisi keuangan, diskonto arus kas, model penentu harga opsi atau harga yang diberikan oleh broker (*quoted price*) atas instrumen lainnya yang memiliki karakteristik serupa.

t. Segmen Operasi

Segmen operasi adalah suatu komponen dari entitas yang terlibat dalam aktivitas bisnis yang memperoleh pendapatan dan menimbulkan beban, termasuk pendapatan dan beban terkait dengan transaksi dengan komponen lain dari entitas yang sama, yang hasil operasinya dikaji ulang secara regular oleh pengambil keputusan operasional untuk membuat keputusan tentang sumber daya yang dialokasikan pada segmen tersebut dan menilai kinerjanya, dan tersedia informasi keuangan yang dapat dipisahkan. Hasil segmen yang dilaporkan kepada pengambil keputusan operasional termasuk *item* yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung kepada segmen dan juga yang dapat dialokasikan dengan basis yang wajar.

Perusahaan mengelola kegiatan usahanya dan mengidentifikasi segmen yang dilaporkan berdasarkan jenis produk.

Perusahaan menentukan dan menyajikan segmen operasi berdasarkan informasi yang secara internal diberikan kepada pengambil keputusan operasional.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)

s. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

All derivatives instruments (including foreign exchange transactions for financing and trading) are recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value. The fair value is based on the market rate, Reuters exchange rate at statement of financial position date, discounted cash flows, option pricing models or broker quoted price on other instruments with similar characteristics.

t. Operating Segment

An operating segment is a component of the entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the entity's components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Segment results that are reported to the chief operating decision maker include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

The Company manages its business activities and identifies its segments reported based on product categories.

The Company determines and presents operating segments based on the information that is internally provided to the chief operating decision maker.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN
(lanjutan)**

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

u. Laba per Saham

u. Earnings per Share

Laba per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba periode/tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemegang saham biasa entitas dengan jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang beredar pada periode/tahun berjalan.

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income for the period/year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the entity by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period/year.

Laba per saham dilusian dihitung dengan membagi laba periode/tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemegang saham biasa entitas dengan rata-rata tertimbang saham yang beredar pada periode/tahun yang bersangkutan yang disesuaikan dengan mengasumsikan konversi instrumen berpotensi saham yang bersifat dilutif.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing income for the period/year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the entity by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period/year adjusted for the assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

**4. PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI DAN ESTIMASI
AKUNTANSI YANG UTAMA**

**4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND
ESTIMATES**

Dalam penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Perusahaan yang dijelaskan dalam Catatan 3, manajemen diharuskan untuk membuat penilaian, estimasi dan asumsi tentang jumlah tercatat aset dan liabilitas yang tidak tersedia dari sumber lain. Estimasi dan asumsi yang terkait didasarkan pada pengalaman historis dan faktor-faktor lain yang dianggap relevan. Hasil aktualnya mungkin berbeda dari estimasi tersebut.

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which is described in Note 3, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimasi dan asumsi yang mendasari ditelaah secara berkelanjutan. Revisi estimasi akuntansi diakui dalam periode dimana estimasi tersebut direvisi jika revisi hanya mempengaruhi periode tersebut, atau pada periode revisi dan periode masa depan jika revisi mempengaruhi periode saat ini dan masa depan.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period where the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Pertimbangan Utama dalam Penerapan Kebijakan Akuntansi

Critical Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

Di bawah ini adalah pertimbangan utama, selain dari estimasi, dimana direksi telah membuat suatu proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Perusahaan dan memiliki pengaruh paling signifikan terhadap jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan.

Below are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**4. PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI DAN ESTIMASI
AKUNTANSI YANG UTAMA (lanjutan)**

Usaha yang berkelanjutan

Manajemen Perusahaan telah melakukan penilaian atas kemampuan Perusahaan untuk melanjutkan kelangsungan usahanya dan berkeyakinan bahwa Perusahaan memiliki sumber daya untuk melanjutkan usahanya di masa mendatang. Selain itu, manajemen tidak mengetahui adanya ketidakpastian material yang dapat menimbulkan keraguan yang signifikan terhadap kemampuan Perusahaan untuk melanjutkan usahanya. Oleh karena itu, laporan keuangan telah disusun atas dasar usaha yang berkelanjutan.

Klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Perusahaan menetapkan klasifikasi atas aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan bila definisi yang ditetapkan PSAK No. 71 (sejak 1 Januari 2020) dan PSAK No. 55 (sebelum 1 Januari 2020) dipenuhi. Dengan demikian, aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diakui sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi seperti yang diungkapkan pada Catatan 3.

Penentuan mata uang fungsional

Mata uang fungsional dari entitas adalah mata uang dari lingkungan ekonomi primer dimana entitas beroperasi. Mata uang tersebut adalah mata uang yang mempengaruhi pendapatan dan beban.

Manajemen telah mereview dan mengkonfirmasi bahwa mata uang fungsional Perusahaan adalah Rupiah.

Sumber Utama Ketidakpastian Estimasi

Asumsi utama mengenai masa depan dan sumber utama ketidakpastian estimasi lainnya pada akhir periode pelaporan dijelaskan di bawah ini:

**4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND
ESTIMATES (continued)**

Going concern

The Company's management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and believes that the Company has the resources to continue its business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management was not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

**Classification of the financial assets and
liabilities**

The Company determines the classification of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in SFAS No. 71 (starting January 1, 2020) and SFAS No. 55 (before January 1, 2020). Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies as disclosed in Note 3.

Determination of functional currency

The functional currency of the entity is the currency of the primary economic environment where such entity operates. Those currencies are the currencies that influence the revenues and cost.

Management has reviewed and confirmed that the Company's functional currency is Rupiah.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below:

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**4. PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI DAN ESTIMASI
AKUNTANSI YANG UTAMA (lanjutan)**

Pajak tangguhan

Perusahaan mengakui aset pajak tangguhan dari akumulasi rugi fiskal dan perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan. Manajemen memperkirakan bahwa rugi fiskal tersebut akan dapat dikompensasi terhadap laba fiskal untuk lima tahun mendatang sejak terjadinya. Dalam menyusun perkiraan tersebut, manajemen membuat pertimbangan sebagai asumsi yang diperlukan untuk mengestimasi laba kena pajak masa depan yang diharapkan akan dihasilkan dari operasi Perusahaan. Perubahan signifikan terhadap asumsi dapat secara material mempengaruhi nilai aset pajak tangguhan.

Perhitungan akumulasi rugi fiskal dan aset pajak tangguhan disajikan pada Catatan 27.

**Nilai wajar investasi saham dicatat sebagai
FVTPL**

Dalam menentukan nilai wajar atas investasi saham yang dicatat sebagai FVTPL dimana tidak terdapat harga pasar yang bisa diobservasi, Perusahaan menggunakan jasa penilai independen dalam perhitungan nilai wajar tersebut. Nilai wajar yang dihasilkan mungkin memiliki tingkat obyektivitas yang lebih rendah dan membutuhkan tingkat pertimbangan yang bervariasi tergantung pada akurasi dari laporan keuangan, ketidakpastian faktor pasar, asumsi harga dan risiko-risiko lainnya yang dapat mempengaruhi nilai investasi tersebut.

Investasi saham yang dicatat sebagai FVTPL dan nilai wajarnya disajikan pada Catatan 8.

Rugi penurunan nilai aset keuangan

Pengukuran kerugian penurunan nilai berdasarkan PSAK No. 71 atas aset keuangan yang relevan memerlukan pertimbangan, khususnya, estimasi atas jumlah dan waktu dari arus kas di masa depan dan penilaian atas peningkatan signifikan pada risiko kredit. Estimasi ini ditentukan oleh sejumlah faktor, dimana perubahan faktor-faktor tersebut dapat mengakibatkan tingkat pencadangan yang berbeda. Beberapa pertimbangan dan estimasi akuntansi terkait dengan perhitungan kerugian kredit ekspektasian adalah model *credit grading*, kriteria untuk menentukan apakah terdapat kenaikan signifikan pada risiko kredit, pengembangan dan model kerugian kredit ekspektasian, termasuk pilihan atas input yang digunakan.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND
ESTIMATES (continued)**

Deferred taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets on its accumulated fiscal losses and deductible temporary differences. Management estimates the fiscal loss which can be compensated against the taxable income for the next five years. In preparing the forecast management makes judgement as to the assumptions needed to estimate the future taxable income expected to be generated from the Company's operations. Any significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the amount of deferred tax assets.

Calculation of accumulated fiscal losses and deferred tax assets is disclosed in Note 27.

**Fair value of equity investments designated as
FVTPL**

In determining the fair value for equity investments designated as FVTPL when there is no observable market price, the Company uses an independent valuer to calculate its fair value. The fair value may be less objective and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on accuracy of financial statements, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific investment.

The equity investments designated as FVTPL and its fair value are disclosed in Note 8.

Impairment loss on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses under SFAS No. 71 on financial assets in scope requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different level of allowances. Some accounting judgement and estimates related to expected credit loss calculated are credit grading model, criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, and development of expected credit losses models, including the choice of inputs.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**4. PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI DAN ESTIMASI
AKUNTANSI YANG UTAMA (lanjutan)**

Instrumen keuangan derivatif

Instrumen derivatif melekat dipisahkan dari kontrak utama non-derivatif dan diperlakukan sebagai instrumen derivatif jika seluruh kriteria berikut terpenuhi:

- i. Karakteristik ekonomi dan risiko dari derivatif melekat tidak secara erat berhubungan dengan karakteristik ekonomi dan risiko kontrak utama,
- ii. Instrumen terpisah dengan kondisi yang sama dengan instrumen derivatif melekat memenuhi definisi dari derivatif, dan
- iii. Instrumen *hybrid* (kombinasi) tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (dalam hal ini derivatif melekat di dalam aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi tidak dipisahkan).

Taksiran masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap

Masa manfaat ekonomis setiap aset tetap Perusahaan ditentukan berdasarkan periode dimana aset tersebut diharapkan tersedia untuk digunakan. Estimasi ini ditentukan berdasarkan evaluasi teknis internal dan pengalaman atas aset sejenis. Taksiran masa manfaat setiap aset direvisi secara periodik dan disesuaikan apabila prakiraan berbeda dengan estimasi sebelumnya karena keausan, keusangan teknis dan komersial, hukum atau keterbatasan lainnya atas pemakaian aset. Namun terdapat kemungkinan bahwa hasil operasi dimasa mendatang dapat dipengaruhi secara signifikan oleh perubahan atas jumlah dan periode pencatatan biaya yang diakibatkan oleh perubahan faktor yang disebutkan di atas.

Perubahan masa manfaat ekonomis setiap aset tetap dapat mempengaruhi jumlah biaya penyusutan yang diakui dan penurunan nilai tercatat aset tersebut.

Nilai tercatat aset tetap diungkapkan dalam Catatan 12.

Pensiun

Program-program pensiun ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan aktuarial. Perhitungan aktuarial menggunakan asumsi-asumsi seperti tingkat diskonto, tingkat kenaikan gaji, tingkat kematian, tingkat pengunduran diri dan lain-lain (Catatan 28).

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND
ESTIMATES (continued)**

Derivative financial instruments

Embedded derivatives are separated from their host non-derivative contract and accounted for as a derivative instrument if all of the following criteria are met:

- i. The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract,*
- ii. A separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and*
- iii. The hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss (i.e. a derivative that is embedded in a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is not separated).*

Estimated useful lives of property and equipment

The useful life of each item of the Company's property and equipment are estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the asset. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above.

A change in the estimated useful life of any item of property and equipment would affect the recorded depreciation expense and decrease in the carrying values of these assets.

The carrying amounts of property and equipment are disclosed in Note 12.

Pension

Pension programs are determined based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves assumptions such as discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality rate, resignation rates and others (Note 28).

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

5. KAS DAN SETARA KAS

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Kas	11	5	18	15	Cash on hand
Bank					Cash in banks
Rupiah					Rupiah
Pihak berelasi					Related parties
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	29.321	23.918	49.192	36.893	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri Taspen	501	494	484	5	PT Bank Mandiri Taspen
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	365	400.112	6	20	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia	230	230	229	229	PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	223	32	32	150	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	45	3.177	481	111	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
Pihak ketiga					Third parties
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	168.490	14.382	25.365	1.905	PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
Standard Chartered Bank, Cabang Jakarta	1.562	1.027	13.556	195.899	Standard Chartered Bank, Jakarta Branch
PT Bank DBS Indonesia	998	977	939	-	PT Bank DBS Indonesia
PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk	419	419	418	416	PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk	340	339	338	337	PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	192	192	193	1.856	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	187	188	189	7	PT Bank ANZ Indonesia
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited - Cabang Indonesia	149	189	195	128	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited - Indonesia Branch
PT Bank UOB Indonesia	129	129	130	130	PT Bank UOB Indonesia
PT Bank Woori Saudara Indonesia 1906 Tbk	42	42	6	101	PT Bank Woori Saudara Indonesia 1906 Tbk
PT Bank Permata Tbk	21	33	20.295	858	PT Bank Permata Tbk
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	5	-	-	-	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
Dolar Amerika Serikat					United States Dollar
Pihak berelasi					Related parties
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	20.334	41.374	2.328	59.479	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	1.968	432	-	-	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank BTPN Tbk (sebelumnya PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk)	1.120	1.014	1.052	-	PT Bank BTPN Tbk (previously PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk)
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	974	-	-	-	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	783	2.746	911	5.860	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
Pihak ketiga					Third parties
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	31.832	25.806	20.342	9.991	PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	13.333	12.403	12.860	11.977	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
Standard Chartered Bank, Cabang Jakarta	6.373	256	28.174	39.189	Standard Chartered Bank, Jakarta Branch
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	4.068	3.790	3.948	3.516	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk	2.566	2.388	2.484	2.320	PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Woori Saudara Indonesia 1906 Tbk	1.647	1.141	290	4.960	PT Bank Woori Saudara Indonesia 1906 Tbk
PT Bank DBS Indonesia	703	656	685	562	PT Bank DBS Indonesia
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	464	433	452	2.082	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Permata Tbk	392	365	91.521	5.392	PT Bank Permata Tbk
PT Bank UOB Indonesia	256	238	248	6.183	PT Bank UOB Indonesia
	290.032	538.922	277.343	390.556	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

5. KAS DAN SETARA KAS (lanjutan)

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Deposito berjangka					Time deposits
Rupiah					Rupiah
Pihak berelasi					Related parties
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	12.150	509.060	-	100.000	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	-	300.000	-	-	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	-	160.000	300.000	-	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
Pihak ketiga					Third parties
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat & Banten Tbk	-	-	5.000	-	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat & Banten Tbk
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	-	-	-	100.000	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
Dolar Amerika Serikat					United States Dollar
Pihak berelasi					Related parties
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	361.762	490.149	-	677.400	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	-	208.515	-	-	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank BTPN Tbk (sebelumnya PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk)	-	-	-	406.440	PT Bank BTPN Tbk (previously PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk)
Pihak ketiga					Third parties
PT Bank Woori Saudara Indonesia 1906 Tbk	-	222.416	-	636.756	PT Bank Woori Saudara Indonesia 1906 Tbk
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	-	-	-	541.920	PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
PT Bank UOB Indonesia	-	-	-	487.728	PT Bank UOB Indonesia
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	-	-	-	149.028	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	-	-	-	135.480	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
Euro Eropa					European Euro
Pihak berelasi					Related party
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	-	-	-	340.641	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
	373.912	1.890.140	305.000	3.575.393	
	663.955	2.429.067	582.361	3.965.964	
Dikurangi:					Less:
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(21)	-	-	-	Allowance for impairment losses
	663.934	2.429.067	582.361	3.965.964	
Tingkat bunga giro per tahun:					Interest rate per annum of current accounts:
Rupiah	4,00 - 5,80%	4,00 - 7,50%	4,00 - 7,00%	4,00 - 5,00%	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	0,00 - 1,00%	0,60 - 1,00%	0,60 - 3,00%	0,25 - 1,00%	United States Dollar
Tingkat bunga deposito berjangka per tahun:					Interest rate per annum of time deposits:
Rupiah	4,80%	5,50 - 7,75%	6,00 - 6,80%	6,25%	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1,25%	2,85 - 2,90%	0,90 - 2,55%	1,55% - 1,80%	United States Dollar

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, tidak terdapat saldo kas dan setara kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya atau dijaminkan.

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, there are no cash and cash equivalents that are restricted for use or pledged as collateral.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

5. KAS DAN SETARA KAS (lanjutan)

Mutasi nilai tercatat kas dan setara kas:

	30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)				
	Stage 1 - Kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan/ 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 - Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - tidak memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - not deteriorated	Stage 3 - Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - deteriorated	Total	
Saldo awal nilai tercatat	2.429.067	-	-	2.429.067	Carrying amount - beginning balance
Pengukuran kembali bersih	(254.753)	-	-	(254.753)	Remeasurement
Aset keuangan baru yang diterbitkan atau dibeli	3.812.139	-	-	3.812.139	New Financial assets originated or purchased
Aset keuangan yang dihentikan pengakuannya	(5.323.779)	-	-	(5.323.779)	Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period
Selisih kurs dan perubahan lain	1.281	-	-	1.281	Foreign exchange and other movement
Saldo Akhir Nilai Tercatat	663.955	-	-	663.955	Carrying Amount - Ending Balance

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kas dan
setara kas:

Movement of allowance of impairment losses for
cash and cash equivalents:

	30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)				
	Stage 1 - Kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan/ 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2 - Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - tidak memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - not deteriorated	Stage 3 - Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - deteriorated	Total	
Saldo awal periode	-	-	-	-	Beginning balance of the period
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	199	-	-	199	Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation
Saldo awal kerugian kredit ekspektasian	199	-	-	199	Expected credit loss beginning balance
Pengukuran kembali bersih kerugian kredit ekspektasian	(26)	-	-	(26)	Remeasurement of expected credit loss
Aset keuangan baru yang diterbitkan atau dibeli	39	-	-	39	New financial assets originated or purchased
Aset keuangan yang dihentikan pengakuannya	(217)	-	-	(217)	Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period
Selisih kurs dan perubahan lain	26	-	-	26	Foreign exchange and other movement
Saldo Akhir Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian	21	-	-	21	Expected Credit Loss - Ending Balance

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. EFEK-EFEK

6. SECURITIES

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain*):					Fair value through other comprehensive income*):
Rupiah					Rupiah
Obligasi - Pihak berelasi	226.472	-	-	-	Bonds - Related parties
Obligasi - Pihak ketiga	217.428	-	-	-	Bonds - Third party
Dolar Amerika Serikat					United States Dollar
Obligasi - Pihak berelasi	677.527	-	-	-	Bonds - Related parties
Biaya perolehan diamortisasi*):					Amortized cost*):
Rupiah					Rupiah
Obligasi - Pihak berelasi	500.000	-	-	-	Bonds - Related parties
Obligasi - Pihak ketiga	250.000	-	-	-	Bonds - Third party
Reksadana - Pihak ketiga**)	227.706	-	-	-	Mutual funds - Third parties**)
Dolar Amerika Serikat					United States Dollar
Obligasi - Pihak ketiga	676.531	-	-	-	Bonds - Third parties
Tersedia untuk dijual*):					Available-for-sale*):
Rupiah					Rupiah
Obligasi - Pihak berelasi	-	-	-	508.352	Bonds - Related parties
Obligasi - Pihak ketiga	-	220.220	210.220	246.484	Bonds - Third party
Dolar Amerika Serikat					United States Dollar
Obligasi - Pihak berelasi	-	57.690	609.700	2.077.741	Bonds - Related parties
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo*):					Held-to-maturity*):
Rupiah					Rupiah
Obligasi - Pihak berelasi	-	605.596	538.457	-	Bonds - Related parties
Obligasi - Pihak ketiga	-	250.000	250.000	-	Bonds - Third party
Dolar Amerika Serikat					United States Dollar
Obligasi - Pihak berelasi	-	700.278	732.075	-	Bonds - Related parties
Obligasi - Pihak ketiga	-	639.446	711.741	134.808	Bonds - Third parties
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang:					Loans and receivables:
Rupiah					Rupiah
Reksadana - Pihak ketiga**)	-	259.706	250.206	-	Mutual funds - Third parties**)
	2.775.664	2.732.936	3.302.399	2.967.385	
Dikurangi:					Less:
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.092)	-	-	-	Allowance for impairment losses
	2.773.572	2.732.936	3.302.399	2.967.385	

*) Termasuk obligasi sukuk yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dan diukur pada biaya perolehan berdasarkan PSAK No. 110 (Revisi 2015).

*) Including sukuk bonds classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and at acquisition cost based on SFAS No. 110 (Revised 2015).

**) Reksadana Penyertaan Terbatas dan Dana Investasi Infrastruktur yang memiliki jadwal pelunasan secara sekaligus atau bertahap pada tanggal pelunasan atau tanggal-tanggal pelunasan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang telah disepakati dalam Kontrak Investasi Kolektif pada nilai yang telah ditentukan dalam surat komitmen pembelian unit penyertaan kepada pemegang unit penyertaan.

**) Limited Participation Mutual Fund and Infrastructure Investment Fund with repayment schedules in lump sum or on stages on repayment date or repayment dates in accordance with the agreed terms in Collective Investment Contract at the specified value in the purchase of participation unit commitment letter to the unit holders.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. EFEK-EFEK

Rincian efek-efek pada tanggal-tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018,
dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut:

6. SECURITIES

The details of securities as of September 30, 2020
and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are as
follows:

30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)						
	Peringkat/ Rating	Tanggal pembelian/ Purchase date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Perusahaan penerbit/ Issuer company	Nilai pokok/ Principal amount	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount
Rupiah						
Sukuk						
Pihak ketiga/Third party						
Sukuk Ijarah Berkelanjutan I XL Axiata Tahap I Tahun 2015 Seri D	idAAA**)	28 Des./ Dec. 28, 2017	28 Des./ Dec. 28, 2022	PT XL Axiata Tbk	226.362	217.428
Rupiah						
Obligasi/Bonds						
Pihak berelasi/Related parties						
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk Senior Unsecured notes	Baa2*)	11 Des./ Dec. 11, 2017	11 Des./ Dec. 11, 2020	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	280.960	280.215
PT Marga Lingkar Jakarta Senior Unsecured notes	idAAA***)	8 Nov./ Nov. 8, 2017	8 Nov./ Nov. 8, 2029	PT Marga Lingkar Jakarta	250.000	250.000
Pihak ketiga/Third parties						
PT Medco Power Indonesia MPI I Bonds	idA***)	4 Jul./ Jul. 4, 2018	4 Jul./ Jul. 4, 2025	PT Medco Power Indonesia	250.000	250.000
PT Wijaya Karya (persero) Tbk	Ba2*)	2 Okt./ Oct. 2, 2019	31 Jan./ Jan. 31, 2021	PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk	212.280	196.257
Reksadana/Mutual fund						
Pihak ketiga/Third parties						
RDPT Mandiri Infrastruktur Ekuitas Transjawa		5 Okt./ Oct. 5, 2018	5 Jul./ Jul. 5, 2023	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	191.500	191.706
KIK Dinfra Toll Road Mandiri-001		27 Jun./ Jun. 27, 2019	27 Jun./ Jun. 27, 2024	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	36.000	36.000
Dolar Amerika Serikat/United States Dollar						
Obligasi/Bonds						
Pihak berelasi/Related parties						
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Bond RI0321	Baa2*)	29 Jun./ Jun. 29, 2016	5 Mei/ May 5, 2021	Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia	59.672	61.094
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Sukuk SNI22	Baa2*)	29 Mar./ Mar. 29, 2017	29 Mar./ Mar. 29, 2022	Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN	22.377	23.161
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Bond RI022	Baa2*)	20 Jul./ Jul. 20, 2016	25 Apr./ Apr. 25, 2022	Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia	275.983	287.082
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Bond RI022	Baa2*)	8 Des./ Dec. 8, 2016	8 Jan./ Jan. 8, 2022	Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia	37.295	38.555
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Sukuk SNI22	Baa2*)	26 Jul./ Jul. 26, 2017	21 Nov./ Nov. 21, 2022	Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN	22.377	23.440
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Bond RI023	Baa2*)	26 Jul./ Jul. 26, 2017	15 Apr./ Apr. 15, 2023	Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia	14.918	15.739
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Bond RI028	Baa2*)	11 Des./ Dec. 11, 2017	11 Jan./ Jan. 11, 2028	Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia	208.852	228.456
Pihak ketiga/Third parties						
Star Energy Bond	Ba3*)	24 Apr./ Apr. 24, 2018	24 Apr./ Apr. 24, 2033	PT Star Energy	675.531	676.531
					2.764.107	2.775.664
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ Allowance for impairment losses					-	(2.092)
					2.764.107	2.773.572

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

Rincian efek-efek pada tanggal-tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018,
dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

6. SECURITIES (continued)

The details of securities as of September 30, 2020
and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are as
follows (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2019						
	Peringkat/ Rating	Tanggal pembelian/ Purchase date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Perusahaan penerbit/ Issuer company	Nilai pokok/ Principal amount	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount
Rupiah						
Sukuk						
Pihak ketiga/Third party						
Sukuk Ijarah Berkelanjutan I XL Axiata Tahap I Tahun 2015 Seri D	idAAA**)	28 Des./ Dec. 28, 2017	28 Des./ Dec. 28, 2022	PT XL Axiata Tbk	226.362	220.220
Rupiah						
Obligasi/Bonds						
Pihak berelasi/Related parties						
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	Baa2*)	11 Des./ Dec. 11, 2017	11 Des./ Dec. 11, 2020	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	250.000	250.661
PT Marga Lingkar Jakarta	idAAA***)	8 Nov./ Nov. 8, 2017	8 Nov./ Nov. 8, 2029	PT Marga Lingkar Jakarta	250.000	251.970
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA***)	21 Sep./ Sep. 21, 2018	21 Sep./ Sep. 21, 2023	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	35.000	35.000
Pihak ketiga/Third parties						
PT Medco Power Indonesia	idA***)	4 Jul./ Jul. 4, 2018	4 Jul./ Jul. 4, 2025	PT Medco Power Indonesia	250.000	250.000
MPI I Bonds	Ba2*)	2 Okt./ Oct. 2, 2019	31 Jan./ Jan. 31, 2021	PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk	70.000	67.965
PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk						
Reksadana/Mutual fund						
Pihak ketiga/Third parties						
RDPT Mandiri Infrastruktur		5 Okt./ Oct. 5, 2018	5 Jul./ Jul. 5, 2023	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	219.500	219.706
Ekuitas Transjawa		27 Jun./ Jun. 27, 2019	27 Jun./ Jun. 27, 2024	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	40.000	40.000
KIK Dintra Toll Road Mandiri-001						
Dolar Amerika Serikat/United States Dollar						
Obligasi/Bonds						
Pihak berelasi/Related parties						
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Bond RI0321	Baa2*)	29 Jun./ Jun. 29, 2016	5 Mei/ May 5, 2021	Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia	55.604	57.690
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Sukuk SNI22	Baa2*)	29 Mar./ Mar. 29, 2017	29 Mar./ Mar. 29, 2022	Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN	20.852	20.929
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Bond RI022	Baa2*)	20 Jul./ Jul. 20, 2016	25 Apr./ Apr. 25, 2022	Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia	257.169	260.434
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Bond RI022	Baa2*)	8 Des./ Dec. 8, 2016	8 Jan./ Jan. 8, 2022	Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia	34.753	35.166
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Sukuk SNI22	Baa2*)	26 Jul./ Jul. 26, 2017	21 Nov./ Nov. 21, 2022	Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN	20.852	20.884
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Bond RI023	Baa2*)	26 Jul./ Jul. 26, 2017	15 Apr./ Apr. 15, 2023	Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia	13.901	13.925
Indonesian Government Senior Unsecured USD denominated Bond RI028	Baa2*)	11 Des./ Dec. 11, 2017	11 Jan./ Jan. 11, 2028	Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia	194.614	192.219
Pertamina Bond022	Baa2*)	15 Jul./Jul. 15, 2016	3 Mei/May 3, 2022	PT Pertamina (Persero)	27.802	28.723
Pertamina Bond023	Baa2*)	30 Jul./ Jul. 30, 2016	20 Mei/ May 20, 2023	PT Pertamina (Persero)	125.109	127.998
Pihak ketiga/Third parties						
Star Energy Bond	Ba3*)	24 Apr./ Apr. 24, 2018	24 Apr./ Apr. 24, 2033	PT Star Energy	693.446	639.446
					2.784.964	2.732.936

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

Rincian efek-efek pada tanggal-tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018,
dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

6. SECURITIES (continued)

The details of securities as of September 30, 2020
and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are as
follows (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2018						
	Peringkat/ Rating	Tanggal pembelian/ Purchase date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Perusahaan penerbit/ Issuer company	Nilai pokok/ Principal amount	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount
Rupiah						
Sukuk						
Pihak ketiga/Third party						
Sukuk Ijarah Berkelanjutan I						
XL Axiata Tahap I	idAAA**)	28 Des./ Dec. 28, 2017	28 Des./ Dec. 28, 2022	PT XL Axiata Tbk	226.362	210.220
Tahun 2015 Seri D						
Obligasi/Bonds						
Pihak berelasi/Related parties						
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	Baa2*)	11 Des./ Dec. 11, 2017	11 Des./ Dec. 11, 2020	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	250.000	251.358
Senior Unsecured notes						
PT Marga Lingkar Jakarta	idAAA***)	8 Nov./ Nov. 8, 2017	8 Nov./ Nov. 8, 2029	PT Marga Lingkar Jakarta	250.000	252.099
Senior Unsecured notes						
PT Bank Mandiri	idAAA***)	21 Sep./ Sep. 21, 2018	21 Sep./ Sep. 21, 2023	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	35.000	35.000
(Persero) Tbk						
Pihak ketiga/Third parties						
PT Medco Power Indonesia	idA***)	4 Jul./ Jul. 4, 2018	4 Jul./ Jul. 4, 2025	PT Medco Power Indonesia	250.000	250.000
MPI I Bonds						
Reksadana/Mutual fund						
Pihak ketiga/Third parties						
RDPT Mandiri Infrastruktur		5 Okt./ Oct. 5, 2018	5 Jul./ Jul. 5, 2023	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	250.000	250.206
Ekuitas Transjawa						
Dolar Amerika Serikat/United States Dollar						
Obligasi/Bonds						
Pihak berelasi/Related parties						
Indonesian Government				Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia		
Senior Unsecured USD	Baa2*)	29 Jun./ Jun. 29, 2016	5 Mei/ May 5, 2021		318.582	325.746
denominated Bond RI0321						
Indonesian Government				Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN		
Senior Unsecured USD	Baa2*)	29 Mar./ Mar. 29, 2016	29 Mar./ Mar. 29, 2021		152.051	150.526
denominated Sukuk SNI21						
Indonesian Government				Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN		
Senior Unsecured USD	Baa2*)	29 Mar./ Mar. 29, 2017	29 Mar./ Mar. 29, 2022		21.722	21.833
denominated Sukuk SNI22						
Indonesian Government				Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia		
Senior Unsecured USD	Baa2*)	20 Jul./ Jul. 20, 2016	25 Apr./ Apr. 25, 2022		267.899	272.700
denominated Bond RI022						
Indonesian Government				Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia		
Senior Unsecured USD	Baa2*)	8 Des./ Dec. 8, 2016	8 Jan./ Jan. 8, 2022		36.203	36.836
denominated Bond RI022						
Indonesian Government				Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN		
Senior Unsecured USD	Baa2*)	26 Jul./ Jul. 26, 2017	21 Nov./ Nov. 21, 2022		21.722	21.767
denominated Sukuk SNI22						
Indonesian Government				Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia		
Senior Unsecured USD	Baa2*)	26 Jul./ Jul. 26, 2017	15 Apr./ Apr. 15, 2023		14.481	14.512
denominated Bond RI023						
Indonesian Government				Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia		
Senior Unsecured USD	Baa2*)	11 Des./ Dec. 11, 2017	11 Jan./ Jan. 11, 2028		202.734	199.958
denominated Bond RI028						
Pertamina Bond022	Baa2*)	15 Jul./Jul. 15, 2016	3 Mei/May 3, 2022	PT Pertamina (Persero)	28.962	30.307
		15 Jul./ Jul. 15, 2016	23 Mei/ May 23, 2021	PT Pertamina (Persero)	130.329	133.428
Pertamina Bond021	Baa2*)					
		30 Jul./ Jul. 30, 2016	20 Mei/ May 20, 2023	PT Pertamina (Persero)	130.329	134.162
Pertamina Bond023	Baa2*)					
Pihak ketiga/Third parties						
Star Energy Bond	Ba3*)	24 Apr./ Apr. 24, 2018	24 Apr./ Apr. 24, 2033	PT Star Energy	711.741	711.741
					3.298.117	3.302.399

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

Rincian efek-efek pada tanggal-tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018,
dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

6. SECURITIES (continued)

The details of securities as of September 30, 2020
and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are as
follows (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2017						
	Peringkat/ Rating	Tanggal pembelian/ Purchase date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Perusahaan penerbit/ Issuer company	Nilai pokok/ Principal amount	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount
Rupiah						
Sukuk						
Pihak ketiga/Third party						
Sukuk Ijarah Berkelanjutan I						
XL Axiata Tahap I	idAAA***)	28 Des./ Dec. 28, 2017	28 Des./ Dec. 28, 2022	PT XL Axiata Tbk	248.100	246.484
Tahun 2015 seri D						
Rupiah						
Obligasi/Bonds						
Pihak berelasi/Related parties						
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	Baa3**)	11 Des./ Dec. 11, 2017	11 Des./ Dec. 11, 2020	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	250.000	252.535
Senior Unsecured notes						
PT Marga Lingkar Jakarta	idAAA****)	8 Nov./ Nov. 8, 2017	11 Agt./ Aug. 11, 2029	PT Marga Lingkar Jakarta	250.000	255.817
Senior Unsecured notes						
Dolar Amerika Serikat/United States Dollar						
Obligasi/Bonds						
Pihak berelasi/Related parties						
Indonesian Government Senior				Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia		
Unsecured USD denominated	BBB**)	29 Okt./ Oct. 29, 2015	13 Mar./ Mar. 13, 2020		193.942	196.471
Bond RI0320						
Indonesian Government Senior				Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia		
Unsecured USD denominated	BBB**)	29 Jun./ Jun. 29, 2016	5 Mei/May 5, 2021		316.451	317.876
Bond RI0321						
Majapahit Holding BV/PLN	BBB**)	1 Mar./Mar. 1, 2016	7 Agt./Aug. 7, 2019	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	126.478	127.651
Senior unsecured notes						
Indonesian Government				Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN		
Senior Unsecured USD	BBB**)	29 Mar./ Mar. 29, 2016	29 Mar./ Mar. 29, 2021		144.547	144.766
denominated Sukuk SNI21						
Indonesian Government				Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN		
Senior Unsecured USD	BBB**)	29 Mar./ Mar. 29, 2017	29 Mar./ Mar. 29, 2022		372.880	378.217
denominated Sukuk SNI22						
Indonesian Government				Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia		
Senior Unsecured USD	BBB**)	20 Jul./Jul. 20, 2016	25 Apr./ Apr. 25, 2022		258.918	257.884
denominated Bond RI022						
Indonesian Government				Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia		
Senior Unsecured USD	BBB**)	8 Des./Dec. 8, 2016	8 Jan./Jan. 8, 2022		102.565	104.487
denominated Bond RI022						
Indonesian Government				Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN		
Senior Unsecured USD	BBB**)	26 Jul./Jul. 26, 2017	21 Nov./ Nov. 21, 2022		20.557	20.552
denominated Sukuk SNI22						
Indonesian Government				Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia		
Senior Unsecured USD	BBB**)	26 Jul./Jul. 26, 2017	15 Apr./ Apr. 15, 2023		13.658	13.685
denominated Bond RI023						
Indonesian Government				Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Government of the Republic of Indonesia		
Senior Unsecured USD	BBB**)	11 Des./Dec. 11, 2017	11 Jan./ Jan. 11, 2028		229.344	229.711
denominated Bond RI028						
Pertamina Bond022	BBB**)	15 Jul./Jul. 15, 2016	3 Mei/May 3, 2022	PT Pertamina (Persero)	28.549	28.809
Pertamina Bond021	BBB**)	15 Jul./Jul. 15, 2016	23 Mei/ May 23, 2021	PT Pertamina (Persero)	129.779	130.657
Pertamina Bond023	BBB**)	30 Jul./Jul. 30, 2016	20 Mei/ May 20, 2023	PT Pertamina (Persero)	126.774	126.975
Pihak ketiga/Third parties						
Pratama Agung Senior				PT Solusi Tunas		
Unsecured Notes	BB-/AA-*)	11 Mei/May 11, 2015	24 Feb./ Feb. 24, 2020	Pratama Tbk	134.808	134.808
					2.947.350	2.967.385

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

- *) Peringkat untuk efek-efek adalah berdasarkan peringkat internasional yang dikeluarkan Moody's untuk Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, obligasi global Wijaya Karya, Jasa Marga, Pertamina dan Star Energy.
- **) Sukuk XL Axiata Tahap I Tahun 2015 Seri D merupakan *underlying* dari reksa dana dimana Perusahaan sebagai satu-satunya pihak yang memiliki unit reksa dana tersebut.
- ***) Peringkat untuk efek-efek adalah berdasarkan peringkat yang dikeluarkan Pefindo.

6. SECURITIES (continued)

- *) Ratings for securities are based on international rating issued by Moody's for the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, global bonds of Wijaya Karya, Jasa Marga, Pertamina, and Star Energy.
- **) Sukuk XL Axiata Tahap I Tahun 2015 Seri D is the underlying security of mutual fund, whereas the Company is the only party who holds the mutual fund unit.
- ***) Ratings for securities are based on rating issued by Pefindo.

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	Interest rate per annum Rupiah United States Dollar
Tingkat bunga per tahun					
Rupiah	7,50 - 10,75%	7,50 - 10,75%	7,50 - 10,75%	7,50 - 11,00%	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	3,30 - 6,75%	3,30 - 6,75%	3,30 - 6,75%	3,30 - 8,00%	

Untuk periode sembilan bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 2019, dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, Perusahaan melakukan penjualan sejumlah efek-efek dan membukukan keuntungan/(kerugian) neto masing-masing sebesar Rp7.161 dan Rp2.941, dan Rp4.067, (Rp881) dan Rp88.963 yang dicatat pada laporan laba rugi.

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 and for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Company sold some of its securities and booked net gain/(loss) of Rp7,161 and Rp2,941, and Rp4,067, (Rp881) and Rp88,963, respectively, which was recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

Lain-lain

Mutasi keuntungan/(kerugian) belum direalisasi dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dari efek-efek yang di klasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain adalah sebagai berikut:

Others

Movements of unrealized gain/(loss) and allowance for impairment losses on securities classified as fair valued through other comprehensive income are as follows:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Saldo awal	5.336	(27.860)	21.283	(16.683)	Beginning balance
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	18.848	-	-	-	Impact of SFAS No.71 implementation
Saldo awal setelah dampak penerapan PSAK No.71	24.184	(27.860)	21.283	(16.683)	Beginning balance after impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation
Kenaikan/(penurunan) nilai wajar	398	33.767	(50.236)	44.154	Increase/(decrease) in fair value
Kenaikan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	71	-	-	-	Increase in allowance for impairment losses
Efek pajak	3.778	(571)	1.093	(6.188)	Tax effect
Saldo akhir	28.431	5.336	(27.860)	21.283	Ending balance

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

Pada bulan April 2020, Oktober 2019, April 2019, dan Oktober 2018, terdapat pembelian kembali Star Energy Bond masing-masing sebesar USD650.000, USD1.900.000, USD1.250.000, dan USD850.000 oleh penerbit sesuai dengan ketentuan penerbitan obligasi.

Pada bulan Maret 2018, terdapat pembelian kembali *Unsecured Notes Pratama Agung Senior* oleh penerbit sejumlah USD10.000.000 sesuai dengan ketentuan penerbitan obligasi.

Pada tahun 2018, Perusahaan melakukan reklasifikasi beberapa efek-efek tersedia untuk dijual menjadi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dengan jumlah nominal sebesar USD50.000.000 dan Rp500.000.

Nilai tercatat dan nilai wajar untuk efek-efek yang telah direklasifikasi masing-masing sebesar Rp1.237.909 dan Rp1.190.461 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan Rp1.235.532 dan Rp1.157.171 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan kerugian nilai wajar yang diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp1.118 dan Rp1.492 pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018.

Tidak terdapat efek-efek yang mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017.

Mutasi nilai tercatat efek-efek:

6. SECURITIES (continued)

In April 2020, October 2019, April 2019, and October 2018, the issuer repurchased Star Energy Bond of USD650,000, USD1,900,000, USD1,250,000, and USD850,000, respectively, in accordance with the bond issuance terms.

In March 2018, the issuer repurchased Unsecured Notes Pratama Agung Senior amounting to USD10,000,000 in accordance with the bond issuance terms.

In 2018, the Company reclassified some of available-for-sale securities into held-to-maturity securities with total nominal amounting to USD50,000,000 and Rp500,000.

The carrying value and fair value of reclassified securities amounting to Rp1,237,909 and Rp1,190,461 as of December 31, 2019 and Rp1,235,532 and Rp1,157,171 as of December 31, 2018, respectively, and losses from fair value recognized in other comprehensive income amounted to Rp1,118 and Rp1,492 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

There were no impaired securities as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017.

Movement of carrying amount of securities:

	30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)				
	Stage 1- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan/ 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - tidak memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - not deteriorated	Stage 3- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - deteriorated	Total	
Saldo awal	2.732.936	-	-	2.732.936	Beginning balance of the period
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	19.569	-	-	19.569	Impact of SFAS No.71 implementation
Saldo awal nilai tercatat	2.752.505	-	-	2.752.505	Carrying amount - beginning balance
Pengukuran kembali bersih	22.368	-	-	22.368	Remeasurement
Aset keuangan baru yang diterbitkan atau dibeli	161.715	-	-	161.715	New financial assets originated or purchased
Aset keuangan yang dihentikan pengakuannya	(161.101)	-	-	(161.101)	Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period
Selisih kurs dan perubahan lain	177	-	-	177	Foreign exchange and other movements
Saldo Akhir Nilai Tercatat	2.775.664	-	-	2.775.664	Carrying Amount - Ending Balance

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai efek-efek yang di klasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi:

30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)					
Stage 1- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan/ 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - tidak memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - not deteriorated	Stage 3- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - deteriorated	Total		
Saldo awal	-	-	-	-	Beginning balance of the period
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	2.886	-	-	2.886	Impact of SFAS No.71 implementation
Saldo awal kerugian kredit ekspektasian	2.886	-	-	2.886	Expected credit loss beginning balance
Pengukuran kembali bersih kerugian kredit ekspektasian	(812)	-	-	(812)	Remeasurement of expected credit loss
Selisih kurs dan perubahan lain	18	-	-	18	Foreign exchange and other movements
Saldo Akhir Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian	2.092	-	-	2.092	Expected Credit Loss - Ending Balance

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai efek-efek yang di klasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain:

30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)					
Stage 1- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan/ 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - tidak memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - not deteriorated	Stage 3- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - deteriorated	Total		
Saldo awal	-	-	-	-	Beginning balance of the period
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	333	-	-	333	Impact of SFAS No.71 implementation
Saldo awal kerugian kredit ekspektasian	333	-	-	333	Expected credit loss beginning balance
Pengukuran kembali bersih kerugian kredit ekspektasian	15	-	-	15	Remeasurement of expected credit loss
Aset keuangan baru yang diterbitkan atau dibeli	186	-	-	186	New financial assets originated or purchased
Aset keuangan yang dihentikan pengakuannya	(130)	-	-	(130)	Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period
Saldo Akhir Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian	404	-	-	404	Expected Credit Loss - Ending Balance

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

7. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan)

7. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2017					
	Tanggal transaksi/ Transaction date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Perusahaan/ Counterparty	Nilai nosional/ Notional amount	Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivative liabilities
Swap					
Pihak ketiga/Third party					
IDR/USD	29 Des./Dec. 29, 2017	11 Des./Dec. 11, 2020	PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	USD15.000.000	1.126
IDR/USD	29 Des./Dec. 29, 2017	20 Jun/Jun. 20, 2018	PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	USD7.000.000	415
IDR/USD	29 Des./Dec. 29, 2017	20 Jun/Jun. 20, 2018	PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	USD5.000.000	63
Pihak berelasi/Related party					
USD/EUR	27 Des./Dec. 27, 2017	29 Jan./Jan. 29, 2017	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	EUR21.061.450	2.870
					4.474

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 transaksi derivatif tidak dimaksudkan untuk keperluan lindung nilai secara akuntansi, kecuali:

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 derivative transactions are not determined as hedging for accounting purposes, except for:

- a. Transaksi derivatif *swap* suku bunga dengan Standard Chartered Bank per tanggal 30 September 2020 sebesar USD100.000.000 yang memenuhi kriteria lindung nilai secara akuntansi dengan tujuan lindung nilai atas risiko fluktuasi arus kas yang ditimbulkan oleh tingkat suku bunga atas pinjaman yang diterima dari International Finance Corporation dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

- a. Interest rate swap derivative transactions with Standard Chartered Bank as of September 30, 2020 amounting to USD100,000,000 that meets the criteria for hedge accounting to hedge the risk of fluctuations in cash flows arising from interest rates on its fund borrowing from International Finance Corporation as follows:

Nilai kontrak/ Contract value	Tanggal mulai/ Start date	Tanggal berakhir/ Maturity date
USD50.000.000	8 Mei/May 8, 2019	8 Mei/May 8, 2024
USD50.000.000	21 Juni/June 21, 2019	8 Mei/May 8, 2026

Perusahaan menyetujui untuk membayar pokok pinjaman diterima masing-masing sebesar USD50.000.000 dan bunga pinjaman diterima setiap 3 (tiga) bulan dengan tingkat suku bunga mengambang masing-masing LIBOR + 1,75% dan LIBOR + 1,20%. Dari transaksi derivatif, Perusahaan akan menerima pokok sebesar USD 100.000.000 dan bunga setiap 3 (tiga) bulanan dengan tingkat suku bunga mengambang sebesar LIBOR.

The Company agrees to pay principal of fund borrowing each amounting to USD50,000,000, and quarterly interest of fund borrowing with a floating rate at LIBOR + 1.75% and LIBOR + 1.20%, respectively. From derivative transaction, the Company will receive principal amounting to USD100,000,000 and quarterly interest with a floating rate at LIBOR.

Kerugian kumulatif yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar instrumen derivatif - setelah pajak pada tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebesar Rp107.403 dan Rp29.752, yang disajikan sebagai "Kerugian kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai arus kas - neto" sebagai bagian "Ekuitas" pada laporan posisi keuangan dan akan diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain pada saat realisasinya.

The cumulative losses arising from the changes in fair values of the derivative instruments - net of tax as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 amounting to Rp107,403 and Rp29,752, were presented as "Cumulative loss on derivative instrument for cash flow hedges - net" under the "Equity" section in the statement of financial position and will be recognized in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income upon its realization.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

7. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 transaksi derivatif tidak dimaksudkan untuk keperluan lindung nilai secara akuntansi, kecuali (lanjutan):

- b. Transaksi derivatif opsi dengan PT Matahari Kapital Indonesia per tanggal 30 September 2020 yang memenuhi kriteria lindung nilai secara akuntansi dengan tujuan lindung nilai atas risiko perubahan nilai wajar atas investasi saham Perusahaan PT Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk (Catatan 8).

Kerugian kumulatif yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar instrumen derivatif - setelah pajak dan dari perubahan nilai wajar investasi saham - setelah pajak pada tanggal 30 September 2020 adalah sebesar Rp37.091 yang disajikan sebagai "Kerugian kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai nilai wajar - neto" sebagai bagian "Ekuitas" pada laporan posisi keuangan dan tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi pada saat realisasinya.

7. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES (continued)

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 derivative transactions are not determined as hedging for accounting purposes, except for (continued):

- b. Option derivative transactions with PT Matahari Kapital Indonesia as of September 30, 2020 that meets the criteria for hedge accounting to hedge the risk to fair value changes on the Company's equity investment of PT Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk (Note 8).

The cumulative loss arising from the changes in fair values of the derivative instruments - net of tax and changes in fair values of the equity investment - net of tax as of September 30, 2020 amounting to Rp37,091 was presented as "Cumulative loss on derivative instrument for fair value hedges - net" under the "Equity" section in the statement of financial position and will not be subsequently transferred to the profit or loss upon its realization.

8. INVESTASI SAHAM

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019
PT Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk	182.420	389.636
Maxpower Group Pte Ltd.	-	-
	182.420	389.636

*) Nilai wajar investasi saham ditetapkan RpNihil

PT Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk

Pada tanggal 8 Oktober 2018, Perusahaan melakukan perjanjian Jual Beli Bersyarat dengan PT Metro Pacific Tollways Indonesia untuk pembelian sebanyak 1.523.567.500 lembar saham atau setara 10% kepemilikan saham di PT Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk ("PTNI") dengan harga sebesar Rp250 (nilai penuh) per lembar. Perusahaan membeli dengan total harga sebesar Rp380.892.

Sebelumnya pada tanggal 5 Oktober 2018, Perusahaan menandatangani Perjanjian Opsi dengan PT Matahari Kapital Indonesia ("MKI"). Dalam perjanjian opsi tersebut, Perusahaan akan memberikan opsi beli kepada MKI sedangkan MKI akan memberikan opsi jual kepada Perusahaan terkait dengan saham yang dimiliki Perusahaan di PTNI sebanyak 1.523.567.500 lembar saham.

8. EQUITY INVESTMENTS

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
PT Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk	364.841	-
Maxpower Group Pte Ltd.	-*)	-*)
	364.841	-

*) The fair value of equity investment is determined at RpNil

PT Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk

On October 8, 2018, the Company entered into a Conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement with PT Metro Pacific Tollways Indonesia for the purchase of 1,523,567,500 shares or equivalent to 10% ownership of PT Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk ("PTNI") at Rp250 (full amount) per share. Total purchase price is amounting to Rp380,892.

On October 5, 2018, the Company signed an option agreement with PT Matahari Kapital Indonesia ("MKI"). In the option agreement, the Company will give MKI a buy option while MKI will give the Company a sell option related to the PTNI's shares owned by the Company totaling 1,523,567,500 shares.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

8. INVESTASI SAHAM (lanjutan)

PT Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk (lanjutan)

Opsi jual

Perusahaan berhak (tetapi tidak berkewajiban) untuk mensyaratkan MKI untuk, selama periode Opsi (antara 8 April 2023 - 8 Oktober 2023), membeli saham PTNI yang dimiliki Perusahaan baik secara bertahap maupun sekaligus pada harga pembelian sebesar Rp250 (nilai penuh) per lembar saham.

Opsi beli

Perusahaan memberi opsi kepada MKI untuk mensyaratkan Perusahaan untuk, selama periode Opsi (antara 8 April 2023 - 8 Oktober 2023), menjual saham PTNI yang dimiliki oleh Perusahaan baik secara bertahap maupun sekaligus pada harga pembelian per lembar saham sebesar Rp250 (nilai penuh) ditambah premi yang memberikan tingkat pengembalian kepada Perusahaan sebesar 15% per tahun yang dihitung sejak tanggal pembelian saham hingga tanggal penutupan opsi beli.

Pada tanggal 17 sampai 21 Desember 2018, PTNI melakukan penawaran umum terbatas saham sebesar Rp495.007. Untuk mempertahankan kepemilikannya di PTNI, Perusahaan kembali melakukan pembelian 10% saham dari penawaran umum saham dengan harga Rp200 (nilai penuh) per lembar. Total pembelian saham tersebut sebesar Rp49.500.

Pada tanggal 7 Agustus 2019, Perusahaan menandatangani Perjanjian Opsi dengan MKI. Dalam perjanjian opsi tersebut, Perusahaan akan memberikan opsi beli kepada MKI sedangkan MKI akan memberikan opsi jual kepada Perusahaan terkait dengan tambahan saham yang dimiliki Perusahaan di PTNI sebanyak 247.503.631 lembar saham. Dengan demikian, opsi beli MKI dan opsi jual Perusahaan atas kepemilikan saham Perusahaan di PTNI menjadi sebesar 1.771.071.131 lembar saham.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, Perusahaan menetapkan investasi saham ini sebagai aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL). Efektif sejak 1 Januari 2020, Perusahaan mereklasifikasi investasi saham ini menjadi diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain (FVOCI).

8. EQUITY INVESTMENTS (continued)

PT Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk (continued)

Sell option

The Company has a right (but not obligation) to require MKI, during the option period (between April 8, 2023 to October 8, 2023), to purchase PTNI's shares owned by the Company on stages or lumpsum at a purchase price of Rp250 (full amount) per share.

Buy option

The Company gives MKI an option to require the Company, during the option period (between April 8, 2023 to October 8, 2023), to sell PTNI's shares owned by the Company on stages or lumpsum at a purchase price of Rp250 (full amount) per share plus premium which reflects an internal rate of return of 15% per annum to the Company which is calculated since the purchase date of the shares until the option closing date.

On December 17 until 21, 2018, PTNI conducted limited public right issuance with total amount of Rp495,007. To maintain its ownership in PTNI, the Company purchased additional 10% shares of the right issuance at Rp200 (full amount) per share. The Company's total purchase amount was Rp49,500.

On August 7, 2019, the Company signed an option agreement with MKI. In the option agreement, the Company will give MKI a buy option while MKI will give the Company a sell option related to the PTNI's additional shares owned by the Company in PTNI amounting to 247,503,631 shares. Therefore, MKI's buy option and the Company's sell option to the Company's share ownership in PTNI totaling to 1,771,071,131 shares.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company designated this equity investment as financial assets that measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Effective January 1, 2020, the Company reclassified the equity instrument to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

8. INVESTASI SAHAM (lanjutan)

PT Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, Perusahaan menghitung nilai wajar dari investasi saham di PTNI berdasarkan harga saham terakhir yang tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia sebesar Rp220 (nilai penuh) (2018: Rp206 (nilai penuh)), dan menetapkan nilai wajar dari investasi saham tersebut sebesar Rp389.636 (2018: Rp364.841) sehingga Perusahaan membukukan keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari investasi saham sebesar Rp24.795 dan kerugian yang belum direalisasi dari investasi saham sebesar Rp65.552 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 di dalam laporan laba rugi

Pada tanggal 30 September 2020, Perusahaan menghitung nilai wajar dari investasi saham di PTNI berdasarkan harga saham terakhir yang tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia sebesar Rp103 (nilai penuh) dan menetapkan nilai wajar dari investasi saham tersebut sebesar Rp182.420 sehingga Perusahaan membukukan kerugian yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar sebesar Rp207.216 di penghasilan komprehensif lain periode berjalan.

Perusahaan juga menghitung nilai wajar dari opsi sebesar Rp44.290 yang dicatat sebagai tagihan derivatif pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 (2018: Rp66.946) (Catatan 7) sehingga membukukan kerugian belum direalisasi dari nilai wajar opsi saham sebesar Rp22.655 dan keuntungan belum di realisasi dari nilai wajar opsi saham sebesar Rp66.946 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 di laporan laba rugi.

Pada tanggal 30 September 2020, Perusahaan menghitung nilai wajar dari opsi sebesar Rp205.141 yang dicatat sebagai tagihan derivatif (Catatan 7) sehingga membukukan keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar instrumen lindung nilai sebesar Rp160.851 di penghasilan komprehensif lain periode berjalan.

Maxpower Group Pte Ltd

Pada tanggal 30 Mei 2014, Perusahaan menandatangani Perjanjian Pemesanan Saham dengan PT Maxpower Indonesia ("PTMI"). Berdasarkan perjanjian ini, Perusahaan membeli 1.525 lembar saham kelas B dengan nilai nominal USD52 per lembar atau sebesar 5,747% dari jumlah saham PTMI yang ditempatkan dan disetor. Pada tanggal 4 Juli 2014, Perusahaan membayar sebesar USD12.500.000 atas pembelian saham tersebut.

8. EQUITY INVESTMENTS (continued)

PT Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk (continued)

As of December 31, 2019, the Company calculated the fair value of the equity investment in PTNI based on the latest stock price recorded in Indonesia Stock Exchange amounting to Rp220 (full amount) (2018: Rp206 (full amount)), and designated the fair value of those equity investment of Rp389,636 (2018: Rp364,841) which resulted the Company booked an unrealized gain from changes in fair value of equity investments of Rp24,795 and unrealized loss from changes in fair value of equity investments of Rp65,552 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 in statement of profit or loss.

As of September 30, 2020, the Company calculated the fair value of the equity investment in PTNI based on the latest stock price recorded in Indonesia Stock Exchange amounting to Rp103 (full amount) and designated the fair value of those equity investment of Rp182,420 which resulted the Company booked an unrealized loss from changes in fair value of Rp207,216 in the current period's other comprehensive income.

The Company also calculates the fair value of the option of Rp44,290 which are recorded as derivative receivables as of December 31, 2019 (2018: Rp66,946) (Note 7) which resulted the Company booked and unrealized loss from the fair value of share option of Rp22,655 and unrealized gain from the fair value of share option of Rp66,946 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 in the statement of profit or loss.

As of September 30, 2020, the Company calculates the fair value of the option of Rp205,141 which are recorded as derivative receivables (Note 7) which resulted the Company booked an unrealized gain from changes in the fair value of shares option of Rp160,851 in the current period's other comprehensive income.

Maxpower Group Pte Ltd

On May 30, 2014, the Company signed a Shares Subscription Agreement with PT Maxpower Indonesia ("PTMI"). Based on the agreement, the Company subscribed 1,525 Series B shares with nominal value of USD52 per share or equivalent to 5.747% of PTMI's total subscribed and paid-up capital. On July 4, 2014, the Company paid USD12,500,000 for the shares subscription.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

8. INVESTASI SAHAM (lanjutan)

Maxpower Group Pte Ltd (lanjutan)

Perusahaan menetapkan investasi saham ini sebagai aset keuangan yang diukur pada FVTPL.

Pada tanggal 4 Juli 2014, Perusahaan juga menandatangani Akta Pertukaran Saham (*Share Exchange Deed*) ("Akta") dengan Maxpower Group Pte Ltd ("MGPL") dan PTMI dimana Perusahaan mendapatkan hak tukar atas kepemilikan saham di PTMI menjadi saham MGPL. MGPL merupakan induk perusahaan dari PTMI. Hak tukar tersebut dapat dieksekusi kapan saja setelah penandatanganan Akta ini.

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2016, Perusahaan mengeksekusi hak tukar atas kepemilikan saham Perusahaan di PTMI, menjadi saham MGPL. Berdasarkan hak tukar tersebut, Perusahaan mendapatkan kepemilikan saham pada MGPL sebesar 5,7844%, dengan melepaskan kepemilikan pada saham PTMI sebesar 5,747%.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, Perusahaan menetapkan nilai wajar investasi saham MGPL sebesar RpNihil dengan mempertimbangkan kinerja keuangan MGPL terkini.

Pada tanggal 6 Desember 2018, Perusahaan menandatangani Perjanjian Jual Beli Bersyarat dengan PT Infra Daya Energi dimana Perusahaan menjual seluruh kepemilikan saham Perusahaan di MGPL sebesar 5,7844% kepada PT Infra Daya Energi dengan harga USD72.000 yang dananya telah diterima oleh Perusahaan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018. Proses pemindahan kepemilikan saham kepada PT Infra Daya Energi berlaku efektif pada tanggal 8 Januari 2019. Sejak tanggal efektif tersebut, Perusahaan mengakui keuntungan dari penjualan saham sebesar Rp1.010 di laporan laba rugi tahun berjalan dan bukan lagi menjadi pemegang saham di MGPL.

Komitmen investasi saham

Rincian komitmen investasi saham adalah sebagai berikut:

	30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)		
	Komitmen yang sudah dicairkan/ Commitment - drawdown	Komitmen yang belum dicairkan/ Commitment - undrawdown	Total
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga			
Lainnya	430.393	-	430.393
	430.393	-	430.393

8. EQUITY INVESTMENTS (continued)

Maxpower Group Pte Ltd (continued)

The Company designated this equity investment as financial assets that measured at FVTPL.

On July 4, 2014, the Company also signed a Share Exchange Deed ("Deed") with Maxpower Group Pte Ltd ("MGPL") and PTMI where the Company receives an option to exchange its share ownership from PTMI to become MGPL shares. MGPL is a parent of PTMI. The option can be executed at any time after the signing of the Deed.

On June 30, 2016, the Company executed the option to exchange its shares in PTMI to become shares in MGPL. Based on the shares exchange, the Company obtains the share ownership of 5.7844% in MGPL and releases shares ownership of 5.747% in PTMI.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company determined the fair value of equity investment in MGPL at RpNil, considering the latest financial condition of MGPL.

On December 6, 2018, the Company signed a Conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement with PT Infra Daya Energi whereby the Company sold all its share ownership of 5.7844% in MGPL to PT Infra Daya Energi with a selling price of USD72,000 which funds was received by the Company on December 31, 2018. The transfer of share ownership to PT Infra Daya Energi effective on January 8, 2019. Since the effective date, the Company recognized gain on sale of shares amounting to Rp1,010 in the current year statement of profit or loss and no longer became the shareholder of MGPL.

Equity investments commitment

Details of equity investments commitment are as follows:

Rupiah - Third party
Others

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

8. INVESTASI SAHAM (lanjutan)

Komitmen investasi saham (lanjutan)

31 Desember/December 31, 2019		
	Komitmen yang sudah dicairkan/ Commitment - drawdown	Komitmen yang belum dicairkan/ Commitment - undrawdown
		Total
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga Lainnya	430.393	-
	430.393	-
31 Desember/December 31, 2018		
	Komitmen yang sudah dicairkan/ Commitment - drawdown	Komitmen yang belum dicairkan/ Commitment - undrawdown
		Total
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak ketiga Energi	181.013	-
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga Lainnya	430.393	-
	611.406	-
31 Desember/December 31, 2017		
	Komitmen yang sudah dicairkan/ Commitment - drawdown	Komitmen yang belum dicairkan/ Commitment - undrawdown
		Total
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak ketiga Energi	169.350	-
		169.350

Rupiah - Third party
Others

United States Dollar -
Third party
Energy

Rupiah - Third party
Others

United States Dollar -
Third party
Energy

9. PINJAMAN DIBERIKAN

Pinjaman diberikan berdasarkan mata uang dan
jenis kredit:

9. LOANS

Loans based on currency and type of loans:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Rupiah - Pihak berelasi Investasi	2.586.364	1.889.417	1.710.815	1.587.822	Rupiah - Related parties Investment
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga Investasi Modal kerja	3.202.765 -	2.939.960 -	2.355.858 200.000	2.160.749 200.000	Rupiah - Third parties Investment Working capital
	5.789.129	4.829.377	4.266.673	3.948.571	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak berelasi Investasi	399.307	478.174	645.479	360.685	United States Dollar - Related parties Investment
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak ketiga Investasi	2.100.879	1.120.358	987.348	1.389.436	United States Dollar - Third parties Investment
	2.500.186	1.598.532	1.632.827	1.750.121	
	8.289.315	6.427.909	5.899.500	5.698.692	
Ditambah/(dikurangi):					Add/(less):
Piutang bunga	74.210	15.306	22.245	23.011	Accrued interest income
Biaya transaksi belum diamortisasi	(37.855)	(37.004)	(32.796)	(30.856)	Unamortized transaction costs
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(236.445)	(173.549)	(167.560)	(144.887)	Allowance for impairment losses
	8.089.225	6.232.662	5.721.389	5.545.960	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. PINJAMAN DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan pinjaman diberikan yang tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan mengalami penurunan nilai:

9. LOANS (continued)

The table below summarizes the loans that are not impaired and impaired:

30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)				
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Unimpaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total	
Rupiah - Pihak berelasi				Rupiah - Related parties
Jalan tol	1.177.723	-	1.177.723	Toll road
Pelabuhan udara	858.275	-	858.275	Airport
Telekomunikasi	409.963	-	409.963	Telecommunication
Energi	140.403	-	140.403	Energy
	2.586.364	-	2.586.364	
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga				Rupiah - Third parties
Air minum	1.228.452	-	1.228.452	Drinking water
Jalan tol	651.247	-	651.247	Toll road
Energi	566.913	428.073	994.986	Energy
Telekomunikasi	200.000	-	200.000	Telecommunication
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	128.080	-	128.080	Seaport support
	2.774.692	428.073	3.202.765	
Dolar Amerika Serikat -				United States Dollar -
Pihak berelasi				Related parties
Pemeliharaan pesawat	384.937	-	384.937	Aircraft maintenance
Energi	14.370	-	14.370	Energy
	399.307	-	399.307	
Dolar Amerika Serikat -				United States Dollar -
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
Energi	1.545.433	83.810	1.629.243	Energy
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	471.636	-	471.636	Seaport support
	2.017.069	83.810	2.100.879	
	7.777.432	511.883	8.289.315	
Ditambah/(dikurangi):				Add/(less):
Piutang bunga	73.865	345	74.210	Accrued interest income
Biaya transaksi belum diamortisasi	(37.855)	-	(37.855)	Unamortized transaction costs
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(58.842)	(177.603)	(236.445)	Allowance for impairment losses
	7.754.600	334.625	8.089.225	
31 Desember/December 31, 2019				
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Unimpaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total	
Rupiah - Pihak berelasi				Rupiah - Related parties
Pelabuhan udara	874.916	-	874.916	Airport
Telekomunikasi	448.083	-	448.083	Telecommunication
Jalan tol	413.293	-	413.293	Toll road
Energi	153.125	-	153.125	Energy
	1.889.417	-	1.889.417	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. PINJAMAN DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan pinjaman diberikan yang tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan mengalami penurunan nilai (lanjutan):

9. LOANS (continued)

The table below summarizes the loans that are not impaired and impaired (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2019				
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Unimpaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total	
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga				Rupiah - Third parties
Air minum	1.267.062	-	1.267.062	Drinking water
Jalan tol	612.734	-	612.734	Toll road
Energi	278.674	432.709	711.383	Energy
Telekomunikasi	200.000	-	200.000	Telecommunication
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	148.781	-	148.781	Seaport support
	2.507.251	432.709	2.939.960	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak berelasi				United States Dollar - Related parties
Pemeliharaan pesawat	461.710	-	461.710	Aircraft maintenance
Energi	16.464	-	16.464	Energy
	478.174	-	478.174	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak ketiga				United States Dollar - Third parties
Energi	611.712	79.835	691.547	Energy
Telekomunikasi	233.537	-	233.537	Telecommunication
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	195.274	-	195.274	Seaport support
	1.040.523	79.835	1.120.358	
	5.915.365	512.544	6.427.909	
Ditambah/(dikurangi):				Add/(less):
Piutang bunga	14.895	411	15.306	Accrued interest income
Biaya transaksi belum diamortisasi	(37.004)	-	(37.004)	Unamortized transaction costs
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(17.284)	(156.265)	(173.549)	Allowance for impairment losses
	5.875.972	356.690	6.232.662	
31 Desember/December 31, 2018				
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Unimpaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total	
Rupiah - Pihak berelasi				Rupiah - Related parties
Pelabuhan udara	895.716	-	895.716	Airport
Telekomunikasi	492.507	-	492.507	Telecommunication
Jalan tol	161.198	-	161.198	Toll road
Energi	161.394	-	161.394	Energy
	1.710.815	-	1.710.815	
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga				Rupiah - Third parties
Air minum	1.011.580	-	1.011.580	Drinking water
Jalan tol	791.897	-	791.897	Toll road
Energi	181.225	196.500	377.725	Energy
Telekomunikasi	200.000	-	200.000	Telecommunication
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	174.656	-	174.656	Seaport support
	2.359.358	196.500	2.555.858	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak berelasi				United States Dollar - Related parties
Pemeliharaan pesawat	624.059	-	624.059	Aircraft maintenance
Energi	21.420	-	21.420	Energy
	645.479	-	645.479	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. PINJAMAN DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan pinjaman diberikan yang tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan mengalami penurunan nilai (lanjutan):

9. LOANS (continued)

The table below summarizes the loans that are not impaired and impaired (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2018				
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Unimpaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Total	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak ketiga			United States Dollar - Third parties	
Energi	365.572	329.117	694.689	Energy
Telekomunikasi	216.870	-	216.870	Telecommunication
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	75.789	-	75.789	Seaport support
	658.231	329.117	987.348	
	5.373.883	525.617	5.899.500	
Ditambah/(dikurangi):				Add/(less):
Piutang bunga	19.639	2.606	22.245	Accrued interest income
Biaya transaksi belum diamortisasi	(31.863)	(933)	(32.796)	Unamortized transaction costs
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(38.829)	(128.731)	(167.560)	Allowance for impairment losses
	5.322.830	398.559	5.721.389	
31 Desember/December 31, 2017				
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Unimpaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Total	
Rupiah - Pihak berelasi				Rupiah - Related parties
Jalan tol	800.000	-	800.000	Toll road
Pelabuhan udara	547.080	-	547.080	Airport
Energi	169.225	-	169.225	Energy
Telekomunikasi	71.517	-	71.517	Telecommunication
	1.587.822	-	1.587.822	
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga				Rupiah - Third parties
Jalan tol	839.273	-	839.273	Toll road
Telekomunikasi	523.333	-	523.333	Telecommunication
Air minum	465.858	-	465.858	Drinking water
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	200.531	-	200.531	Seaport support
Energi	133.253	198.500	331.753	Energy
	2.162.248	198.500	2.360.748	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak berelasi				United States Dollar - Related parties
Pelabuhan laut	172.144	-	172.144	Seaport
Pemeliharaan pesawat	164.507	-	164.507	Aircraft maintenance
Energi	24.034	-	24.034	Energy
	360.685	-	360.685	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak ketiga				United States Dollar - Third parties
Energi	1.040.504	309.502	1.350.006	Energy
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	39.431	-	39.431	Seaport support
	1.079.935	309.502	1.389.437	
	5.190.690	508.002	5.698.692	
Ditambah/(dikurangi):				Add/(less):
Piutang bunga	21.057	1.954	23.011	Accrued interest income
Biaya transaksi belum diamortisasi	(29.324)	(1.532)	(30.856)	Unamortized transaction costs
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(35.223)	(109.664)	(144.887)	Allowance for impairment losses
	5.147.200	398.760	5.545.960	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. PINJAMAN DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, umur pinjaman diberikan yang mengalami penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
0 - 3 bulan	511.883	512.544	485.660	499.760
>3 - 6 bulan	-	-	10.540	4.710
>6 - 9 bulan	-	-	10.540	3.532
>9 - 12 bulan	-	-	5.034	-
>12 bulan	-	-	13.843	-
	511.883	512.544	525.617	508.002

0 - 3 months
>3 - 6 months
>6 - 9 months
>9 - 12 months
>12 months

Pinjaman diberikan berdasarkan jangka waktu pinjaman:

Loans based on credit term:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Rupiah - Pihak berelasi					Rupiah - Related parties
Kurang dari 1 tahun	108.061	98.429	57.037	813.010	Less than 1 year
5 - 10 tahun	1.388.263	1.448.513	1.451.679	665.900	5 - 10 years
Lebih dari 10 tahun	1.090.040	342.475	202.099	108.912	More than 10 years
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga					Rupiah - Third parties
1 - 2 tahun	359.929	245.844	343.171	396.144	1 - 2 years
2 - 5 tahun	951.913	1.081.603	893.963	1.039.293	2 - 5 years
5 - 10 tahun	1.065.269	711.914	647.266	825.408	5 - 10 years
Lebih dari 10 tahun	825.654	900.599	671.458	99.904	More than 10 years
	5.789.129	4.829.377	4.266.673	3.948.571	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak berelasi					United States Dollar - Related parties
5 - 10 tahun	399.307	478.174	645.479	360.685	5 - 10 years
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak ketiga					United States Dollar - Third parties
1 - 2 tahun	104.209	84.757	189.124	149.473	1 - 2 years
2 - 5 tahun	656.938	458.272	546.947	1.042.869	2 - 5 years
5 - 10 tahun	1.037.102	500.190	208.200	135.467	5 - 10 years
Lebih dari 10 tahun	302.630	77.139	43.077	61.627	More than 10 years
	2.500.186	1.598.532	1.632.827	1.750.121	
	8.289.315	6.427.909	5.899.500	5.698.692	
Ditambah/(dikurangi):					Add/(less):
Piutang bunga	74.210	15.306	22.245	23.011	Accrued interest income
Biaya transaksi					
yang belum diamortisasi	(37.855)	(37.004)	(32.796)	(30.856)	Unamortized transaction costs
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(236.445)	(173.549)	(167.560)	(144.887)	Allowance for impairment losses
	8.089.225	6.232.662	5.721.389	5.545.960	

Pada tanggal 30 September 2020, terdapat kenaikan atas pinjaman diberikan yang berasal dari bunga dalam masa konstruksi ("IDC") sebesar Rp182.626 (31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017: Rp203.901, Rp75.741, dan Rp16.594).

As of September 30, 2020, there is an increase in loans from interest during construction ("IDC") amounting to Rp182,626 (December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017: Rp203,901, Rp75,741 and Rp16,594).

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. PINJAMAN DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

Mutasi total pinjaman diberikan:

9. LOANS (continued)

Movement of total loan outstanding:

	30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)				
	Stage 1- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan/ 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - tidak memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - not deteriorated	Stage 3- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - deteriorated	Total	
Saldo awal nilai tercatat	5.893.256	192.274	320.681	6.406.211	Carrying amount - beginning balance
Pengukuran kembali bersih	(852)	-	-	(852)	Remeasurement
Aset keuangan baru yang diterbitkan atau dibeli	2.391.227	5.350	871	2.397.448	New financial assets originated or purchased
Aset keuangan yang dihentikan pengakuannya	(645.695)	(8.201)	(4.580)	(658.476)	Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period
Selisih kurs dan perubahan lain	175.506	-	5.833	181.339	Foreign exchange and other movements
Saldo Akhir Nilai Tercatat	7.813.442	189.423	322.805	8.325.670	Carrying Amount - Ending Balance

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai:

Movement for allowance for impairment losses:

	30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)				
	Stage 1- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan/ 12-month expected credit losses	Stage 2- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - tidak memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - not deteriorated	Stage 3- Kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya - memburuk/ Lifetime expected credit losses - deteriorated	Total	
Saldo awal periode	17.285	60.134	96.130	173.549	Beginning balance of the period
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	15.118	1.750	2.277	19.145	Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation
Saldo awal kerugian kredit ekspektasian	32.403	61.884	98.407	192.694	Expected credit loss beginning balance
Pengukuran kembali bersih	10.761	2.105	18.830	31.696	Remeasurement
Aset keuangan baru yang diterbitkan atau dibeli	18.579	203	175	18.957	New financial assets originated or purchased
Aset keuangan yang dihentikan pengakuannya	(3.419)	(2.296)	(3.119)	(8.834)	Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period
Selisih kurs dan perubahan lain	518	-	1.414	1.932	Foreign exchange and other movements
Saldo Akhir Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian	58.842	61.896	115.707	236.445	Expected Credit Loss - Ending Balance

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. PINJAMAN DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

Mutasi total pinjaman diberikan dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (lanjutan):

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Saldo awal	5.899.500	5.698.692	4.574.162	Beginning balance
Pencairan pinjaman selama tahun berjalan	1.422.689	3.528.366	2.991.494	Loan disbursement during the year
Penerimaan pembayaran pinjaman selama tahun berjalan	(832.155)	(3.424.687)	(1.863.024)	Loan repayment during the year
Efek selisih kurs	(62.125)	97.129	(3.940)	Foreign exchange effect
Saldo akhir	6.427.909	5.899.500	5.698.692	Ending balance
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Saldo awal	167.560	144.887	60.732	Beginning balance
Pembentukan penyisihan selama tahun berjalan	8.903	16.841	83.451	Additional provision for the year
Efek selisih kurs	(2.914)	5.832	704	Foreign exchange effect
Saldo akhir	173.549	167.560	144.887	Ending balance

Perusahaan menghitung cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai berdasarkan penilaian secara individual dan kolektif.

The Company provides allowance for impairment losses based on individual and collective assessments.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, tidak terdapat pinjaman diberikan yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai.

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, dan 2017, there are no past due but not impaired loans.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas pinjaman diberikan telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on loans is adequate.

Saldo pinjaman diberikan yang direstrukturisasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Restructured loans balance are as follows:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Pihak ketiga					Third parties
Investasi	511.883	512.544	279.742	277.969	Investment
Ditambah/(dikurangi):					Add/(less):
Piutang bunga	345	411	281	344	Accrued interest income
Biaya transaksi belum diamortisasi	-	-	(131)	(320)	Unamortized transaction costs
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(177.603)	(156.265)	(50.745)	(36.702)	Allowance for impairment losses
Saldo akhir	334.625	356.690	229.147	241.291	Ending balance

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. PINJAMAN DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

Termasuk di dalam pinjaman diberikan merupakan pinjaman dengan perjanjian pembiayaan bersama dengan entitas lain. Keikutsertaan Perusahaan sebagai anggota sindikasi dengan persentase penyertaan berkisar antara 6% sampai dengan 50% (tidak diaudit) dari total pinjaman sindikasi masing-masing pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017. Risiko atas pinjaman sindikasi ditanggung secara proporsional oleh peserta kreditur.

Komitmen pinjaman diberikan

Rincian komitmen pinjaman diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

9. LOANS (continued)

Included in the loans are loans with syndication agreements with other entities. The Company's participation as a member of syndicated loans were ranging from 6% to 50% (unaudited) of the total syndicated loans as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively. Risks from syndicated loans are shared proportionately by the participating creditors.

Loan commitment

Details of loan commitment are as follows:

30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)				
	Komitmen yang sudah dicairkan/ Commitment - drawdown	Komitmen yang belum dicairkan/ Commitment - undrawdown	Total	
Rupiah - Pihak berelasi				Rupiah - Related parties
Jalan tol	1.177.723	268.273	1.445.996	Toll road
Pelabuhan udara	858.275	-	858.275	Airport
Telekomunikasi	409.963	-	409.963	Telecommunication
Energi	140.403	-	140.403	Energy
	2.586.364	268.273	2.854.637	
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga				Rupiah - Third parties
Air minum	1.228.452	420.000	1.648.452	Drinking water
Energi	994.986	294.417	1.289.403	Energy
Jalan tol	651.247	679.817	1.331.064	Toll road
Telekomunikasi	200.000	-	200.000	Telecommunication
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	128.080	-	128.080	Seaport support
	3.202.765	1.394.234	4.596.999	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak berelasi				United States Dollar - Related parties
Pemeliharaan pesawat	384.937	-	384.937	Aircraft maintenance
Energi	14.370	-	14.370	Energy
	399.307	-	399.307	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak ketiga				United States Dollar - Third parties
Energi	1.629.243	48.322	1.677.565	Energy
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	471.636	110.772	582.408	Seaport support
	2.100.879	159.094	2.259.973	
	8.289.315	1.821.601	10.110.916	
31 Desember/December 31, 2019				
	Komitmen yang sudah dicairkan/ Commitment - drawdown	Komitmen yang belum dicairkan/ Commitment - undrawdown	Total	
Rupiah - Pihak berelasi				Rupiah - Related parties
Jalan tol	413.293	936.207	1.349.500	Toll road
Pelabuhan udara	874.916	-	874.916	Airport
Telekomunikasi	448.083	-	448.083	Telecommunication
Energi	153.125	-	153.125	Energy
	1.889.417	936.207	2.825.624	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. PINJAMAN DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

Komitmen pinjaman diberikan (lanjutan)

Rincian komitmen pinjaman diberikan adalah
sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

9. LOANS (continued)

Loan commitment (continued)

Details of loan commitment are as follows
(continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2019				
	Komitmen yang sudah dicairkan/ Commitment - drawdown	Komitmen yang belum dicairkan/ Commitment - undrawdown	Total	
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga				Rupiah - Third parties
Jalan tol	612.734	839.017	1.451.751	Toll road
Energi	711.383	609.226	1.320.609	Energy
Air minum	1.267.062	5.086	1.272.148	Drinking water
Telekomunikasi	200.000	-	200.000	Telecommunication
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	148.781	-	148.781	Seaport support
Infrastruktur sosial	-	250.000	250.000	Social Infrastructure
	2.939.960	1.703.329	4.643.289	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak berelasi				United States Dollar - Related parties
Pemeliharaan pesawat	461.710	-	461.710	Aircraft maintenance
Energi	16.464	-	16.464	Energy
	478.174	-	478.174	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak ketiga				United States Dollar - Third parties
Energi	691.547	191.600	883.147	Energy
Telekomunikasi	233.537	-	233.537	Telecommunication
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	195.274	362.045	557.319	Seaport support
	1.120.358	553.645	1.674.003	
	6.427.909	3.193.181	9.621.090	
31 Desember/December 31, 2018				
	Komitmen yang sudah dicairkan/ Commitment - drawdown	Komitmen yang belum dicairkan/ Commitment - undrawdown	Total	
Rupiah - Pihak berelasi				Rupiah - Related parties
Pelabuhan udara	895.716	124	895.840	Airport
Telekomunikasi	492.507	7.493	500.000	Telecommunication
Jalan tol	161.198	165.049	326.247	Toll road
Energi	161.394	-	161.394	Energy
	1.710.815	172.666	1.883.481	
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga				Rupiah - Third parties
Air minum	1.011.580	685.884	1.697.464	Drinking water
Jalan tol	791.897	83.320	875.217	Toll road
Energi	377.725	160.115	537.840	Energy
Telekomunikasi	200.000	-	200.000	Telecommunication
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	174.656	-	174.656	Seaport support
	2.555.858	929.319	3.485.177	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak berelasi				United States Dollar - Related parties
Pemeliharaan pesawat	624.059	-	624.059	Aircraft maintenance
Energi	21.420	-	21.420	Energy
	645.479	-	645.479	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak ketiga				United States Dollar - Third parties
Energi	694.689	774.261	1.468.950	Energy
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	75.789	525.544	601.333	Seaport support
Telekomunikasi	216.870	72.750	289.620	Telecommunication
	987.348	1.372.555	2.359.903	
	5.899.500	2.474.540	8.374.040	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. PINJAMAN DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

Komitmen pinjaman diberikan (lanjutan)

Rincian komitmen pinjaman diberikan adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

9. LOANS (continued)

Loan commitment (continued)

Details of loan commitment are as follows (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2017				
	Komitmen yang sudah dicairkan/ Commitment - drawdown	Komitmen yang belum dicairkan/ Commitment - undrawdown	Total	
Rupiah - Pihak berelasi				Rupiah - Related parties
Pelabuhan udara	547.080	352.920	900.000	Airport
Jalan tol	800.000	-	800.000	Toll road
Telekomunikasi	71.517	428.483	500.000	Telecommunication
Energi	169.225	-	169.225	Energy
	1.587.822	781.403	2.369.225	
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga				Rupiah - Third parties
Air minum	465.858	731.142	1.197.000	Drinking water
Telekomunikasi	523.333	600.000	1.123.333	Telecommunication
Jalan tol	839.273	50.000	889.273	Toll road
Energi	331.753	-	331.753	Energy
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	200.531	54.192	254.723	Seaport support
	2.360.748	1.435.334	3.796.082	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak berelasi				United States Dollar - Related parties
Pelabuhan laut	172.144	-	172.144	Seaport
Pemeliharaan pesawat	164.507	-	164.507	Aircraft maintenance
Energi	24.034	-	24.034	Energy
	360.685	-	360.685	
Dolar Amerika Serikat - Pihak ketiga				United States Dollar - Third parties
Energi	1.350.006	533.008	1.883.014	Energy
Penunjang pelabuhan laut	39.431	44.708	84.139	Seaport support
	1.389.437	577.716	1.967.153	
	5.698.692	2.794.453	8.493.145	

Termasuk dalam total komitmen di atas adalah bunga dalam masa konstruksi ("IDC") masing-masing sebesar Rp253.543, Rp376.605, Rp279.941, dan Rp184.754 pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017.

The total commitment above includes interest during construction ("IDC") amounting to Rp253,543, Rp376,605, Rp279,941, and Rp184,754 as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively.

Mutasi total komitmen pinjaman diberikan:

Movement of total loan commitment:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Saldo awal	9.621.090	8.374.040	8.493.145	7.417.395	Beginning balance
Penambahan selama periode/tahun berjalan	1.322.358	2.860.484	4.043.757	3.665.270	Addition during the period/year
Penerimaan pembayaran pinjaman selama periode/tahun berjalan	(689.737)	(832.155)	(3.424.687)	(1.863.024)	Loan repayment during the period/year
Pembatalan fasilitas selama periode/tahun berjalan	(437.506)	(841.859)	(673.242)	(705.968)	Facility cancellation during the period/year
Efek selisih kurs	294.711	60.580	(64.933)	(20.528)	Foreign exchange effect
Saldo akhir	10.110.916	9.621.090	8.374.040	8.493.145	Ending balance

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. PINJAMAN DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

Pinjaman diberikan oleh Perusahaan memiliki tingkat bunga rata-rata di tahun 2020, 2019, 2018, dan 2017 masing-masing sebesar 9,17%, 10,07%, 10,25%, dan 9,55% per tahun untuk pinjaman dalam Rupiah dan masing-masing 4,82%, 6,44%, 6,42%, dan 5,21% per tahun untuk pinjaman dalam Dolar Amerika Serikat.

Pinjaman diberikan dapat dijamin dengan agunan berupa salah satu atau kombinasi dari aset tetap, saham, mesin atau peralatan, piutang, rekening bank, jaminan perusahaan atau personal dan jaminan lain yang relevan, serta pengikatan secara hak tanggungan, gadai atau fidusia. Pada beberapa debitur, pemberian pinjaman diberikan secara sindikasi atau *club deal* dengan melibatkan minimal dua kreditur. Dalam hal ini, agunan yang diterima dilakukan pengikatan secara *pari passu* sesuai proporsi nilai fasilitas yang diberikan.

9. LOANS (continued)

The Company disbursed the loans at average interest rates in 2020, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are 9.17%, 10.07%, 10.25%, and 9.55% per annum, respectively, for Rupiah loans and 4.82%, 6.44%, 6.42%, and 5.21% per annum, respectively, for United States Dollar loans.

Loans may be secured by collateral in the form of one or a combination of property and equipment, shares, machinery or equipment, receivables, bank accounts, personal or corporate guarantees, and other relevant guarantees, as well as a binding mortgage, lien or fiduciary. For some debtors, the loans are syndicated loans or club deal involving at least two creditors. In this case, the collateral received is binded in accordance with the portion of facility amount on *pari passu* basis.

10. PIUTANG BUNGA

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
Efek-efek	93.714	59.362	38.097	28.364
Deposito berjangka	25	2.322	190	3.472
Transaksi derivatif	220	1.221	2.959	483
	93.959	62.905	41.246	32.319

Securities
Time deposits
Derivative transactions

10. ACCRUED INTEREST INCOME

11. BEBAN DIBAYAR DIMUKA

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
Lisensi	3.003	2.743	2.020	1.186
Program kepemilikan mobil	1.809	2.231	1.675	1.026
Asuransi	1.302	707	789	924
Sign on bonus	610	757	226	607
Biaya rekrutmen	227	1.285	747	-
Sewa dan pemeliharaan	-	-	362	1.782
Lain-lain	661	870	1.150	555
	7.612	8.593	6.969	6.080

License
Car ownership program
Insurance
Sign on bonus
Recruitment fee
Rent and service charge
Others

11. PREPAID EXPENSES

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

12. ASET TETAP

12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	1 Januari/ January 1, 2020	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deduction	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	
Harga perolehan						Cost
Bangunan	281.843	-	-	-	281.843	Building
Kendaraan	2.704	-	-	-	2.704	Vehicles
Komputer	4.196	-	-	-	4.196	Computer
Peralatan kantor	3.151	-	-	-	3.151	Office equipment
Perabotan dan peralatan kantor	39.027	13	-	-	39.040	Office furniture and fixtures
Aset hak guna	1.295	-	-	-	1.295	Right-of-use assets
	332.216	13	-	-	332.229	
Akumulasi penyusutan						Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan	14.092	7.046	-	-	21.138	Building
Kendaraan	2.669	34	-	-	2.703	Vehicles
Komputer	3.619	258	-	-	3.877	Computer
Peralatan kantor	2.263	488	-	-	2.751	Office equipment
Perabotan dan peralatan kantor	14.771	7.269	-	-	22.040	Office furniture and fixtures
Aset hak guna	-	402	-	-	402	Right-of-use assets
	37.414	15.497	-	-	52.911	
Nilai tercatat neto	293.507				279.318	Net carrying value
	1 Januari/ January 1, 2019	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deduction	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	
Harga perolehan						Cost
Bangunan	281.835	8	-	-	281.843	Building
Kendaraan	2.704	-	-	-	2.704	Vehicles
Komputer	4.279	5	(88)	-	4.196	Computer
Peralatan kantor	3.151	31	(31)	-	3.151	Office equipment
Perabotan dan peralatan kantor	39.000	33	(6)	-	39.027	Office furniture and fixtures
Aset tetap dalam penyelesaian	21	-	(21)	-	-	Property and equipment in progress
	330.990	77	(146)	-	330.921	
Akumulasi penyusutan						Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan	4.697	9.395	-	-	14.092	Building
Kendaraan	2.533	136	-	-	2.669	Vehicles
Komputer	3.056	563	-	-	3.619	Computer
Peralatan kantor	1.501	762	-	-	2.263	Office equipment
Perabotan dan peralatan kantor	5.090	9.681	-	-	14.771	Office furniture and fixtures
	16.877	20.537	-	-	37.414	
Nilai tercatat neto	314.113				293.507	Net carrying value
	1 Januari/ January 1, 2018	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deduction	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Harga perolehan						Cost
Bangunan	-	15	-	281.820	281.835	Building
Kendaraan	2.704	-	-	-	2.704	Vehicles
Komputer	3.485	514	-	280	4.279	Computer
Peralatan kantor	2.247	904	-	-	3.151	Office equipment
Perabotan dan peralatan kantor	9.469	38.720	(9.189)	-	39.000	Office furniture and fixtures
Aset tetap dalam penyelesaian	282.100	21	-	(282.100)	21	Property and equipment in progress
	300.005	40.174	(9.189)	-	330.990	
Akumulasi penyusutan						Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan	-	4.697	-	-	4.697	Building
Kendaraan	2.396	137	-	-	2.533	Vehicles
Komputer	2.289	767	-	-	3.056	Computer
Peralatan kantor	806	695	-	-	1.501	Office equipment
Perabotan dan peralatan kantor	7.527	6.174	(8.611)	-	5.090	Office furniture and fixtures
	13.018	12.470	(8.611)	-	16.877	
Nilai tercatat neto	286.987				314.113	Net carrying value

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

12. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	1 Januari/ January 1, 2017	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deduction	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Harga perolehan						Cost
Kendaraan	2.704	-	-	-	2.704	Vehicles
Komputer	2.935	350	-	200	3.485	Computer
Peralatan kantor	743	1.504	-	-	2.247	Office equipment
Perabotan dan peralatan kantor	9.469	-	-	-	9.469	Office furniture and fixtures
Aset tetap dalam penyelesaian	350	281.950	-	(200)	282.100	Property and equipment in progress
	16.201	283.804	-	-	300.005	
Akumulasi penyusutan						Accumulated depreciation
Kendaraan	2.192	204	-	-	2.396	Vehicles
Komputer	1.570	719	-	-	2.289	Computer
Peralatan kantor	310	496	-	-	806	Office equipment
Perabotan dan peralatan kantor	5.202	2.325	-	-	7.527	Office furniture and fixtures
	9.274	3.744	-	-	13.018	
Total tercatat	6.927				286.987	Net carrying value

Penyusutan aset tetap dicatat sebagai bagian dari beban umum dan administrasi (Catatan 25).

Depreciation of property and equipment is charged to general and administrative expenses (Note 25).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, aset tetap dalam penyelesaian sebesar Rp282.100 terutama merupakan unit gedung kantor yang sedang dalam proses pembangunan.

As of December 31, 2017, property and equipment in progress amounting to Rp282,100 mainly represents office building unit which is in progress of construction.

Pada bulan Juli 2018, unit gedung kantor tersebut telah selesai dan digunakan, dan telah dicatat sebagai aset tetap Perusahaan.

On July 2018, the office building unit was completed and used, and was recorded as a fixed asset of the Company.

Rincian dari laba atas penjualan aset tetap adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of gain on sale of fixed assets are as follows:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Harga jual	-	-	600	-	Selling price
Nilai buku	-	-	(578)	-	Book value
Laba penjualan aset tetap	-	-	22	-	Gain on sale of fixed assets

Pada tanggal 30 September 2020, jumlah tercatat bruto dari aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan adalah sebesar Rp7.872 (31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017: Rp5.882; Rp4.128, dan Rp3.036).

As of September 30, 2020, the gross amount of property and equipment which have been fully depreciated and still being used amounting to Rp7,872 (December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017: Rp5,882; Rp4,128, and Rp3,036).

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

12. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan penelaahan penurunan nilai atas aset tetap, manajemen Perusahaan berkeyakinan bahwa tidak ada kejadian-kejadian atau perubahan-perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatatnya mungkin tidak dapat terpulihkan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017.

Di bawah ini adalah jumlah tercatat liabilitas sewa (termasuk dalam "Utang lain-lain" pada Catatan 15) dan mutasi selama periode berjalan:

Liabilitas sewa

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)
Saldo 1 Januari 2020	1.295
Mutasi selama periode berjalan	(244)
Beban bunga	61
Saldo 30 September 2020	1.112

12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Based on the assessment for impairment of the property and equipment, the Company's management believes that there are no events or changes in circumstances, which may indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets are not recoverable as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively.

Set out below is the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under "Other payables" in Note 15) and the movement during the current period:

Lease liabilities

Balance as of January 1, 2020
Moving during the period
Interest expense
Balance as of September 30, 2020

13. BEBAN TANGGUHAN

Beban tangguhan merupakan biaya transaksi yang dibayarkan kepada pihak ketiga berkaitan dengan proses pemberian kredit kepada nasabah dan proses pinjaman diterima oleh Perusahaan. Biaya transaksi akan disajikan sebagai bagian dari pinjaman diberikan atau pinjaman diterima dan kemudian diamortisasi ketika pinjaman diberikan tersebut telah disalurkan kepada debitur atau pinjaman diterima telah ditarik oleh Perusahaan.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, manajemen berpendapat bahwa beban tangguhan dapat direalisasi pada kegiatan bisnis normal.

13. DEFERRED CHARGES

Deferred charges represent transaction costs paid to third parties in relation to the processing of the loan to the customers and the processing of the fund borrowings. The transaction cost will be presented as part of the loan or fund borrowings and amortized when the loan is disbursed to the debtors or the fund borrowings have been drawn by the Company.

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, management believes that the deferred charges are realizable in the ordinary course of business.

14. ASET LAIN-LAIN

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
Perangkat lunak komputer	9.073	13.885	20.004	18.177
Piutang lain-lain - setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai masing-masing sebesar RpNihil, Rp13.056, Rp17.092, dan Rp6.717 pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017	5.466	12.470	10.622	31.713
Uang jaminan	-	-	2.954	2.823
Uang muka	131	267	105	95
	14.670	26.622	33.685	52.808

14. OTHER ASSETS

Computer software
Other receivables - net of allowance for impairment loss of RpNihil, Rp13,056 Rp17,092, and Rp6,717 as of September 30, 2020 and December 31 2019, 2018, and 2017
Security deposit
Advances

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

14. ASET LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan)

Termasuk di dalam piutang lain-lain adalah piutang atas pendapatan komitmen terkait pinjaman yang diberikan yang belum ditarik dan piutang pendapatan *advisory*.

Perangkat lunak komputer

14. OTHER ASSETS (continued)

Included in other receivables are commitment income receivables related to undrawn loan facilities and advisory income receivables.

Computer softwares

30 September/September 30, 2020
(tidak diaudit/*unaudited*)

	Saldo awal/ <i>Beginning balance</i>	Penambahan/ <i>Additions</i>	Saldo akhir/ <i>Ending balance</i>	
Biaya perolehan	42.474	198	42.672	Cost
Akumulasi amortisasi	28.589	5.010	33.599	Accumulated amortization
Nilai buku neto	13.885		9.073	Net book value

31 Desember/December 31, 2019

	Saldo awal/ <i>Beginning balance</i>	Penambahan/ <i>Additions</i>	Saldo akhir/ <i>Ending balance</i>	
Biaya perolehan	41.857	617	42.474	Cost
Akumulasi amortisasi	21.853	6.736	28.589	Accumulated amortization
Nilai buku neto	20.004		13.885	Net book value

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	Saldo awal/ <i>Beginning balance</i>	Penambahan/ <i>Additions</i>	Saldo akhir/ <i>Ending balance</i>	
Biaya perolehan	34.270	7.587	41.857	Cost
Akumulasi amortisasi	16.093	5.760	21.853	Accumulated amortization
Nilai buku neto	18.177		20.004	Net book value

31 Desember/December 31, 2017

	Saldo awal/ <i>Beginning balance</i>	Penambahan/ <i>Additions</i>	Saldo akhir/ <i>Ending balance</i>	
Biaya perolehan	33.056	1.214	34.270	Cost
Akumulasi amortisasi	10.261	5.832	16.093	Accumulated amortization
Nilai buku neto	22.795		18.177	Net book value

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset lain-lain telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on other assets is adequate.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

15. UTANG LAIN-LAIN

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Pihak berelasi					Related parties
Remunerasi	-	81	-	-	Remuneration
Pihak ketiga					Third parties
Dana pengembalian pinjaman diterima dimuka	116.460	-	1.790	61	Loan repayment fund received in advance
Utang bunga atas transaksi derivatif	1.498	1.396	3.350	1.219	Interest payable from derivative transaction
Jasa profesional	1.279	4.141	2.442	115	Professional services
Utang sewa (Catatan 12)	1.112	-	-	-	Lease liabilities (Note 12)
Lain-lain	1.958	3.110	791	1.268	Others
	122.307	8.728	8.373	2.663	

Dana pengembalian pinjaman diterima dimuka adalah transfer dana yang diterima di akhir bulan September 2020, Desember 2018, dan Desember 2017 yang merupakan pembayaran pinjaman dari beberapa debitur yang jatuh tempo pada bulan Oktober 2020, Januari 2019, dan Januari 2018.

Loan repayment fund received in advance is the incoming transfer received at the end of September 2020, December 2018, and December 2017 which represents loan repayment from several debtors which are due in October 2020, January 2019, and January 2018.

16. BEBAN MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR DAN LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN

16. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Pihak berelasi					Related parties
Bonus	14.827	13.477	-	-	Bonus
Cadangan tunjangan	1.221	1.803	1.752	842	Benefits provision
Beban komitmen	492	1.741	2.982	3.434	Commitment fees
Program insentif jangka panjang	-	-	-	5.095	Long term incentives plan
Lain-lain	-	-	-	6	Others
	16.540	17.021	4.734	9.377	
Pihak ketiga					Third parties
Jasa profesional	16.811	12.361	14.990	9.991	Professional services
Pengembangan sistem	630	832	597	846	System development
Biaya renovasi gedung	-	-	3.257	-	Building renovation expenses
Lain-lain	5.263	7.771	6.774	7.274	Others
	22.704	20.964	25.618	18.111	
	39.244	37.985	30.352	27.488	

Beban komitmen kepada pihak berelasi merupakan beban komitmen atas pinjaman yang belum dicairkan oleh Perusahaan, yang diberikan oleh World Bank, melalui mekanisme Pinjaman Subordinasi, dan Asian Development Bank melalui mekanisme Pinjaman Diterima melalui PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) (Catatan 20 dan 30).

Commitment fees to related parties represent commitment fees in relation to the undrawn borrowings by the Company, which provided by the World Bank in form of Subordinated Loan, and Asian Development Bank in form of Fund Borrowings through PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) (Notes 20 and 30).

Program Insentif Jangka Panjang ("LTIP") untuk kinerja tahun 2020, 2019, dan 2018 ditetapkan sebesar RpNihil. Sedangkan LTIP pada tahun 2017 merupakan LTIP untuk kinerja tahun 2016 yang telah dibayarkan di tahun 2018.

Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") for 2020, 2019, and 2018 is amounting to RpNil. While the LTIP for 2017 represents the LTIP for 2016 performance which had been paid in 2018.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

17. SURAT UTANG YANG DITERBITKAN

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
Obligasi I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahun 2016:				
Seri A				
Pihak ketiga	-	-	735.000	690.000
Pihak berelasi	-	-	90.000	135.000
Seri B				
Pihak ketiga	172.000	172.000	172.000	172.000
Pihak berelasi	78.000	78.000	78.000	78.000
Seri C				
Pihak ketiga	275.000	275.000	275.000	259.000
Pihak berelasi	150.000	150.000	150.000	166.000
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahap I Tahun 2019:				
Seri A				
Pihak ketiga	925.000	911.000	-	-
Pihak berelasi	40.000	54.000	-	-
Seri B				
Pihak ketiga	342.000	342.000	-	-
Pihak berelasi	30.000	30.000	-	-
Seri C				
Pihak ketiga	163.000	163.000	-	-
Surat Utang Jangka Menengah:				
Pihak ketiga	-	-	185.000	-
Pihak berelasi	-	-	15.000	-
	2.175.000	2.175.000	1.700.000	1.500.000
Ditambah/(dikurangi):				
Biaya penerbitan belum diamortisasi	(3.858)	(7.794)	(2.724)	(3.892)
Beban bunga masih harus dibayar	15.858	15.858	28.489	25.614
	2.187.000	2.183.064	1.725.765	1.521.722

Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Bond I Year 2016:
A Series
Third parties
Related parties
B Series
Third parties
Related party
C Series
Third parties
Related party

Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Shelf Registration Bond I Phase I Year 2019:
A Series
Third parties
Related party
B Series
Third parties
Related parties
C Series
Third parties

Medium Term Notes:
Third parties
Related parties

Add/(less):
Unamortized issuance costs
Accrued interest expenses

Obligasi I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahun 2016

Pada tanggal 29 Juni 2016, Perusahaan telah menerima pernyataan efektif dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan melalui surat No. S-336/D.04/2016 untuk melakukan penawaran umum Obligasi I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahun 2016.

Pada tanggal 19 Juli 2016, Perusahaan telah menerima dana hasil penerbitan obligasi tersebut sebesar Rp1.500.000 yang terdiri dari:

- Seri A sebesar Rp825.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap 8,25% per tahun untuk tenor 3 tahun;
- Seri B sebesar Rp250.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap 8,70% per tahun untuk tenor 5 tahun; dan
- Seri C sebesar Rp425.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap 9,00% per tahun untuk tenor 7 tahun.

Perusahaan telah melakukan pelunasan atas Pinjaman Seri A sesuai jatuh temponya pada tanggal 19 Juli 2019.

Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Bond I Year 2016

On June 29, 2016, the Company obtained effectivity statement from Financial Services Authority through its letter No. S-336/D.04/2016 to conduct public offering on Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Bond I Year 2016.

On July 19, 2016, the Company received the funds from the bonds issuance totaling Rp1,500,000 which consists of:

- Series A amounting to Rp825,000 with a fixed interest rate of 8.25% per annum and tenor of 3 years;
- Series B amounting to Rp250,000 with a fixed interest rate of 8.70% per annum and tenor of 5 years; and
- Series C amounting to Rp425,000 with a fixed interest rate of 9.00% per annum and tenor of 7 years.

The Company has fully repaid Series A Bond on its maturity date on July 19, 2019.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

17. SURAT UTANG YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

Obligasi I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahun 2016 (lanjutan)

Obligasi Seri B dan Seri C akan dibayarkan penuh masing-masing pada tanggal 19 Juli 2021 dan 19 Juli 2023. Bunga dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan.

Wali amanat dari penerbitan Obligasi ini adalah PT Bank Mega Tbk.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, peringkat Obligasi I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahun 2016 menurut Pefindo dan Fitch Rating Indonesia adalah idAAA.

Perjanjian obligasi mencakup beberapa pembatasan, antara lain mengenai larangan pengurangan modal dasar, modal ditempatkan dan modal disetor, penggabungan dan atau peleburan usaha, utang baru yang memiliki hak tagih lebih tinggi dari obligasi yang diterbitkan, dan pinjaman selain pinjaman kepada pegawai dan pinjaman yang diberikan dalam rangka melaksanakan kegiatan usaha sehari-hari Perusahaan.

Untuk periode sembilan bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 September 2020 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, Perusahaan telah memenuhi ketentuan tentang pembatasan-pembatasan dan kewajiban-kewajiban sebagaimana disepakati dalam Perjanjian Perwaliamanatan.

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahap I Tahun 2019

Pada tanggal 13 Desember 2019, Perusahaan telah menerima pernyataan efektif dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan melalui surat No. S-198/D.04/2019 untuk melakukan penawaran umum Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahap I Tahun 2019.

Pada tanggal 18 Desember 2019, Perusahaan telah menerima dana hasil penerbitan obligasi tersebut sebesar Rp1.500.000 yang terdiri dari:

- Seri A sebesar Rp965.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap 6,75% per tahun untuk tenor 370 hari;
- Seri B sebesar Rp372.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap 7,75% per tahun untuk tenor 3 tahun; dan
- Seri C sebesar Rp163.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap 7,90% per tahun untuk tenor 5 tahun.

17. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Bond I Year 2016 (continued)

The Series B and Series C Bond shall be fully repaid on July 19, 2021 and July 19, 2023, respectively. Interest is paid quarterly.

The trustee for the bond issuance is PT Bank Mega Tbk.

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Bond I Year 2016 is rated idAAA by Pefindo and Fitch Rating Indonesia.

The bond agreement includes several covenants, among others, the prohibition of reduction of authorized capital, issued and paid-up capital, merger, related party transactions, new loans with higher right to claim more than bonds issued, and borrowing other than borrowing to employees and borrowing granted in order to carry out the daily business activities of the Company.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2020 and for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Company has fulfilled all covenants and obligations according to the Trustee Agreements.

Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Shelf Registration Bond I Phase I Year 2019

On December 13, 2019, the Company obtained effectivity statement from the Financial Services Authority through its letter No. S-198/D.04/2019 to conduct public offering on Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Shelf Registration Bond I Phase I Year 2019.

On December 18, 2019, the Company received the funds from the bonds issuance totaling Rp1,500,000 which consists of:

- *Series A amounting to Rp965,000 with a fixed interest rate of 6.75% per annum and tenor of 370 days;*
- *Series B amounting to Rp372,000 with a fixed interest rate of 7.75% per annum and tenor of 3 years; and*
- *Series C amounting to Rp163,000 with a fixed interest rate of 7.90% per annum and tenor of 5 years.*

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

17. SURAT UTANG YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahap I Tahun 2019 (lanjutan)

Obligasi Seri A, Seri B dan Seri C akan dibayarkan penuh masing-masing pada tanggal 28 Desember 2020, 18 Desember 2022, dan 18 Desember 2024. Bunga dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan.

Wali amanat dari penerbitan Obligasi ini adalah PT Bank Mega Tbk.

Pada tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, peringkat Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahap I Tahun 2019 menurut Pefindo adalah idAAA.

Perjanjian obligasi mencakup beberapa pembatasan, antara lain mengenai larangan pengurangan modal dasar, modal ditempatkan dan modal disetor, penggabungan dan atau peleburan usaha, utang baru yang memiliki hak tagih lebih tinggi dari obligasi yang diterbitkan, dan pinjaman selain pinjaman kepada pegawai dan pinjaman yang diberikan dalam rangka melaksanakan kegiatan usaha sehari-hari Perusahaan.

Untuk periode sembilan bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 September 2020 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, Perusahaan telah memenuhi ketentuan tentang pembatasan-pembatasan dan kewajiban-kewajiban sebagaimana disepakati dalam Perjanjian Perwaliamanatan.

Surat Utang Jangka Menengah

Pada tanggal 24 Oktober 2018, Perusahaan menerbitkan *Medium Term Notes* ("MTN") Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahun 2018 sebesar Rp200.000 dengan tenor 370 hari. MTN ini memiliki tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 8,35% per tahun.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018, peringkat MTN Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahun 2018 menurut Fitch Rating Indonesia adalah idAAA.

Dalam perjanjian MTN, Perusahaan diwajibkan memenuhi beberapa persyaratan keuangan. Persyaratan keuangan yang harus dipatuhi Perusahaan diantaranya adalah pemenuhan rasio Utang terhadap Modal sebesar maksimum 10 kali, dan rasio Aset lancar terhadap Kewajiban lancar tidak kurang dari 100%.

17. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Shelf Registration Bond I Phase I Year 2019 (continued)

The Series A, Series B and Series C Bonds shall be fully repaid on December 28, 2020, December 18, 2022, and December 18, 2024, respectively. Interest is paid quarterly.

The trustee for the bond issuance is PT Bank Mega Tbk.

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Shelf Registration Bond I Phase I Year 2019 is rated idAAA by Pefindo.

The bond agreement includes several covenants, among others, the prohibition of reduction of authorized capital, issued and paid-up capital, merger, related party transactions, new loans with higher right to claim more than bonds issued, and borrowing other than borrowing to employees and borrowing granted in order to carry out the daily business activities of the Company.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2020 and for the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company has fulfilled all covenants and obligations according to the Trustee Agreements.

Medium Term Notes

On October 24, 2018, the Company issued an Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Medium Term Notes ("MTN") Year 2018 amounting to Rp200,000 with tenor of 370 days. The MTN has a fixed interest rate of 8.35% per annum.

As of December 31, 2018, the Indonesia Infrastructure Finance MTN Year 2018 is rated idAAA by Fitch Rating Indonesia.

Under the MTN agreement, the Company is obliged to fulfill certain financial covenants. The financial covenants that must be fulfilled by the Company, among others is to fulfill the maximum debt to equity ratio of 10 times and the minimum current ratio of 100%.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

17. SURAT UTANG YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

Surat Utang Jangka Menengah (lanjutan)

Perusahaan telah memenuhi ketentuan tentang pembatasan-pembatasan dan kewajiban-kewajiban sebagaimana disepakati dalam perjanjian.

Perusahaan telah melakukan pelunasan MTN sesuai jatuh temponya pada tanggal 10 November 2019.

17. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

Medium Term Notes (continued)

The Company has fulfilled all covenants and obligations according to the agreement.

The Company has fully repaid MTN on its maturity date on November 10, 2019.

18. PENDAPATAN DITERIMA DIMUKA

Pendapatan diterima dimuka merupakan provisi yang diterima terkait pinjaman diberikan yang dananya belum ditarik oleh debitur. Pada tanggal 30 September 2020, pendapatan diterima dimuka adalah sebesar Rp6.838 (31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017: Rp4.388, Rp2.904, dan Rp406).

18. UNEARNED REVENUE

Deferred income represents provision received related to loan receivables which have not been drawdown yet by the debtors. As of September 30, 2020, total unearned revenue amounted to Rp6,838 (December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017: Rp4,388, Rp2,904, and Rp406).

19. PINJAMAN DITERIMA

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
Rupiah				
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	2.500.000	3.350.000	3.600.000	1.200.000
PT Bank Permata Tbk	75.000	-	-	-
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	60.000	-	-	-
Dolar Amerika Serikat				
International Finance Corporation (USD100.000.000 pada 2020 USD100.000.000 pada 2019 dan USD400.000.000 pada 2017)	1.491.800	1.390.101	-	5.419.200
	4.126.800	4.740.101	3.600.000	6.619.200
Ditambah/(dikurangi):				
Beban bunga masih harus dibayar	4.776	7.874	8.960	10.787
Biaya transaksi belum diamortisasi	(27.829)	(34.230)	(17.403)	(85.416)
	4.103.747	4.713.745	3.591.557	6.554.571

Rupiah
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Permata Tbk
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk

United States Dollar
International Finance Corporation
(USD100,000,000 in 2020
USD100,000,000 in 2019
and USD400,000,000 in 2017)

Add/(less):
Accrued interest expenses
Unamortized transaction costs

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk I

Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman diterima dari PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk dengan jumlah sebesar Rp1.000.000 (Catatan 30 dan 32) yang telah dicairkan seluruhnya.

Pinjaman ini memiliki suku bunga sebesar JIBOR 1 bulan + 1,29% per tahun dengan tenor 3 tahun.

Pada tanggal 1 November 2018, Perusahaan melakukan percepatan pelunasan atas seluruh pokok pinjaman sebesar Rp1.000.000.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk I

The Company obtained loan facility from PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk amounting to Rp1,000,000 (Notes 30 and 32) which has been fully drawn.

This loan has an interest rate of 1-month JIBOR + 1.29% per annum with tenor of 3 years.

On November 1, 2018, the Company early repaid the whole principal of the loan amounting to Rp1,000,000.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

19. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (lanjutan)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk II

Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman diterima dari PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk dengan jumlah sebesar Rp1.500.000 (Catatan 30 dan 32).

Pinjaman ini memiliki suku bunga sebesar JIBOR 1 bulan + 1,44% per tahun dengan tenor 3 tahun dan telah dibayarkan penuh pada tanggal 30 Mei 2020. Bunga dibayarkan setiap bulan.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, Perusahaan telah mencairkan seluruh fasilitas pinjaman tersebut masing-masing sebesar Rp1.500.000, Rp1.500.000, Rp1.500.000, dan Rp200.000

Pada tanggal 23 Februari 2020, Perusahaan melakukan percepatan pelunasan atas pokok pinjaman sebesar Rp1.000.000.

Pada tanggal 23 Mei 2020, Perusahaan melakukan pelunasan atas sisa pokok pinjaman sebesar Rp500.000.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk III

Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman diterima dari PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk dengan jumlah sebesar Rp3.000.000 dan USD100.000.000 yang terdiri dari pinjaman transaksi khusus sebesar Rp2.500.000, kredit jangka pendek Rp500.000 dan *treasury line* sebesar USD100.000.000 (Catatan 30 dan 32).

Pinjaman transaksi khusus memiliki suku bunga sebesar JIBOR 1 bulan + 1,59% per tahun dengan tenor 3 tahun dan akan dibayarkan penuh pada tanggal 26 Oktober 2021. Bunga dibayarkan setiap bulan.

Pada tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, Perusahaan telah mencairkan fasilitas pinjaman transaksi khusus masing-masing sebesar Rp2.500.000, Rp1.850.000, dan Rp1.600.000.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018, Perusahaan telah mencairkan fasilitas kredit jangka pendek sebesar Rp500.000, yang kemudian telah dilunasi pada tanggal 11 April 2019.

19. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (continued)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk II

The Company obtained loan facility from PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk amounting to Rp1,500,000 (Notes 30 and 32).

This loan has an interest rate of 1-month JIBOR + 1.44% per annum with tenor of 3 years and a bullet repayment on May 30, 2020. Interest is paid monthly.

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, 2017, the Company had drawdown the loan facility amounting to Rp1,500,000, Rp1,500,000, Rp1,500,000, and Rp200,000, respectively.

On February 23, 2020, the Company early repaid the principal of the loan amounting to Rp1,000,000.

On May 23, 2020, the Company repaid the remaining principal of the loan amounting to Rp500,000.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk III

The Company obtained loan facility from PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk amounting to Rp3,000,000 and USD100,000,000 which consists of special transaction loans amounting to Rp2,500,000, short term credit amounting to Rp500,000 and treasury lines amounting to USD100,000,000 (Notes 30 and 32).

Special transaction loan has an interest rate of 1-month JIBOR + 1.59% per annum with tenor of 3 years and a bullet repayment on October 26, 2021. Interest is paid monthly.

As of September 30, 2020, and December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had drawdown the special transaction loan facility amounting to Rp2,500,000, Rp1,850,000, and Rp1,600,000, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company had drawdown the short term credit facility amounting to Rp500,000, and the Company had fully repaid the short term credit facility on April 11, 2019.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

19. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (lanjutan)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk III (lanjutan)

Tidak ada jaminan untuk fasilitas-fasilitas pinjaman diberikan ini.

Dalam perjanjian pinjaman Bank Mandiri I, II, dan III tersebut, Perusahaan diwajibkan memenuhi beberapa persyaratan keuangan dan persyaratan negatif (*negative covenants*).

Persyaratan keuangan yang harus dipatuhi Perusahaan diantaranya adalah pemenuhan rasio *leverage* sebesar maksimum 5 kali.

Persyaratan negatif mencakup keharusan untuk memperoleh persetujuan dari PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk untuk melakukan transaksi tertentu diluar kegiatan usaha normal Perusahaan dan pembatasan tertentu untuk melakukan transaksi tertentu jika Perusahaan melanggar persyaratan keuangan.

Untuk periode sembilan bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 September 2020 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, Perusahaan telah memenuhi ketentuan tentang pembatasan-pembatasan dan kewajiban-kewajiban sebagaimana disepakati dalam Perjanjian Pinjaman.

PT Bank Permata Tbk

PT Bank Permata Tbk

Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman diterima dari PT Bank Permata Tbk dengan jumlah sebesar Rp500.000 dan USD1.000.000 yang terdiri dari Perjanjian *Money Market* sebesar Rp500.000 dan Perjanjian Transaksi Valuta Asing sebesar USD1.000.000 (Catatan 32). Tidak ada jaminan untuk fasilitas-fasilitas pinjaman diberikan ini.

Dalam perjanjian pinjaman PT Bank Permata Tbk, Perusahaan diwajibkan memenuhi beberapa persyaratan negatif (*negative covenants*) mencakup keharusan untuk memperoleh persetujuan dari PT Bank Permata Tbk untuk:

- membayar sebagian atau seluruh utang kepada pemegang saham; dan
- mengubah sifat dan kegiatan usaha yang sedang dijalankan atau melakukan kegiatan usaha diluar kegiatan usahanya sehari-hari.

19. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (continued)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk III (lanjutan)

The fund borrowings are unsecured.

Under Bank Mandiri I, II, and III loan agreements, the Company is obliged to fulfill certain financial covenants and negative covenants.

The financial covenants that must be fulfilled by the Company, among others is to fulfill the maximum leverage ratio of 5 times.

The negative covenants include requirement to obtain consent from PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk to conduct certain transaction outside of the ordinary business activity of the Company and certain restriction to conduct certain transaction when the Company is in breach of financial covenant.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2020 and for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Company has fulfilled all covenants and obligations according to the Loan Agreements.

PT Bank Permata Tbk

PT Bank Permata Tbk

The Company obtained loan facility from PT Bank Permata Tbk amounting to Rp500,000 and USD1,000,000 which consists of Money Market Agreement amounting to Rp500,000 and Foreign Exchange Transaction Agreement amounting to USD1,000,000 (Note 32). The fund borrowings are unsecured.

Under PT Bank Permata Tbk loan agreements, the Company is obliged to fulfill certain negative covenants include requirement to obtain consent from PT Bank Permata Tbk to:

- *pay in part or full payable to shareholders; and*
- *changing the nature and current business activities or conduct certain transaction outside of the ordinary business activity.*

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

19. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

PT Bank Permata Tbk (lanjutan)

PT Bank Permata Tbk (lanjutan)

Untuk periode sembilan bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 September 2020 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, Perusahaan telah memenuhi ketentuan tentang pembatasan-pembatasan dan kewajiban-kewajiban sebagaimana disepakati dalam Perjanjian Pinjaman.

Pada tanggal 30 September 2020, Perusahaan telah mencairkan fasilitas *Money Market* tersebut sebesar Rp75.000.

PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk

PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk

Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman diterima dari PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk dengan jumlah sebesar Rp750.000 yang terdiri dari Perjanjian Kredit Angsuran Berjangka sebesar Rp500.000 dan Perjanjian Kredit Berjangka sebesar Rp250.000 (Catatan 32).

Tidak ada jaminan untuk fasilitas-fasilitas pinjaman diberikan ini.

Persyaratan negatif mencakup keharusan untuk memperoleh persetujuan dari PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk untuk melakukan transaksi tertentu diluar kegiatan usaha normal Perusahaan dan pembatasan tertentu untuk melakukan transaksi tertentu jika Perusahaan melanggar persyaratan keuangan.

Untuk periode sembilan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 September 2020, Perusahaan telah memenuhi ketentuan tentang pembatasan-pembatasan dan kewajiban-kewajiban sebagaimana disepakati dalam Perjanjian Pinjaman.

Pada tanggal 30 September 2020, Perusahaan telah mencairkan fasilitas Kredit Berjangka sebesar Rp60.000.

19. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

PT Bank Permata Tbk (continued)

PT Bank Permata Tbk (continued)

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2020 and for the year December 31, 2019, the Company has fulfilled all covenants and obligations according to the Loan Agreements.

As of September 30, 2020, the Company had drawdown the Money Market Facility amounting to Rp75,000.

PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk

PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk

The Company obtained loan facility from PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk amounting to Rp750,000 which consists of Term Installment Credit amounting to Rp500,000 and Term Credit Agreement amounting to Rp250,000 (Note 32).

The fund borrowings are unsecured.

The negative covenants include requirement to obtain consent from PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk to conduct certain transaction outside of the ordinary business activity of the Company and certain restriction to conduct certain transaction when the Company is in breach of financial covenant.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2020, the Company has fulfilled all covenants and obligations according to the Loan Agreements.

As of September 30, 2020, the Company had drawdown the Term Credit Facility amounting to Rp60,000.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

19. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

International Finance Corporation

International Finance Corporation I

Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman diterima dari International Finance Corporation dengan jumlah sebesar USD250.000.000 yang terdiri dari pinjaman A + MCPP (*Managed Co-lending Portfolio Program*) sebesar USD52.500.000 dan pinjaman B sebesar USD197.500.000 (Catatan 30 dan 32). Pinjaman ini telah ditarik semua oleh Perusahaan.

Pinjaman A + MCPP memiliki suku bunga sebesar LIBOR 3 bulan + 2,51% per tahun dengan tenor 7 tahun dan dibayarkan penuh pada tanggal 19 Juni 2021. Bunga dibayarkan setiap tiga bulanan pada tanggal 15 Maret, 15 Juni, 15 September dan 15 Desember.

Pinjaman B memiliki suku bunga sebesar LIBOR 3 bulan + 2,21% per tahun dengan tenor 5 tahun dan dibayarkan penuh pada tanggal 19 Juni 2019. Bunga dibayarkan setiap tiga bulanan pada tanggal 15 Maret, 15 Juni, 15 September dan 15 Desember. Pinjaman ini telah ditarik semua oleh Perusahaan.

Pada tanggal 15 Maret 2018, Perusahaan melakukan percepatan pelunasan atas seluruh pokok pinjaman sebesar USD250.000.000.

International Finance Corporation II

Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman diterima dari International Finance Corporation dengan jumlah sebesar USD150.000.000 yang terdiri dari pinjaman A sebesar USD15.000.000 dan pinjaman B sebesar USD135.000.000 (Catatan 30 dan 32) yang sudah ditarik semua oleh Perusahaan.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, pokok pinjaman yang sudah ditarik dari fasilitas pinjaman tersebut sebesar USD150.000.000.

Pinjaman A memiliki suku bunga sebesar LIBOR 3 bulan + 1,55% per tahun dengan tenor 5 tahun dan dibayarkan penuh pada tanggal 22 Februari 2021. Bunga dibayarkan setiap tiga bulanan pada tanggal 15 Maret, 15 Juni, 15 September dan 15 Desember.

Pinjaman B memiliki suku bunga sebesar LIBOR 3 bulan + 1,15% per tahun dengan tenor 3 tahun dan dibayarkan penuh pada tanggal 22 Februari 2019. Bunga dibayarkan setiap tiga bulanan pada tanggal 15 Maret, 15 Juni, 15 September dan 15 Desember.

19. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

International Finance Corporation

International Finance Corporation I

The Company obtained loan facilities from International Finance Corporation amounting to USD250,000,000 which consists of A + MCPP (*Managed Co-lending Portfolio Program*) loans amounting to USD52,500,000 and B loan amounting to USD197,500,000 (Notes 30 and 32). The Company had fully drawn the loan facilities.

A + MCPP loans have an interest rate of 3-month LIBOR + 2.51% per annum with tenor of 7 years and a bullet repayment on June 19, 2021. Interest is paid quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15.

B Loan has an interest rate of 3-month LIBOR + 2.21% per annum with tenor of 5 years and a bullet repayment on June 19, 2019. Interest is payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15. The facility has been fully drawdown by the Company.

On March 15, 2018, the Company early repaid the whole principal of the loan amounting to USD250,000,000.

International Finance Corporation II

The Company obtained loan facilities from International Finance Corporation amounting to USD150,000,000 which consists of A Loan amounting to USD15,000,000 and B Loan amounting to USD135,000,000 (Notes 30 and 32) which had been fully drawn by the Company.

As of December 31, 2017, principal loan drawdown from loan facilities amounted to USD150,000,000.

A Loan has an interest rate of 3-month LIBOR + 1.55% per annum with tenor of 5 years and a bullet repayment on February 22, 2021. Interest is payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15.

B Loan has an interest rate of 3-month LIBOR + 1.15% per annum with tenor of 3 years and a bullet repayment on February 22, 2019. Interest is payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

19. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

International Finance Corporation (lanjutan)

International Finance Corporation II (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 15 Desember 2018, Perusahaan melakukan percepatan pelunasan atas seluruh pokok pinjaman sebesar USD150.000.000.

International Finance Corporation III

Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman diterima dari International Finance Corporation dengan jumlah sebesar USD150.000.000 yang terdiri dari Pinjaman A sebesar USD50.000.000, Pinjaman B1 sebesar USD50.000.000, dan Pinjaman B2 sebesar USD50.000.000 (Catatan 30 dan 32).

Pinjaman A memiliki suku bunga sebesar LIBOR 3 bulan + 1,75% per tahun dengan tenor 7 tahun dan dibayarkan penuh 7 tahun setelah tanggal penarikan pertama. Bunga dibayarkan setiap tiga bulanan pada tanggal 15 Maret, 15 Juni, 15 September, dan 15 Desember.

Pinjaman B2 memiliki suku bunga sebesar LIBOR 3 bulan + 1,20% per tahun dengan tenor 5 tahun dan dibayarkan penuh 5 tahun setelah tanggal penarikan pertama. Bunga dibayarkan setiap tiga bulanan pada tanggal 15 Maret, 15 Juni, 15 September, dan 15 Desember.

Pada tanggal 14 Maret 2019, Perusahaan telah melakukan pembatalan pinjaman B1 dari Internasional Finance Corporation III sebesar USD50.000.000.

Pada tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 Perusahaan telah menarik seluruh pokok pinjaman dari Fasilitas A dan B2 masing-masing sebesar USD50.000.000.

Tidak ada jaminan untuk fasilitas-fasilitas pinjaman diberikan ini.

Dalam perjanjian pinjaman IFC I, II dan III tersebut, Perusahaan diwajibkan memenuhi beberapa persyaratan afirmatif, persyaratan keuangan serta persyaratan negatif (*negative covenants*).

19. FUND BORROWING (continued)

International Finance Corporation (continued)

International Finance Corporation II (continued)

On December 15, 2018, the Company early repaid the whole principal of the loan amounting to USD150,000,000.

International Finance Corporation III

The Company obtained loan facilities from International Finance Corporation amounting to USD150,000,000 which consists of A Loan amounting to USD50,000,000, B1 Loan amounting to USD50,000,000, and B2 Loan amounting to USD50,000,000 (Notes 30 and 32).

A loan has an interest rate of 3-month LIBOR + 1.75% per annum with tenor of 7 years and a bullet repayment 7 years after the date of the first drawdown. Interest is payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15.

B2 loan has an interest rate of 3-month LIBOR + 1.20% per annum with tenor of 5 years and a bullet repayment 5 years after the date of the first drawdown. Interest is payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15.

On March 14, 2019, the Company canceled the B1 loan from Internasional Finance Corporation III amounting to USD50,000,000.

On September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Company has fully drawdown all principal from the loan facilities A and B2 amounting to USD50,000,000, respectively.

The fund borrowings are unsecured.

Under IFC I, II and III loan agreements, the Company is obliged to fulfill certain affirmative, financial and negative covenants.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

19. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

International Finance Corporation (lanjutan)

International Finance Corporation III (lanjutan)

Persyaratan keuangan yang harus dipatuhi
Perusahaan diantaranya adalah sebagai berikut:

No.	Deskripsi/Description	Limit
a.	<i>Risk weighted capital adequacy ratio</i>	12%
b.	<i>Debt to total capitalization ratio</i>	<=3:1
c.	<i>Current ratio</i>	>1.2:1

a) Rasio Kecukupan Modal Tertimbang adalah hasil yang diperoleh dengan membagi; (i) Jumlah Modal; oleh (ii) Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko.

b) *Debt to Total Capitalization Ratio* adalah hasil yang diperoleh dengan membagi; (i) Total Hutang ditambah jumlah total pinjaman subordinasi yang dijadwalkan untuk dilunasi atau jatuh tempo atau dapat diminta sebelum Tanggal Pembayaran Kembali terakhir; dengan (ii) Ekuitas Pemegang Saham ditambah setiap Pinjaman Subordinasi yang dijadwalkan untuk dilunasi atau jatuh tempo atau dapat diminta setelah Tanggal Pembayaran Kembali terakhir.

c) Rasio Lancar adalah hasil yang diperoleh dengan membagi; (i) Aset Lancar (dikurangi biaya dibayar dimuka); oleh (ii) Kewajiban Lancar.

Persyaratan negatif mencakup keharusan untuk memperoleh persetujuan dari International Finance Corporation untuk melakukan transaksi tertentu seperti pembagian dividen, menyediakan program insentif jangka panjang untuk karyawan, memperoleh utang keuangan berdasarkan kondisi tertentu, dan lain-lain.

Pada tahun 2020, Perusahaan dan International Finance Corporation setuju untuk mengubah dan menyatakan kembali bagian tertentu dari perjanjian pinjaman sebagai berikut:

- *Single Exposure Ratio* tidak lebih dari 25% sehubungan dengan komitmen yang dilakukan perusahaan sebelum 31 Maret 2020 dan *Single Exposure Ratio* tidak lebih dari 30% selama periode dan hingga 31 Desember 2020.
- *Economic Group Exposure Ratio* tidak lebih dari 30% sehubungan dengan komitmen yang dilakukan perusahaan sebelum 31 Maret 2020 dan *Economic Group Exposure Ratio* tidak lebih dari 35% selama periode dan hingga 31 Desember 2020.

Untuk periode sembilan bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 September 2020 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, Perusahaan telah memenuhi ketentuan tentang pembatasan-pembatasan dan kewajiban-kewajiban sebagaimana disepakati dalam Perjanjian Pinjaman.

19. FUND BORROWING (continued)

International Finance Corporation (continued)

International Finance Corporation III (continued)

The financial covenants that must be fulfilled by the Company, among others, are as follows:

No.	Deskripsi/Description	Limit
a.	<i>Risk weighted capital adequacy ratio</i>	12%
b.	<i>Debt to total capitalization ratio</i>	<=3:1
c.	<i>Current ratio</i>	>1.2:1

a) *Risk Weighted Capital Adequacy Ratio* means the result obtained by dividing; (i) Total Capital; by (ii) Risk Weighted Assets.

b) *Debt to Total Capitalisation Ratio* means the result obtained by dividing; (i) Total Debt raised plus the total amount of any subordinated loans scheduled to be repaid or maturing or capable of being put on demand prior to the last Repayment Date; by (ii) Shareholders' Equity plus any Subordinated Loans scheduled to be repaid or maturing or capable of being put on demand after the last Repayment Date.

c) *Current Ratio* means the result obtained by dividing; (i) Current Assets (less prepaid expenses); by (ii) Current Liabilities.

The negative covenants include requirement to obtain consent from International Finance Corporation for certain transactions such as distribution of dividend, providing long term incentive plan to employees, incur financial debts under certain conditions, etc.

In 2020, the Company and International Finance Corporation agreed to amend and restate certain section of the loan agreement as follows:

- *Single Exposure Ratio* of not more than 25% provided that with respect to commitments entered into by the Company before March 31, 2020 and the *Single Exposure Ratio* shall not exceed 30% during the period up to and including December 31, 2020.
- *Economic Group Exposure Ratio* of not more than 30% provided that with respect to commitments entered into by the Company before March 31, 2020 and the *Economic Group Exposure Ratio* shall not exceed 35% during the period up to and including December 31, 2020.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2020 and for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Company has fulfilled all covenants and obligations according to the Loan Agreements.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

20. PINJAMAN SUBORDINASI

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
Asian Development Bank (USD84.929.485 pada 2020 USD87.818.113 pada 2019 USD90.438.183 pada 2018 dan USD92.814.664 pada 2017)	1.266.978	1.220.760	1.309.635	1.257.453
World Bank (USD90.880.812 dan Rp1.100.000 pada 2020 USD93.218.004 dan Rp600.000 pada 2019 dan USD97.712.604 dan Rp300.000 pada 2018 dan USD99.880.000 pada 2017)	2.455.760	1.895.824	1.714.976	1.353.174
	3.722.738	3.116.584	3.024.611	2.610.627
Ditambah/(dikurangi):				
Beban bunga masih harus dibayar	22.817	40.523	28.489	19.465
Biaya transaksi belum diamortisasi	(13.928)	(14.189)	(15.691)	(7.440)
	3.731.627	3.142.918	3.037.409	2.622.652

Asian Development Bank
(USD84,929,485 in 2020
USD87,818,113 in 2019
USD90,438,183 in 2018
and USD92,814,664 in 2017)
World Bank
(USD90,880,812 and Rp1,100,000
in 2020 USD93,218,004 and
Rp600,000 in 2019 and
USD97,712,604 and
Rp300,000 in 2018
and USD99,880,000 in 2017)
Add/(less):
Accrued interest expenses
Unamortized transaction costs

Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman subordinasi dari PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) ("SMI") yang merupakan fasilitas pinjaman penerusan dengan jumlah masing-masing sebesar USD100.000.000 dari Asian Development Bank ("ADB") dan USD300.000.000 dari World Bank ("WB") (Catatan 30 dan 32).

The Company obtained subordinated loan facilities from PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) ("SMI") which represents channeling facilities amounting to USD100,000,000 from Asian Development Bank ("ADB") and USD300,000,000 from World Bank ("WB") (Notes 30 and 32).

Perusahaan menggunakan fasilitas ini untuk memperkuat struktur modal Perusahaan, serta untuk memberikan pendanaan jangka panjang bagi Perusahaan agar dapat memberikan pembiayaan dengan jangka waktu yang lebih panjang tanpa mengakibatkan ketidaksesuaian tenor antara aset dan liabilitas.

The Company used this facility to strengthen its capital structure and to provide long-term funding to enable long-term financing without creating mismatch between asset and liability tenors.

Rincian penarikan atas fasilitas pinjaman subordinasi dari ADB adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of drawdown of subordinated loan facilities from ADB are as follows:

	Tanggal/Date	Total/Amount	
		USD	
Penarikan 1	13 Desember/December 13, 2012	71.134.021	1 st drawdown
Penarikan 2	13 November/November 13, 2013	16.732.954	2 nd drawdown
Penarikan 3	19 November/November 19, 2013	337.886	3 rd drawdown
Penarikan 4	6 Desember/December 6, 2013	6.400.000	4 th drawdown
Penarikan 5	25 November/November 25, 2014	4.877.000	5 th drawdown
		99.481.861	

Rincian penarikan atas fasilitas pinjaman subordinasi dari WB adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of drawdown of subordinated loan facilities from WB are as follows:

	Tanggal/Date	Total/Amount	
		USD	
Penarikan 1 - WB I	21 Desember/December 21, 2012	10.000.000	WB I - 1 st drawdown
Penarikan 2 - WB I	12 Juli/July 12, 2013	40.000.000	WB I - 2 nd drawdown
Penarikan 3 - WB I	3 Desember/December 3, 2013	22.000.000	WB I - 3 rd drawdown
Penarikan 4 - WB I	23 April/April 23, 2014	20.000.000	WB I - 4 th drawdown
Penarikan 5 - WB I	25 September/September 25, 2014	5.180.000	WB I - 5 th drawdown
Penarikan 6 - WB I	23 Juli/July 23, 2015	2.700.000	WB I - 6 th drawdown
		99.880.000	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

20. PINJAMAN SUBORDINASI (lanjutan)

Rincian penarikan atas fasilitas pinjaman subordinasi dari WB adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

	Tanggal/Date
Penarikan 1 - WB II	26 Desember/December 26, 2018
Penarikan 2 - WB II	17 Mei/May 17, 2019
Penarikan 3 - WB II	5 Mei/May 5, 2020

Periode penarikan fasilitas pinjaman subordinasi dari WB I dan ADB telah diperpanjang dari sebelumnya tanggal 31 Desember 2013 menjadi masing-masing 31 Maret 2017 dan 31 Desember 2014. Oleh karena fasilitas pinjaman subordinasi dari WB I dan ADB telah berakhir, Perusahaan tidak akan melakukan penarikan sisa fasilitas pinjaman yang belum ditarik masing-masing sebesar USD120.000 dan USD518.139.

SMI - Asian Development Bank

Fasilitas pinjaman subordinasi dari SMI yang merupakan pinjaman penerusan dari ADB memiliki tingkat bunga LIBOR 6 bulan + 1,45% per tahun yang dibayarkan setiap enam bulanan pada tanggal 1 Maret dan 1 September. Pembayaran pokok pinjaman yang pertama dilakukan pada tanggal 1 September 2014 dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 1 Maret 2034.

SMI - World Bank I

Fasilitas pinjaman subordinasi dari SMI sebesar USD100.000.000 merupakan pinjaman penerusan dari WB yang memiliki tingkat bunga LIBOR 6 bulan + 1,52% per tahun yang dibayarkan setiap enam bulanan pada tanggal 1 Mei dan 1 November. Pembayaran pokok pinjaman yang pertama dilakukan pada tanggal 1 November 2018 dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 1 November 2033.

SMI - World Bank II

Pada tanggal 26 September 2017, Perusahaan dan SMI telah menandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi yang merupakan pinjaman penerusan II dari WB dengan nilai sebesar USD200.000.000. Pinjaman ini dapat ditarik dalam mata uang Rupiah dengan total fasilitas ekuivalen sampai dengan USD200.000.000. Pinjaman tersebut akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 1 Oktober 2036 dan memiliki batas waktu penarikan (*closing date*) sampai tanggal 28 Februari 2022.

20. SUBORDINATED LOANS (continued)

Details of drawdown of subordinated loan facilities from WB are as follows (continued):

Total/Amount	
IDR	
300.000	WB II - 1 st drawdown
300.000	WB II - 2 nd drawdown
500.000	WB II - 3 rd drawdown
1.100.000	

The availability period of the subordinated loans from WB I and ADB has been extended to March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2014, respectively, from the original expiry date of December 31, 2013. As the availability period of the subordinated loan from WB I and ADB expired, the Company did not utilize the undrawn facilities amounting to USD120,000 and USD518,139, respectively.

SMI - Asian Development Bank

The subordinated loan facility from SMI, which represents the channeling from ADB, bears an interest rate of LIBOR 6-month + 1.45% per annum payable semiannually on March 1 and September 1. The first repayment installment of the loan's principal commenced on September 1, 2014 and will mature on March 1, 2034.

SMI - World Bank I

The subordinated loan facility from SMI of USD100,000,000 represents the channeling loan from WB which bears an interest rate of LIBOR 6-month + 1.52% per annum payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1. The first repayment installment of the loan's principal commenced on November 1, 2018 and will mature on November 1, 2033.

SMI - World Bank II

On September 26, 2017, the Company and SMI had signed a Subordinated Loan Agreement which represents the channeling loan II from WB of USD200,000,000. The loan will be drawn in Rupiah currency with a total facility amount in the equivalent of up to USD200,000,000. The loan will mature on October 1, 2036 and has a closing date until February 28, 2022.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

20. PINJAMAN SUBORDINASI (lanjutan)

SMI - World Bank II (lanjutan)

Pinjaman subordinasi ini ditujukan untuk membiayai proyek-proyek infrastruktur di Indonesia.

Kecuali mendapatkan persetujuan tertulis dari SMI, Perusahaan tidak diperkenankan melakukan hal-hal berikut, diantaranya:

- Menjamin atau bertanggung jawab atas kewajiban utang, baik kontingen atau dengan cara lain kecuali merupakan bagian dari kegiatan usaha normal Perusahaan dan tetap memenuhi persyaratan rasio *leverage* yang ditetapkan.
- Mengubah tahun fiskal.
- Melakukan penggabungan, pemisahan (*spin off*), konsolidasi atau reorganisasi.
- Membayar kembali atau membayar dimuka. Membeli, menebus, mengganti atau melepaskan diri dari kewajiban utang apapun selain sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam Perjanjian Kredit.
- Melakukan tindakan yang akan menyebabkan *money laundering* (pencucian uang) dan *financing of terrorism* (pembiayaan terorisme), penipuan, atau tindakan korupsi dan praktek ilegal lainnya.
- Menimbulkan utang subordinasi apapun, jika setelah timbulnya utang subordinasi tersebut rasio utang subordinasi terhadap ekuitas akan lebih besar dari 5 berbanding 1.

Tidak ada jaminan untuk fasilitas-fasilitas pinjaman subordinasi ini.

Untuk periode sembilan bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 September 2020 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, Perusahaan telah memenuhi ketentuan tentang pembatasan-pembatasan dan kewajiban-kewajiban sebagaimana disepakati dalam Perjanjian Pinjaman.

20. SUBORDINATED LOANS (continued)

SMI - World Bank II (continued)

The purpose of the subordinated loan is to finance infrastructure projects in Indonesia.

Unless prior written consent of SMI is obtained, the Company is not allowed to carry-out the following, among others:

- Guarantee or become liable with respect to any indebtedness, whether contingent or otherwise, unless it is in the ordinary course of the Company's business and in compliance with the leverage ratio requirements.
- Change its financial year.
- Undertake any merger, spin off, consolidation or reorganization.
- Repay or prepay, purchase, redeem, reimburse or discharge any of its indebtedness other than in accordance with the provisions of the Loan Agreement.
- Commit to any act that will cause money laundering, financing of terrorism, fraud, or other corrupt or illegal practices.
- Incur any subordinated debt, if after the incurrence of such subordinated debt the ratio of subordinated debt to equity shall be greater than 5 to 1.

The subordinated loans are unsecured.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2020 and for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Company has fulfilled all covenants and obligations according to the Loan Agreements.

21. MODAL SAHAM

21. CAPITAL STOCK

30 September/September 30, 2020
(tidak diaudit/unaudited)

Nama pemegang saham	Total saham/ Number of shares	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership	Total	Name of shareholders
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)	600.000	30.00%	600.000	PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)
Asian Development Bank	399.800	19.99%	399.800	Asian Development Bank
International Finance Corporation	399.800	19.99%	399.800	International Finance Corporation
DEG - Deutsche Investitions-und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH	302.400	15.12%	302.400	DEG - Deutsche Investitions-und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	298.000	14.90%	298.000	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
	2.000.000	100.00%	2.000.000	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

21. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

21. CAPITAL STOCK (continued)

31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017/ December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017				
Nama pemegang saham	Total saham/ Number of shares	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership	Total	Name of shareholders
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)	600.000	30.00%	600.000	PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)
Asian Development Bank	399.800	19.99%	399.800	Asian Development Bank
International Finance Corporation	399.800	19.99%	399.800	International Finance Corporation
DEG - Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH	302.400	15.12%	302.400	DEG - Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	298.000	14.90%	298.000	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
	2.000.000	100.00%	2.000.000	

22. TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR DAN CADANGAN UMUM

22. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL AND GENERAL RESERVES

Tambahan modal disetor pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 sebesar Rp29.800 merupakan agio saham yang dibayarkan oleh Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation.

Additional paid-in capital as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 amounting to Rp29,800 represents premium of shares paid by Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation.

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham tahunan Perusahaan tertanggal 19 Maret 2020, 21 Maret 2019, dan 22 Maret 2018, pemegang saham Perusahaan menyetujui untuk tidak mengalokasikan cadangan umum, dividen dan tujuan lainnya untuk laporan keuangan yang berakhir pada tanggal dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017.

Based on Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company dated March 19, 2020, March 21, 2019, and March 22, 2018, the Company's shareholder approved to not allocate any amount for reserve funds, dividend and other purposes for the financial year as at and for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017.

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan Perusahaan tertanggal 23 Maret 2017, Perusahaan mengalokasikan 15% dari laba bersih tahun 2016 yaitu sebesar Rp15.269 sebagai cadangan umum dan mengalokasikan 20% dari laba bersih tahun 2016 yaitu sebesar Rp20.359 sebagai pembayaran dividen. Perusahaan telah membayar dividen tersebut pada 23 Juni 2017.

Based on Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company dated March 23, 2017, the Company allocated 15% of net income in 2016 amounting to Rp15,269 as general reserves and allocated 20% of net income in 2016 amounting to Rp20,359 as dividend payment. The Company has paid the dividend on June 23, 2017.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, Perusahaan telah membentuk cadangan umum sebesar Rp15.269.

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company has provided a general reserve of Rp15,269.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

23. PENDAPATAN BUNGA

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
Pendapatan bunga pinjaman diberikan	450.178	391.697	527.378	491.797	451.986	Interest income from loans
Pendapatan bunga efek-efek	148.838	147.485	196.485	173.065	55.864	Interest income from securities
Pendapatan bunga deposito berjangka	17.330	26.353	34.007	47.411	111.163	Interest income from time deposits
Pendapatan bunga transaksi derivatif	9.676	16.448	23.982	7.510	651	Interest income from derivative transaction
Pendapatan bunga giro	5.024	2.926	3.724	10.736	4.616	Interest income from current accounts
Pendapatan bunga atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	491	795	795	-	-	Interest income from securities purchase under resale agreement
	631.537	585.704	786.371	730.519	624.280	

Untuk periode sembilan bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, tidak terdapat pendapatan bunga dari konsumen eksternal yang mencapai 10% atau lebih dari total pendapatan bunga Perusahaan.

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, there are no interest income from external customers amounting to 10% or more of the Company's total interest income.

Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, terdapat pendapatan bunga dari 1 (satu) konsumen eksternal sebesar Rp71.972 yang mencapai 10% atau lebih dari total pendapatan bunga Perusahaan.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, there was interest income from 1 (one) external customer amounting to Rp71,972 or represents 10% or more of the Company's total interest income.

24. PENDAPATAN PROVISI DAN KOMISI

Pendapatan provisi dan komisi merupakan pendapatan yang berkaitan dengan pinjaman diberikan, diakui ketika jasa-jasa telah diberikan sesuai dengan kontrak perjanjian seperti jasa *mandatory lead arranger*, sindikasi, jasa perancangan model pembiayaan, pendapatan komitmen atas fasilitas yang belum dicairkan, dan premi atas garansi kredit yang diberikan.

24. PROVISION AND COMMISSION INCOME

Provision and commission income represents income related to the loans, recognized when the services are rendered in accordance with the respective engagement contracts such as *mandatory lead arranger services*, syndication, structuring of financing scheme services, commitment fee income from undrawn facilities, and credit guarantee premium.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

25. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

25. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
Gaji dan tunjangan	74.666	65.048	96.958	83.376	84.904	Salaries and benefits
Penyusutan dan amortisasi (Catatan 12 dan 14)	20.507	20.416	27.273	18.230	9.576	Depreciation and amortization (Notes 12 and 14)
Jasa profesional	16.530	9.405	18.182	16.026	10.635	Professional fee
Biaya bank dan kustodian	2.333	3.779	4.667	4.427	2.472	Bank and custodian charges
Sewa	2.331	3.884	4.681	9.613	11.537	Rent
Asuransi	1.981	1.799	2.461	2.930	1.993	Insurance
Imbalan kerja (Catatan 28)	1.255	5.074	6.012	4.414	5.508	Employee benefit (Note 28)
Listrik, telepon, air dan internet	1.243	1.104	1.825	2.436	1.311	Electricity, telephone, water and internet
Akomodasi dan transportasi	995	2.250	3.839	3.497	3.384	Accommodation and transportation
Promosi dan komunikasi	448	218	1.849	2.176	1.939	Promotion and communication
Pelatihan dan seminar	433	430	1.159	971	500	Training and seminars
Perlengkapan kantor	297	509	646	781	489	Office supplies
Beban pajak lain	241	296	296	309	11.000	Other tax expense
Representasi	180	214	319	271	389	Representation
Hasil pemeriksaan pajak (Catatan 27d)	-	-	-	-	2.690	Tax examination result (Note 27d)
Lain-lain	1.563	2.648	4.033	1.985	1.719	Others
	125.003	117.074	174.200	151.442	150.046	

Beban pajak lain merupakan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN) masukan yang tidak dapat dikompensasi dengan PPN keluaran sehingga dibebankan ke laba rugi tahun berjalan.

Other tax expense represents Value Added Tax (VAT) input which cannot be compensated with VAT output and charged to current year's profit or loss.

26. BEBAN BUNGA

26. INTEREST EXPENSE

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
Pinjaman diterima dan pinjaman subordinasi						Fund borrowings and subordinated loans
Pihak berelasi						Related parties
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	140.782	220.150	282.274	177.980	78.357	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
SMI-World Bank SMI-Asian	88.123	79.711	107.424	61.944	42.068	SMI-World Bank
Development Bank International Finance Corporation	30.189	39.258	50.186	48.466	36.132	SMI-Asian Development Bank International Finance Corporation
Pihak ketiga						Third parties
PT Bank Permata Tbk	873	-	1.006	-	-	PT Bank Permata Tbk
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	73	-	-	-	-	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
Derivatif						Derivative
Pihak ketiga						Third parties
Standard Chartered Bank, Cabang Jakarta	25.222	16.548	24.679	14.148	-	Standard Chartered Bank, Jakarta Branch
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	-	757	758	9.148	1.689	PT Bank ANZ Indonesia
Surat utang yang diterbitkan						Debt securities issued
Pihak berelasi						Related parties
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	7.004	3.754	5.005	7.273	10.645	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Taspen (Persero)	8.903	3.315	4.420	11.731	12.982	PT Taspen (Persero)
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	-	4.160	4.160	7.039	7.789	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk	1.187	-	589	-	1.385	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk
PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia	594	-	295	-	-	PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

26. BEBAN BUNGA (lanjutan)

26. INTEREST EXPENSE (continued)

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
Surat utang yang diterbitkan (lanjutan)						Debt securities issued (continued)
Pihak ketiga						Third parties
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk	6.529	6.838	11.209	7.821	14.280	PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk
DJS Ketenagakerjaan program IP	5.935	2.209	2.946	7.821	8.655	DJS Ketenagakerjaan IP program
Reksadana Terproteksi Mandiri Seri 50	-	4.392	4.392	7.743	8.655	Secured Mutual Fund Mandiri Seri 50
PT Bank DBS Indonesia	5.876	-	-	-	-	PT Bank DBS Indonesia
Lain-lain	93.062	71.380	84.086	83.527	64.791	Others
Beban bunga dari utang sewa aset hak guna	62	-	-	-	-	Interest expense from lease liabilities of right-of-use asset
	443.637	481.427	626.153	632.844	498.877	

27. PERPAJAKAN

27. TAXATION

a. Pajak dibayar dimuka

a. Prepaid taxes

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Lebih bayar pajak penghasilan badan	-	-	9.351	9.083	Overpayment of corporate income tax
Tahun 2017	-	296	310	-	for 2017
Tahun 2018	104	-	-	-	for 2018
Tahun 2019	132	153	-	268	for 2019
Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 23	-	-	1.706	1.762	Income Tax Article 23
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	236	449	11.367	11.113	Value Added Tax

b. Utang pajak

b. Taxes payable

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Pajak penghasilan					Income taxes
Pasal 21	1.150	1.118	2.788	2.770	Article 21
Pasal 23	11	76	77	55	Article 23
Pasal 26	114	209	67	135	Article 26
Pasal 4(2)	-	3	1	245	Article 4(2)
	1.275	1.406	2.933	3.205	
Pajak lainnya	251	270	1.818	1.674	Other tax
	1.526	1.676	4.751	4.879	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

27. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

27. TAXATION (continued)

c. Pajak penghasilan

c. Income tax

Pajak kini

Current tax

Estimasi pajak penghasilan Perusahaan untuk periode sembilan bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 terdiri dari beban pajak kini, manfaat pajak tangguhan dan beban pajak final sebagai berikut:

The Company's estimated income tax for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 and for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 represents current income tax expense, deferred tax benefit and final tax expense as follows:

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
Laba/(rugi) sebelum pajak menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain	58.920	22.049	32.404	(46.697)	(94.452)	Income/(loss) before tax per statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
Penghasilan tidak kena pajak - reksa dana	(3.001)	(2.975)	(4.019)	(4.211)	(64)	Non-taxable income - mutual fund
	55.919	19.074	28.385	(50.908)	(94.516)	
Perbedaan temporer:						Temporary differences:
Penyisihan program insentif jangka panjang	-	-	-	(5.108)	2.827	Provision for long term incentives plan
Perbedaan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pinjaman diberikan menurut fiskal dan komersial	25.899	(2.663)	4.426	4.708	(70.775)	Difference of provision for impairment losses on loan between fiscal and commercial
Akrua bonus dan tunjangan	(327)	2.359	13.984	1.344	(15.656)	Accrued bonus and allowances
Penyisihan imbalan kerja karyawan	379	4.007	4.792	3.260	5.149	Provision for employee benefits
(Kerugian)/keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari nilai wajar transaksi derivatif	-	(8.745)	(8.745)	4.272	5.052	Unrealized (loss)/gain from fair value of derivative transaction
Perbedaan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang lain-lain menurut fiskal dan komersial	-	(459)	(4.036)	10.376	6.717	Difference of provision for impairment losses on other receivable between fiscal and commercial
Perbedaan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai non pinjaman menurut fiskal dan komersial	(901)	-	-	-	-	Difference of provision for impairment losses on non-loan between fiscal and commercial
Kerugian yang direalisasi dari penjualan investasi saham	-	(134.639)	(134.639)	-	-	Realized loss from sales of equity investment
Perbedaan penyusutan aset tetap dan amortisasi aset lain-lain menurut fiskal dan komersial	(1.991)	(4.616)	(6.200)	(2.824)	(61)	Difference of depreciation of property and equipment and amortization of other assets between fiscal and commercial
Perubahan nilai wajar investasi saham dan opsi saham	-	(10.146)	(2.140)	(1.392)	115.057	Changes in fair value of equity investments and shares option
	23.059	(154.902)	(132.558)	14.636	48.310	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

27. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

c. Pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Pajak kini (lanjutan)

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
Perbedaan permanen:						Permanent differences:
Pendapatan bunga						Interest income subject to final tax
dikenakan pajak final	(100.299)	(114.189)	(151.121)	(158.584)	(197.157)	
Bagian dari beban yang						
terkait dengan						Expense related to income subject
pendapatan yang	72.047	96.767	120.945	127.520	186.160	to final tax
dikenakan pajak final						
Keuntungan dari	(1.435)	(2.216)	(3.342)	6.267	(88.189)	Gain on sale of securities
penjualan efek-efek	3.968	(307)	1.341	5.709	14.952	Others
Lain-lain						
	(25.719)	(19.945)	(32.177)	(19.088)	(84.234)	
Estimasi laba/(rugi) fiskal	53.259	(155.773)	(136.350)	(55.360)	(130.440)	Current period/year
periode/tahun berjalan						estimated fiscal profit/(loss)
Penyesuaian atas	87	620	620	-	-	Adjustment for fiscal loss
rugi fiskal						Accumulated on prior year fiscal
Akumulasi rugi fiskal tahun	(321.530)	(185.800)	(185.800)	(130.440)	-	loss carryforward
sebelumnya						
Akumulasi rugi fiskal	(268.184)	(340.953)	(321.530)	(185.800)	(130.440)	Accumulated fiscal loss

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited))	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited))	2019	2018	2017	
Beban pajak final	(9.490)	(9.755)	(13.957)	(13.750)	(29.903)	Final tax expense
Pajak penghasilan:						Income tax:
Revisi pajak penghasilan	-	-	-	-	(1.954)	Revision of corporate income tax
tahun 2014-2016						years 2014-2016
(Beban)/manfaat pajak	(12.467)	63	(2.471)	17.499	44.687	Deferred tax (expense)/benefit
tangguhan						
	(21.957)	(9.692)	(16.428)	3.749	12.830	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

27. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

c. Pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Pajak kini (lanjutan)

Estimasi rugi fiskal Perusahaan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 telah menjadi dasar dalam pengisian Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan (SPT) tahunan 2019, 2018, dan 2017.

Pada tanggal 28 Desember 2017, Perusahaan menyampaikan pembetulan SPT untuk Pajak Penghasilan Badan tahun fiskal 2014-2016. Berkaitan dengan pembetulan SPT tersebut, Perusahaan telah membayar kurang bayar pajak sebesar Rp1.954.

Pajak penghasilan yang diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain:

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,		
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017
(Beban)/manfaat yang diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain:					
Kenaikan nilai wajar efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	3.778	-	-	-	-
(Kenaikan)/penurunan nilai wajar efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual	-	(610)	(571)	1.093	(6.188)
(Keuntungan)/kerugian aktuarial	(508)	387	700	(746)	465
Bagian efektif atas perubahan instrumen derivatif yang memenuhi lindung nilai arus kas	16.934	14.788	9.918	-	-
Perubahan nilai wajar investasi saham dan opsi saham	9.273	-	-	-	-
Total pajak yang diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain	29.477	14.565	10.047	347	(5.723)

27. TAXATION (continued)

c. Income tax (continued)

Current tax (continued)

The Company's estimated fiscal losses for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 were the basis for preparing annual Corporate Income Tax returns for 2019, 2018, and 2017.

On December 28, 2017, the Company filed a revision of its Annual Corporate Income Tax returns for fiscal years 2014-2016. In relation with the revision of the tax returns, the Company paid the tax underpayment of Rp1,954.

Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income:

(Expenses)/benefit recognized in other comprehensive income:

Increase in fair value of securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

(Increase)/decrease in fair value of available-for-sale securities

Actuarial (gain)/loss

Effective portion on fair value changes from derivative instrument qualified as cash flow hedges

Changes in fair value of equity investments and shares option

Total tax recognized in other comprehensive income

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

27. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

c. Pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Aset/(liabilitas) pajak tangguhan

Aset pajak tangguhan pada tanggal-tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019,
2018, dan 2017 terdiri dari:

	30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)						
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	Dampak penerapan awal PSAK No.71/ Effect of initial implementation of SFAS No. 71	Dampak perubahan tarif pajak yang ditangguhkan/ Effect of changes in tax rate - deferred	Dikreditkan ke laba rugi/ Credited to profit or loss	Dikreditkan ke ekuitas/ Credited to equity	30 September/ September 30, 2020	
Akrua bonus dan tunjangan	4.731	-	(568)	(72)	-	4.091	Accrued bonus and allowance
Kenaikan/(penurunan) nilai wajar							Increase/(decrease) in fair value
efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan							of securities classified
pada nilai wajar melalui							as fair value through other
penghasilan komprehensif lain	(105)	(896)	120	-	3.658	2.777	comprehensive income
Kerugian kumulatif atas							Cumulative loss on
instrumen derivatif untuk							derivative instrument for
lindung nilai arus kas	9.918	-	(1.983)	-	18.917	26.852	cash flow hedges
Selisih penyusutan aset tetap							Difference of property and
dan amortisasi aset lain-lain							equipment depreciation and
antara fiskal dan							other assets amortization
komersial	(2.227)	-	4.788	(438)	-	2.123	between fiscal
Selisih cadangan kerugian							and commercial
penurunan nilai pinjaman							Difference of allowance for
diberikan antara							impairment losses for loan
fiskal dan komersial	(11.662)	4.786	856	5.698	-	(322)	between fiscal and commercial
Selisih cadangan kerugian							Difference of allowance
penurunan nilai non							for impairment losses
pinjaman antara							for non-loan between
fiskal dan komersial	-	855	(103)	(198)	-	554	fiscal and commercial
Perubahan nilai wajar investasi							Changes in fair value of equity
saham dan opsi saham	(883)	-	177	-	9.273	8.567	investment and shares option
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	6.581	-	(1.323)	83	(495)	4.846	Employee benefits obligation
Rugi fiskal	80.382	-	(9.646)	(11.736)	-	59.000	Fiscal loss
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	86.735	4.745	(7.682)	(6.663)	31.353	108.488	Deferred tax assets - net

	31 Desember/December 31, 2019				
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	Dikreditkan ke laba rugi/ Credited to profit or loss	Dikreditkan ke ekuitas/ Credited to equity	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	
Akrua bonus dan tunjangan	1.235	3.496	-	4.731	Accrued bonus and allowance
Kenaikan nilai wajar efek-efek					Increase in fair value of available-
tersedia untuk dijual	466	-	(571)	(105)	for-sale securities
Kerugian kumulatif atas					Cumulative loss on
instrumen derivatif untuk					derivative instrument for
lindung nilai arus kas	-	-	9.918	9.918	cash flow hedges
Selisih penyusutan aset tetap					Difference of property and
dan amortisasi aset lain-lain					equipment depreciation and
antara fiskal dan					other assets amortization
komersial	(677)	(1.550)	-	(2.227)	between fiscal
Selisih cadangan kerugian					and commercial
penurunan nilai pinjaman					Difference of allowance for
diberikan antara					impairment losses for loan
fiskal dan komersial	(12.769)	1.107	-	(11.662)	between fiscal and commercial

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

27. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

27. TAXATION (continued)

c. Pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

c. Income tax (continued)

Aset/(liabilitas) pajak tangguhan (lanjutan)

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (continued)

Aset pajak tangguhan pada tanggal-tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019,
2018, dan 2017 terdiri dari (lanjutan):

Deferred tax assets as of September 30, 2020
and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
consists of the following (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2019					
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	Dikreditkan ke laba rugi/ Credited to profit or loss	Dikreditkan ke ekuitas/ Credited to equity	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	
Selisih cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang lain-lain antara fiskal dan komersial	4.273	(4.273)	-	-	Difference of allowance for impairment losses for other receivable between fiscal and commercial
Kenaikan nilai wajar tagihan derivatif	2.186	(2.186)	-	-	Increase in fair value of derivative receivables
Perubahan nilai wajar investasi saham dan opsi saham	(348)	(535)	-	(883)	Changes in fair value of equity investment and shares option
Penurunan nilai wajar investasi saham	33.660	(33.660)	-	-	Decrease in fair value of equity investments
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	4.683	1.198	700	6.581	Employee benefits obligation
Rugi fiskal	46.450	33.932	-	80.382	Fiscal loss
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	79.159	(2.471)	10.047	86.735	Deferred tax assets - net
31 Desember/December 31, 2018					
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	Dikreditkan ke laba rugi/ Credited to profit or loss	Dikreditkan ke ekuitas/ Credited to equity	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Akrual bonus dan tunjangan	899	336	-	1.235	Accrued bonus and allowance
Kenaikan nilai wajar efek-efek tersedia untuk dijual	(627)	-	1.093	466	Increase in fair value of available- for-sale securities
Selisih penyusutan aset tetap dan amortisasi aset lain-lain antara fiskal dan komersial	29	(706)	-	(677)	Difference of property and equipment depreciation and other assets amortization between fiscal and commercial
Selisih cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pinjaman diberikan antara fiskal dan komersial	(13.946)	1.177	-	(12.769)	Difference of allowance for impairment losses for loan between fiscal and commercial
Selisih cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang lain-lain antara fiskal dan komersial	1.679	2.594	-	4.273	Difference of allowance for impairment losses for other receivable between fiscal and commercial
Kenaikan nilai wajar tagihan derivatif	1.118	1.068	-	2.186	Increase in fair value of derivative receivables
Perubahan nilai wajar investasi saham dan opsi saham	-	(348)	-	(348)	Changes in fair value of equity investment and shares option
Penurunan nilai wajar investasi saham	33.660	-	-	33.660	Decrease in fair value of equity investments
Program insentif jangka panjang	1.277	(1.277)	-	-	Long term incentive plan
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	4.614	815	(746)	4.683	Employee benefits obligation
Rugi fiskal	32.610	13.840	-	46.450	Fiscal loss
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	61.313	17.499	347	79.159	Deferred tax assets - net

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

27. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

27. TAXATION (continued)

c. Pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

c. Income tax (continued)

Aset/(liabilitas) pajak tangguhan (lanjutan)

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (continued)

Aset pajak tangguhan pada tanggal-tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019,
2018, dan 2017 terdiri dari (lanjutan):

Deferred tax assets as of September 30, 2020
and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
consists of the following (continued):

	31 Desember/December 31, 2017				
	31 Desember/ December 31, 2016	Dikreditkan ke laba rugi/ Credited to profit or loss	Dikreditkan ke ekuitas/ Credited to equity	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Akrua bonus dan tunjangan	4.813	(3.914)	-	899	Accrued bonus and allowance
Kenaikan nilai wajar efek-efek tersedia untuk dijual	5.561	-	(6.188)	(627)	Increase in fair value of available- for-sale securities
Selisih penyusutan aset tetap dan amortisasi aset lain-lain antara fiskal dan komersial	44	(15)	-	29	Difference of property and equipment depreciation and other assets amortization between fiscal and commercial
Selisih cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pinjaman diberikan antara fiskal dan komersial	3.748	(17.694)	-	(13.946)	Difference of allowance for impairment losses for loan between fiscal and commercial
Selisih cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang lain-lain antara fiskal dan komersial	-	1.679	-	1.679	Difference of allowance for impairment losses for other receivable between fiscal and commercial
Kenaikan nilai wajar tagihan derivatif	(145)	1.263	-	1.118	Increase in fair value of derivative receivables
Penurunan nilai wajar investasi saham	4.896	28.764	-	33.660	Decrease in fair value of equity investments
Program insentif jangka panjang	570	707	-	1.277	Long term incentive plan
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	2.862	1.287	465	4.614	Employee benefits obligation
Rugi fiskal	-	32.610	-	32.610	Fiscal loss
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	22.349	44.687	(5.723)	61.313	Deferred tax assets - net

Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak dan hasil
perkalian laba akuntansi sebelum pajak dengan
tarif pajak yang berlaku adalah sebagai berikut:

A reconciliation between the total tax expense
and the amounts computed by applying the
effective tax rates to income before tax is as
follows:

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
Laba/(rugi) sebelum pajak menurut laporan laba rugi dan komprehensif lain	58.920	22.049	32.404	(46.697)	(94.452)	Income/(loss) before tax per statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
Penghasilan tidak kena pajak - reksa dana	(3.001)	(2.975)	(4.019)	(4.211)	(64)	Non-taxable income - mutual fund
	55.919	19.074	28.385	(50.908)	(94.516)	
Pajak penghasilan dengan tarif pajak efektif	(12.302)	(4.768)	(7.096)	12.727	23.629	Income tax at effective tax rate

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

27. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

c. Pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak dan hasil perkalian laba akuntansi sebelum pajak dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
Pengaruh pajak atas perbedaan tetap:						Tax effect of permanent differences:
Pendapatan bunga	22.066	28.547	37.780	39.646	49.289	Interest income subject to final tax
Bagian dari beban yang terkait dengan pendapatan yang dikenakan pajak final	(15.850)	(24.192)	(30.236)	(31.880)	(46.540)	Expense related to income subject to final tax
Lain-lain	(557)	631	(2.764)	(2.994)	18.309	Others
	5.659	4.986	4.780	4.772	21.058	
Koreksi rugi fiskal menurut pemeriksaan pajak 2017	-	(155)	(155)	-	-	Correction of fiscal loss due to tax assessment 2017
Koreksi rugi fiskal menurut pemeriksaan pajak 2018	(22)	-	-	-	-	Correction of fiscal loss due to tax assessment 2018
Revisi pajak penghasilan tahun 2014-2016	-	-	-	-	(1.954)	Revision of corporate income tax years 2014-2016
Dampak penerapan PSAK No. 71	(4.745)	-	-	-	-	Impact of SFAS No. 71 implementation
Dampak perubahan tarif pajak penghasilan	(1.057)	-	-	-	-	Effect on changes in corporate income tax rates
Jumlah (beban)/manfaat pajak penghasilan	(12.467)	63	(2.471)	17.499	42.733	Total benefit (expense)/income tax

d. Surat Ketetapan Pajak

Tahun pajak 2018

Pada tanggal 20 Maret 2020, Perusahaan telah menerima hasil pemeriksaan pajak dari Kantor Pajak sehubungan dengan Pajak Penghasilan Badan, Pajak Penghasilan ("PPH") lainnya, dan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai ("PPN") untuk tahun pajak 2018. Hasil pemeriksaan pajak tersebut, Kantor Pajak telah menerbitkan beberapa Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar ("SKPLB"), Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar ("SKPKB"), Surat Ketetapan Pajak Nihil ("SKPN") dan Surat Tagihan Pajak ("STP") dengan total lebih bayar Pajak Penghasilan Badan sebesar Rp296 dan kurang bayar Pajak Penghasilan 23 sebesar Rp1. Selain itu, berdasarkan SKPLB terdapat juga koreksi rugi fiskal badan sebesar Rp87 dari sebelumnya Rp185.181 menjadi sebesar Rp185.094.

d. Tax Assessment Letter

Fiscal year 2018

On March 20, 2020, the Company received tax assessment results from the Tax Office regarding the Corporate Income Taxes, Other Income Taxes and Value Added Tax ("VAT") for fiscal year 2018. Based on those tax assessment results, the Tax Office issued several Tax Overpayment Assessment Letter ("SKPLB"), Tax Underpayment Assessment Letter ("SKPKB"), Nil Tax Assessment Letter ("SKPN") and Tax Collection Letters ("STP") with total Corporate Income Taxes overpayment of Rp296 and total Income Tax Article 23 underpayment of Rp1. In addition, based on the SKPLB there was also a correction of corporate fiscal loss amounting to Rp87 from Rp185,181 to Rp185,094.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

27. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

d. Surat Ketetapan Pajak (lanjutan)

Tahun pajak 2018 (lanjutan)

Perusahaan menerima seluruh hasil pemeriksaan pajak, melakukan penyesuaian atas kompensasi kerugian yang diakui di tahun 2018 dan menerima lebih bayar jumlah tersebut pada tanggal 26 Mei 2020.

Tahun pajak 2017

Pada tanggal 16 April 2019, Perusahaan telah menerima hasil pemeriksaan pajak dari Kantor Pajak sehubungan dengan Pajak Penghasilan Badan, Pajak Penghasilan ("PPH") lainnya, dan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai ("PPN") untuk tahun pajak 2017. Hasil pemeriksaan pajak tersebut, Kantor Pajak telah menerbitkan beberapa Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar (SKPLB), Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB), Surat Ketetapan Pajak Nihil ("SKPN") dan Surat Tagihan Pajak ("STP") dengan total lebih bayar Pajak Penghasilan Badan sebesar Rp9.351 dan kurang bayar Pajak Penghasilan 23 dan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai sebesar Rp7. Selain itu, berdasarkan SKPLB terdapat juga koreksi rugi fiskal badan sebesar Rp620 dari sebelumnya Rp130.440 menjadi sebesar Rp129.820. Perusahaan menerima seluruh hasil pemeriksaan pajak, melakukan penyesuaian atas kompensasi kerugian yang diakui di tahun 2017 dan menerima lebih bayar jumlah tersebut pada tanggal 17 Mei 2019.

Tahun pajak 2013 dan 2012

Pada tanggal-tanggal 11 Desember 2017 dan 20 Desember 2017, Perusahaan telah menerima hasil pemeriksaan pajak dari Kantor Pajak sehubungan dengan pajak penghasilan badan, pajak penghasilan ("PPH") lainnya, dan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai ("PPN") untuk tahun pajak 2012 dan 2013. Dari hasil pemeriksaan pajak tersebut, Kantor Pajak telah menerbitkan beberapa Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB), Surat Ketetapan Pajak Nihil ("SKPN") dan Surat Tagihan Pajak ("STP") dengan total kurang bayar pajak sebesar Rp2.690. Perusahaan menerima seluruh hasil pemeriksaan pajak dan membayar kurang bayar jumlah tersebut pada tanggal 27 Desember 2017.

27. TAXATION (continued)

d. Tax Assessment Letter (continued)

Fiscal year 2018 (continued)

The Company agreed all the tax assessment results, made an adjustment for its recognized tax losses in 2018 and receipt the tax overpayment amount on May 26, 2020.

Fiscal years 2017

On April 16, 2019, the Company received tax assessment results from the Tax Office regarding the Corporate Income Taxes, Other Income Taxes and Value Added Tax ("VAT") for fiscal year 2017. Based on those tax assessment results, the Tax Office issued several Tax Overpayment Assessment Letter ("SKPLB"), Tax Underpayment Assessment Letter ("SKPKB"), Nil Tax Assessment Letter ("SKPN") and Tax Collection Letters ("STP") with total Corporate Income Taxes overpayment of Rp9,351 and total Income Tax Article 23 and Value Added Tax underpayment of Rp7. In addition, based on the SKPLB there was also a correction of corporate fiscal loss amounting to Rp620 from Rp130,440 to Rp129,820. The Company agreed all the tax assessment results, made an adjustment for its recognized tax losses in 2017 and receipt the tax overpayment amount on May 17, 2019.

Fiscal years 2013 and 2012

On December 11, 2017 and December 20, 2017, the Company received tax assessment results from the Tax Office regarding the corporate income taxes, other income taxes and Value Added Tax ("VAT") for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. Based on those tax assessment results, the Tax Office issued several Tax Underpayment Assessment letter ("SKPKB"), Nil Tax Assessment letter ("SKPN") and Tax Collection letters ("STP") with total tax underpayment of Rp2,690. The Company agreed all the tax assessment results and paid the amount on December 27, 2017.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

27. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

e. Surat Pemeriksaan Pajak

Tahun pajak 2019

Pada tanggal 6 Agustus 2020, Direktorat Jenderal Pajak mengirim surat No. PEMB-00213/WPJ.30/KP.0105/RIK.SIS/2020 kepada Perusahaan, menyatakan bahwa Direktorat Jenderal Pajak akan memeriksa pajak Perusahaan untuk tahun yang berakhir tanggal 31 Desember 2019. Pemeriksaan ini masih dilakukan dan belum selesai sampai dengan tanggal laporan keuangan per 30 September 2020.

f. Administrasi

1. Berdasarkan Undang-undang Republik Indonesia No. 28 Tahun 2007 tentang "Perubahan Ketiga atas Undang-undang No. 6 Tahun 1983 tentang Ketentuan Umum dan Tata Cara Perpajakan" yang berlaku mulai tahun 2008, Direktorat Jenderal Pajak ("DJP") dapat menetapkan dan mengubah liabilitas pajak dalam batas waktu lima tahun sejak tanggal terutangnya pajak.

Pajak dibayar dimuka dapat diterima kembali setelah hasil pemeriksaan pajak oleh Kantor Pajak.

2. Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020, Pemerintah menerbitkan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 yang menetapkan, antara lain, penurunan tarif pajak penghasilan wajib pajak badan dalam negeri dan bentuk usaha tetap dari semula 25% menjadi 22% untuk tahun pajak 2020 dan 2021 dan 20% mulai tahun pajak 2022 dan seterusnya, serta pengurangan lebih lanjut tarif pajak sebesar 3% untuk wajib pajak dalam negeri yang memenuhi persyaratan tertentu.

Tarif pajak yang baru tersebut digunakan sebagai acuan untuk pengukuran aset dan liabilitas pajak kini dan tangguhan mulai sejak tanggal berlakunya peraturan tersebut yaitu 31 Maret 2020.

27. TAXATION (continued)

e. Tax Examination Letter

Fiscal year 2019

On August 6, 2020, Directorate General of Tax sent letter No. PEMB- 00213/WPJ.30/KP.0105/ RIK.SIS/2020 to the Company, stated that the Directorate General of Tax will examine the Company's tax for the year ended December 31, 2019. The examination is still being conducted and has not been completed until the date of the financial statements as of September 30, 2020.

f. Administrative

1. Based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 28 Year 2007 regarding "Third Amendment of Law No. 6 Year 1983 regarding General Rules and Procedures of Taxation" which is applicable starting 2008, the Directorate General of Tax ("DGT") may assess or amend taxes within five years from the date the tax becomes due.

The prepaid taxes is refundable subject to tax audit result by the Tax Office.

2. On March 31, 2020, the Government issued a Government Regulation in lieu of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 Year 2020 which stipulates, among others, reduction to the tax rates for corporate income tax payers and permanent establishments entities from previously 25% to become 22% for fiscal years 2020 and 2021 and 20% starting fiscal year 2022 and onwards, and further reduction of 3% for corporate income tax payers that fulfill certain criteria.

The new tax rates are used as reference to measure the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities starting from the enactment date of the new regulation on March 31, 2020.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

28. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA

28. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OBLIGATION

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Imbalan pasca-kerja	22.844	24.767	17.849	16.785	Post-employment benefits
Imbalan jangka panjang lainnya	1.389	1.560	885	1.674	Other long-term benefits
	24.233	26.327	18.734	18.459	

Perusahaan memiliki dua imbalan kerja karyawan yaitu imbalan pasca-kerja dan imbalan jangka panjang lainnya.

The Company has two employee benefit plans which include post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits.

Pengungkapan di bawah ini merupakan komponen dari liabilitas bersih yang diestimasi atas imbalan kerja karyawan dan imbalan jangka panjang lainnya yang diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan dalam hubungannya dengan perhitungan liabilitas yang diestimasi atas imbalan kerja karyawan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 oleh aktuaria independen (PT Padma Radya Aktuarial) dalam laporannya masing-masing tertanggal 4 November 2020, 27 Januari 2020, 25 Januari 2019, dan 4 Januari 2018.

The disclosure below summarizes the components of the estimated net liabilities for employee benefits and other long-term benefit recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the amounts recognized in the statement of financial position in relation to the calculation of the estimated liability for employee benefits as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 by independent actuary (PT Padma Radya Aktuarial) in its reports dated November 4, 2020, January 27, 2020, January 25, 2019, and January 4, 2018 respectively.

Imbalan pasca-kerja

Post-employment benefits

Perusahaan mengakui liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja berdasarkan Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003.

The Company recognizes post-employment benefits obligation based on Labor Law No. 13/2003.

Beban liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja yang diakui di laba rugi adalah sebagai berikut:

Amounts recognized in the profit or loss in respect of the post-employment benefits are as follows:

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
Beban jasa kini	4.172	3.299	4.439	4.879	3.897	Current service cost
Beban jasa lalu	(4.582)	-	(872)	(1.653)	-	Past service cost
Beban bunga	1.339	1.108	1.535	1.095	869	Interest cost
	929	4.407	5.102	4.321	4.766	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

28. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

Imbalan pasca-kerja (lanjutan)

Jumlah liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja yang diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan adalah sebagai berikut:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Nilai kini kewajiban yang tidak didanai	22.844	24.767	17.849	16.785	Present value of unfunded obligation

Mutasi nilai kini liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja adalah sebagai berikut:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Saldo awal	24.767	17.849	16.785	10.225	Beginning balance
Beban jasa kini	4.172	4.439	4.879	3.897	Current service cost
Beban jasa lalu	(4.582)	(872)	(1.653)	-	Past service cost
Beban bunga	1.339	1.535	1.095	869	Interest cost
Pembayaran manfaat	(379)	(985)	(271)	(66)	Benefits payment
(Keuntungan)/kerugian aktuarial	(2.473)	2.801	(2.986)	1.860	Actuarial (gain)/loss
Saldo akhir	22.844	24.767	17.849	16.785	Ending balance

Mutasi akumulasi keuntungan/(kerugian) aktuarial yang diakui di saldo laba adalah sebagai berikut:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Saldo awal	(1.079)	1.722	(1.264)	596	Beginning balance
(Keuntungan)/kerugian aktuarial	2.473	(2.801)	2.986	(1.860)	Actuarial (gain)/loss
Saldo akhir	1.394	(1.079)	1.722	(1.264)	Ending balance

Imbalan jangka panjang lainnya

Perusahaan memberikan cuti besar sebanyak 30 hari kerja kepada karyawan yang telah memiliki masa kerja 5 (lima) tahun dan setiap kelipatan 5 (lima) tahun. Cuti besar ini dapat diambil pada tahun ke-enam.

Perusahaan juga memberikan imbalan jangka panjang berupa emas 5 gram kepada karyawan yang telah memiliki masa kerja 5 (lima) tahun dan setiap kelipatan 5 (lima) tahun. Imbalan ini dapat diambil pada tahun ke-enam.

28. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OBLIGATION (continued)

Post-employment benefits (continued)

The amounts included in the statement of financial position arising from post-employment benefits obligation are as follows:

Movements in the present value of post-employment benefits obligation are as follows:

Movements of accumulated actuarial gain/(loss) recognized in the retained earnings are as follows:

Other long-term benefits

The Company provides long service leave for 30 working days to employees who have reached 5 (five) consecutive years of service and further for every 5 (five) years of service period. This long service leave can be taken on the sixth year.

The Company also provides long-term benefit in the form of 5 grams of gold for employees who have reached 5 (five) consecutive years of service and further for every 5 (five) years of service period. This benefit can be taken on the sixth year.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

28. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

Imbalan jangka panjang lainnya (lanjutan)

Jumlah liabilitas imbalan jangka panjang lainnya
yang diakui dalam laba rugi adalah sebagai berikut:

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
Beban jasa kini	520	447	597	504	499	Current service cost
Beban bunga	77	52	79	73	105	Interest cost
Beban jasa lalu	(197)	-	-	(84)	-	Past service cost
(Keuntungan)/kerugian aktuarial	(74)	168	234	(400)	138	Actuarial (gain)/loss
Saldo akhir	326	667	910	93	742	Ending balance

**28. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OBLIGATION
(continued)**

Other long-term benefits (continued)

Amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the
other long-term benefits are as follows:

Mutasi nilai kini liabilitas imbalan jangka panjang
lainnya adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements in the present value of other long-term
benefits obligation are as follows:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Saldo awal	1.560	885	1.674	1.224	Beginning balance
Beban jasa kini	520	597	504	499	Current service cost
Beban bunga	77	79	73	105	Interest cost
Beban jasa lalu	(197)	-	(84)	-	Past service cost
(Keuntungan)/kerugian aktuarial	(74)	234	(400)	138	Actuarial (gain)/loss
Pembayaran manfaat	(497)	(235)	(882)	(292)	Benefits payment
Saldo akhir	1.389	1.560	885	1.674	Ending balance

Jumlah liabilitas imbalan jangka panjang lainnya
yang diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan adalah
sebagai berikut:

The amounts included in the statement of financial
position in respect of other long-term benefits
obligation are as follows:

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Nilai kini kewajiban yang tidak didanai	1.389	1.560	885	1.674	Present value of unfunded obligation

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

28. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

Beban liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja dan imbalan jangka panjang lainnya di atas dihitung dengan menggunakan asumsi-asumsi utama sebagai berikut:

	2020	2019	
Tingkat diskonto			Discount rate
per 30 September	8,00%	8,00%	as of September 30
per 31 Desember	-	7,25%	as of December 31
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	8,00%	8,00%	Salary increase rate
Tingkat kematian	100% TMI4	100% TMI3	Mortality rate
Tingkat cacat	5% TMI4	5% TMI3	Disability rate
Tingkat pengunduran diri	5% per tahun hingga usia 35 tahun dan menurun secara linier sampai dengan 0% pada usia 56/ 5% per annum until 35 years old and decreased linearly to 0% at a 56 years old	5% per tahun hingga usia 35 tahun dan menurun secara linier sampai dengan 0% pada usia 56/ 5% per annum until 35 years old and decreased linearly to 0% at a 56 years old	Resignation rate
Tingkat pensiun normal	100% pada usia pensiun normal/ 100% at normal retirement age	100% pada usia pensiun normal/ 100% at normal retirement age	Normal retirement rate
Umur pensiun normal	56 tahun/years old	56 tahun/years old	Normal retirement age
	2018	2017	
Tingkat diskonto			Discount rate
per 31 Desember	8,25%	7,25%	as of December 31
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	8,00%	8,00%	Salary increase rate
Tingkat kematian	100% TMI3	100% TMI3	Mortality rate
Tingkat cacat	5% TMI3	5% TMI3	Disability rate
Tingkat pengunduran diri	5% per tahun hingga usia 35 tahun dan menurun secara linier sampai dengan 0% pada usia 55/ 5% per annum until 35 years old and decreased linearly to 0% at a 55 years old	5% per tahun hingga usia 35 tahun dan menurun secara linier sampai dengan 0% pada usia 55/ 5% per annum until 35 years old and decreased linearly to 0% at a 55 years old	Resignation rate
Tingkat pensiun normal	100% pada usia pensiun normal/ 100% at normal retirement age	100% pada usia pensiun normal/ 100% at normal retirement age	Normal retirement rate
Umur pensiun normal	55 tahun/years old	55 tahun/years old	Normal retirement age

Tabel berikut menunjukkan sensitivitas atas kemungkinan perubahan tingkat diskonto dan tingkat gaji sebesar 1% dengan variabel lain dianggap tetap terhadap nilai kini liabilitas dan imbalan jangka panjang lainnya (tidak diaudit):

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change at 1% in discount rate and salary rate with all other variables held constant of the present value of benefits obligation and other long-term benefits (unaudited):

	Kenaikan tingkat diskonto/ Increase in discount rate	Penurunan tingkat diskonto/ Decrease in discount rate	Kenaikan tingkat kenaikan gaji/ Increase in salary increase rate	Penurunan tingkat kenaikan gaji/ Decrease in salary increase rate	
30 September 2020	(1.366)	1.413	1.411	(1.367)	September 30, 2020
31 Desember 2019	(1.536)	1.590	1.596	(1.529)	December 31, 2019
31 Desember 2018	(863)	907	911	(859)	December 31, 2018
31 Desember 2017	(1.583)	1.751	1.307	(1.612)	December 31, 2017

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

28. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

Berikut adalah ekspektasi pembayaran manfaat liabilitas imbalan kerja di tahun-tahun mendatang (tidak diaudit):

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019
Kurang dari satu tahun	718	1.316
2 - 5 tahun	11.052	13.573
6 - 10 tahun	38.120	42.205
> 10 tahun	207.278	176.988

Rata-rata tertimbang durasi dari liabilitas imbalan kerja pada tanggal 30 September 2020 adalah 15,25 tahun (31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017: 9,81, 13,76, dan 13,10 tahun).

28. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OBLIGATION (continued)

The following are expected payment periods of the benefits obligation in the future years (unaudited):

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
	821	1.678	Less than one year
	11.145	5.252	2 - 5 years
	36.932	34.286	6 - 10 years
	148.321	143.616	> 10 years

The weighted average duration of the employment benefits obligation as of September 30, 2020 is 15.25 years (December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017: 9.81, 13.76, and 13.10 years).

29. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI

Akun-akun di bawah ini merupakan akun yang dicatat di laporan posisi keuangan ekstrakomtabel (off-balance sheet):

29. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The following accounts represent accounts which are recorded as off-balance sheet:

a. KOMITMEN

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
Piutang komitmen				
Fasilitas pinjaman yang diterima yang belum digunakan	5.619.536	4.353.933	6.717.271	5.703.547
Liabilitas komitmen				
Fasilitas kredit yang diberikan yang belum digunakan (Catatan 9)	(1.821.601)	(3.193.181)	(2.474.540)	(2.794.453)
Komitmen - neto	3.797.935	1.160.752	4.242.731	2.909.094

Commitment receivable

Unused borrowing facilities granted
Commitment payable

Unused loan facilities granted
(Note 9)

Commitment - net

a. COMMITMENTS

b. KONTINJENSI

	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
Liabilitas kontinjensi				
Garansi kredit diberikan (Catatan 32)	(277.000)	(269.236)	(289.591)	-

Contingent payables
Credit guarantees issued
(Note 32)

b. CONTINGENCIES

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

30. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI

Dalam kegiatan usaha normal, Perusahaan melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi. Pihak-pihak berelasi dan sifat hubungan adalah sebagai berikut:

Pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat dari hubungan/ Nature of relationship	Sifat dari transaksi/ Nature of transaction
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) ("SMI")	Pemegang saham Perusahaan/The shareholder of the Company	Penempatan modal/Equity, Beban Tangguhan/Deferred Charges, Pinjaman subordinasi/Subordinated loans, Pendapatan jasa advisory/Advisory income, Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain/Accrued expenses and other liabilities, Beban bunga/Interest expense
Asian Development Bank ("ADB")	Pemegang saham Perusahaan/The shareholder of the Company	Penempatan modal/Equity, Pinjaman subordinasi/Subordinated loans, Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain/Accrued expenses and other liabilities, Beban bunga/Interest expense
International Finance Corporation ("IFC")	Pemegang saham Perusahaan/The shareholder of the Company	Penempatan modal/Equity, Pinjaman diterima/Fund borrowing, Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain/Accrued expenses and other liabilities, Beban bunga/Interest expense
DEG - Deutsche Investition - Und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH ("DEG").	Pemegang saham Perusahaan/The shareholder of the Company	Penempatan modal/Equity, Utang lain-lain/Other payables
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation ("SMBC")	Pemegang saham Perusahaan/The shareholder of the Company	Penempatan modal/Equity
Pemerintah Republik Indonesia	Pemegang saham akhir/Ultimate shareholder	Efek-efek/Securities, Piutang bunga/Accrued interest income, Pendapatan bunga/Interest income, Keuntungan/(kerugian) yang direalisasi dari penjualan efek-efek/Realized gain/(loss) from sale of securities, Kenaikan/(penurunan) nilai wajar efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/Increase/(decrease) in fair value securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Pinjaman diterima/Fund borrowing, Kas dan setara kas/Cash and cash equivalents, Efek-efek/Securities, Surat utang yang diterbitkan/Debt securities issued, Piutang bunga/Accrued interest income, Pendapatan bunga/Interest income, Beban bunga/Interest expense
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kas dan setara kas/Cash and cash equivalents, Surat utang yang diterbitkan/Debt securities issued, Piutang bunga/Accrued interest income, Pendapatan bunga/Interest income, Beban bunga/Interest expense
PT Bank BTPN Tbk (sebelumnya PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk/previous PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk)	Dikendalikan Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation/Controlled by Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Kas dan setara kas/Cash and cash equivalents, Piutang bunga/Accrued interest income, Pendapatan bunga/Interest income

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**30. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)**

Dalam kegiatan usaha normal, Perusahaan melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi. Pihak-pihak berelasi dan sifat hubungan adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

**30. NATURE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED
PARTIES (continued)**

In the normal course of business, the Company is engaged in transactions with related parties. The related parties and nature of relationship are as follows (continued):

Pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat dari hubungan/ Nature of relationship	Sifat dari transaksi/ Nature of transaction
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Kas dan setara kas/ <i>Cash and cash equivalents</i> , Piutang bunga/ <i>Accrued interest income</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i>
PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan pemegang saham Perusahaan/ <i>Owned and controlled by the shareholder of the Company</i>	Kas dan setara kas/ <i>Cash and cash equivalents</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i>
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Shareholder of the Company</i>	Kas dan setara kas/ <i>Cash and cash equivalents</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i> , Piutang bunga/ <i>Accrued interest income</i>
PT Bank Mandiri Taspen	Entitas anak dari entitas yang dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Subsidiary of entity owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Kas dan setara kas/ <i>Cash and cash equivalents</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i>
PT Garuda Maintenance Facility AeroAsia Tbk	Entitas anak dari entitas yang dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Subsidiary of entity owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Pinjaman diberikan/ <i>Loans</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i>
PT Angkasa Pura I (Persero)	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Pinjaman diberikan/ <i>Loans</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i>
PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero)	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Pinjaman diberikan/ <i>Loans</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i>
PT Brantas Adya Surya Energi	Entitas anak dari entitas yang dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Subsidiary of entity owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Pinjaman diberikan/ <i>Loans</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i>
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Efek-efek/ <i>Securities</i> , Piutang bunga/ <i>Accrued interest income</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i>
PT Utama Karya (Persero)	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Aset lain-lain/ <i>Other assets</i> , Pendapatan jasa advisory/ <i>Advisory income</i>

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**30. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)**

Dalam kegiatan usaha normal, Perusahaan melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi. Pihak-pihak berelasi dan sifat hubungan adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

**30. NATURE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED
PARTIES (continued)**

In the normal course of business, the Company is engaged in transactions with related parties. The related parties and nature of relationship are as follows (continued):

Pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat dari hubungan/ Nature of relationship	Sifat dari transaksi/ Nature of transaction
PT Taspen (Persero)	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Surat utang yang diterbitkan/ <i>Debt securities issued</i> , Beban bunga/ <i>Interest expense</i>
PT PP Energi	Entitas anak dari entitas yang dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Subsidiary of entity owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Pendapatan jasa advisory/ <i>Advisory income</i>
PT Pertamina (Persero)	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Efek-efek/ <i>Securities</i> , Piutang bunga/ <i>Accrued interest income</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i> , Keuntungan/(Kerugian) yang direalisasi dari penjualan efek-efek/ <i>Realized gain/(loss) from sale of securities</i>
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk	Entitas anak dari entitas yang dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Subsidiary of entity owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Surat utang yang diterbitkan/ <i>Debt securities issued</i> , Beban bunga/ <i>Interest expense</i>
PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (Persero)	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Aset lain-lain/ <i>Other assets</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i> , Pinjaman diberikan/ <i>Loan</i> , Pendapatan provisi dan komisi/ <i>Provision and commission income</i>
PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i> , Pendapatan provisi dan komisi/ <i>Provision and commission income</i>
PT Waskita Sangir Energi	Entitas anak dari entitas yang dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Subsidiary of entity owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Pinjaman diberikan/ <i>Loans</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i> , Pendapatan provisi dan komisi/ <i>Provision and commission income</i>
PT LEN Telekomunikasi Indonesia	Entitas anak dari entitas yang dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Subsidiary of entity owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Pinjaman diberikan/ <i>Loans</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i> , Pendapatan provisi dan komisi/ <i>Provision and commission income</i>
PT Pemalang Batang Toll Road	Entitas anak dari entitas yang dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Subsidiary of entity owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Pinjaman diberikan/ <i>Loans</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i> , Pendapatan provisi dan komisi/ <i>Provision and commission income</i> , Beban tangguhan/ <i>Deferres charges</i> , Aset lain-lain/ <i>Other assets</i>

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

30. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

Dalam kegiatan usaha normal, Perusahaan melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi. Pihak-pihak berelasi dan sifat hubungan adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

30. NATURE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

In the normal course of business, the Company is engaged in transactions with related parties. The related parties and nature of relationship are as follows (continued):

Pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat dari hubungan/ Nature of relationship	Sifat dari transaksi/ Nature of transaction
PT Jasamarga Jalan Layang Cikampek	Entitas anak dari entitas yang dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Subsidiary of entity owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Beban tangguhan/ <i>Deferred charges</i> , Pinjaman diberikan/ <i>Loans</i> , Pendapatan provisi dan komisi/ <i>Provision and commission income</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i>
PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia (Persero)	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Surat utang yang diterbitkan/ <i>Debt securities issued</i> , Beban bunga/ <i>Interest expense</i>
Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN Indonesia	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Efek-efek/ <i>Securities</i> , Piutang bunga/ <i>Accrued interest income</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i>
PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Efek-efek/ <i>Securities</i> , Piutang bunga/ <i>Accrued interest income</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i>
PT Cibitung Tanjung Priok Port Tollways	Entitas anak dari entitas yang dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Subsidiary of entity owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Pinjaman diberikan/ <i>Loans</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i> , Pendapatan provisi dan komisi/ <i>Provision and commission income</i>
PT Marga Lingkar Jakarta	Entitas anak dari entitas yang dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Subsidiary of entity owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Efek-efek/ <i>Securities</i> , Piutang bunga/ <i>Accrued interest income</i> , Pendapatan bunga/ <i>Interest income</i>
PT PP Krakatau Tirta	Entitas anak dari entitas yang dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Subsidiary of entity owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Pinjaman diberikan/ <i>Loans</i> , Beban tangguhan/ <i>Deferred charges</i> , Pendapatan provisi dan komisi/ <i>Provision and commission income</i>
PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk	Dimiliki dan dikendalikan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/ <i>Owned and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Aset lain-lain/ <i>Other assets</i> , Pendapatan jasa advisory/ <i>Advisory income</i>
Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi/ <i>Boards of Commissioners and Directors</i>	Personil manajemen kunci/ <i>Key management personnel</i>	Gaji dan tunjangan/ <i>Salaries and benefits</i>

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

30. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi

Perusahaan melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi sebagai berikut:

	30 September September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
ASET				
Kas dan setara kas				
Kas di bank (Catatan 5)	55.864	473.529	54.715	102.747
Deposito berjangka (Catatan 5)	373.912	1.667.724	300.000	1.524.481
Efek-efek - neto (Catatan 6)	1.403.315	1.363.564	1.880.232	2.586.093
Pinjaman diberikan - neto (Catatan 9)	3.003.631	2.368.847	2.336.657	1.934.597
Piutang bunga (Catatan 10)	20.815	15.871	21.206	24.990
Beban tangguhan (Catatan 13)	759	999	32.011	37.611
Aset lain-lain - neto (Catatan 14)	2.953	2.847	1.337	-
Persentase terhadap total aset				
Kas dan setara kas	3,46%	17,39%	3,35%	12,54%
Efek-efek	11,29%	11,08%	17,78%	19,94%
Pinjaman diberikan - neto	24,16%	19,24%	22,10%	14,91%
Piutang bunga	0,17%	0,13%	0,20%	0,19%
Beban tangguhan	0,01%	0,01%	0,30%	0,29%
Aset lain-lain - neto	0,02%	0,02%	0,01%	0,00%
	30 September September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
LIABILITAS				
Liabilitas derivatif (Catatan 7)	-	-	-	2.870
Utang lain-lain (Catatan 15)	-	81	-	-
Beban masih harus dibayar				
dan liabilitas lain-lain (Catatan 16)	16.540	17.021	4.734	9.377
Surat utang yang diterbitkan				
(Catatan 17)	296.097	313.488	327.953	379.000
Pinjaman diterima (Catatan 19)	3.968.260	4.713.745	3.591.557	6.544.571
Pinjaman subordinasi (Catatan 20)	3.731.627	3.142.918	3.037.409	2.622.652
Persentase terhadap total liabilitas				
Liabilitas derivatif (Catatan 7)	-	-	-	0,03%
Utang lain-lain	-	0,00%	-	-
Beban masih harus dibayar				
dan liabilitas lain-lain	0,16%	0,17%	0,06%	0,09%
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	2,86%	3,09%	3,89%	3,53%
Pinjaman diterima	38,34%	46,40%	42,56%	60,89%
Pinjaman subordinasi	36,05%	30,94%	36,00%	24,40%

30. NATURE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company entered into certain transactions with related parties as follows:

ASSETS
Cash and cash equivalents
Cash in banks (Note 5)
Time deposits (Note 5)
Securities - net (Note 6)
Loans - net (Note 9)
Accrued interest income (Note 10)
Deferred charges (Note 13)
Other assets - net (Note 14)
Percentage to total assets
Cash and cash equivalents
Securities
Loans - net
Accrued interest income
Deferred charges
Other assets - net
LIABILITIES
Derivative liabilities (Note 7)
Other payables (Note 15)
Accrued expenses
and other liabilities (Note 16)
Debt securities issued (Note 17)
Fund borrowings (Note 19)
Subordinated loans (Note 20)
Percentage to total liabilities
Derivative liabilities (Note 7)
Other payables
Accrued expenses
and other liabilities
Debt securities issued
Fund borrowings
Subordinated loans

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

30. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

Perusahaan melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

30. NATURE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)

Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

The Company entered into certain transactions with related parties as follows (continued):

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Year Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,			
	2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	2019	2018	2017	
PENDAPATAN						REVENUES
Pendapatan bunga (Catatan 23)	270.331	240.894	318.483	308.697	274.739	Interest income (Note 23)
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi (Catatan 24)	3.168	334	10.209	2.173	3.419	Provision and commission income (Note 24)
Pendapatan jasa <i>advisory</i> Keuntungan/(kerugian) yang direalisasi dari penjualan efek-efek (Catatan 6)	3.666	2.430	7.659	2.960	1.331	Advisory income
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari transaksi derivatif	7.161	2.941	4.068	(6.529)	58.908	Realized gain/(loss) from sale of securities (Note 6)
	-	-	-	826	-	Realized gain from derivative transaction
Persentase terhadap total pendapatan						Percentage to total revenues
Pendapatan bunga	40,45%	38,94%	38,01%	40,36%	42,62%	Interest income
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi	0,47%	0,05%	1,22%	0,28%	0,53%	Provision and commission income
Pendapatan jasa <i>advisory</i> Keuntungan/(kerugian) yang direalisasi dari penjualan efek-efek	0,55%	0,39%	0,91%	0,39%	0,21%	Advisory income
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari transaksi derivatif	1,07%	0,48%	0,49%	(0,85%)	9,14%	Realized gain/(loss) from sale of securities
	-	-	-	0,11%	-	Realized gain from derivative transaction
BEBAN						EXPENSES
Beban bunga (Catatan 26)	306.005	379.303	497.077	502.636	400.807	Interest expenses (Note 26)
Persentase terhadap total beban						Percentage to total expenses
Beban bunga	50,22%	63,58%	61,72%	61,93%	54,23%	Interest expenses
Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,						
	2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)		2019 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)			
	Dewan Komisaris/ Board of Commissioners	Direksi/ Board of Directors	Dewan Komisaris/ Board of Commissioners	Direksi/ Board of Directors		
Gaji dan tunjangan (imbalan jangka pendek)	5.715	14.257	6.944	12.558		Salaries and benefits (short-term benefits)
Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,						
	2019		2018		2017	
	Dewan Komisaris/ Board of Commissioners	Direksi/ Board of Directors	Dewan Komisaris/ Board of Commissioners	Direksi/ Board of Directors	Dewan Komisaris/ Board of Commissioners	Direksi/ Board of Directors
Gaji dan tunjangan (imbalan jangka pendek)	9.700	16.565	9.354	19.020	9.561	23.666
						Salaries and benefits (short-term benefits)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

31. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing adalah sebagai berikut:

31. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows:

		30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)			
		Mata uang asal (jumlah penuh)/ Original currency (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Rupiah Equivalent		
Aset moneter				Monetary assets	
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar	
Kas dan setara kas		30.069.387	448.575	Cash and cash equivalents	
Efek-efek		90.766.767	1.354.058	Securities	
Pinjaman diberikan		167.597.990	2.500.227	Loans	
Piutang bunga		1.917.694	28.608	Accrued interest income	
Aset lain-lain		10.795	161	Other assets	
Total aset moneter		290.362.633	4.331.629	Total monetary assets	
Liabilitas moneter				Monetary liabilities	
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar	
Utang lain-lain		217.753	3.248	Other payables	
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain		246.568	3.678	Accrued expenses and other liabilities	
Liabilitas derivatif		8.999.477	134.254	Derivative liabilities	
Pinjaman diterima		98.609.906	1.471.063	Fund borrowings	
Pinjaman subordinasi		176.441.212	2.632.150	Subordinated loans	
Total liabilitas moneter		284.514.916	4.244.393	Total monetary liabilities	
Aset moneter neto			87.236	Net monetary assets	
		31 Desember/December 31, 2019			
		Mata uang asal (jumlah penuh)/ Original currency (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Rupiah Equivalent		
Aset moneter				Monetary assets	
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar	
Kas dan setara kas		72.953.137	1.014.122	Cash and cash equivalents	
Efek-efek		100.526.131	1.397.414	Securities	
Pinjaman diberikan		116.410.853	1.618.228	Loans	
Piutang bunga		1.259.184	17.504	Accrued interest income	
Aset lain-lain		333.343	4.634	Other assets	
Total aset moneter		291.482.648	4.051.902	Total monetary assets	
Liabilitas moneter				Monetary liabilities	
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar	
Utang lain-lain		443.488	6.166	Other payables	
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain		21.718	302	Accrued expenses and other liabilities	
Liabilitas derivatif		2.853.748	39.670	Derivative liabilities	
Pinjaman diterima		98.472.542	1.368.867	Fund borrowings	
Pinjaman subordinasi		182.193.701	2.532.676	Subordinated loans	
Total liabilitas moneter		283.985.197	3.947.681	Total monetary liabilities	
Aset moneter neto			104.221	Net monetary assets	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

31. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

31. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES (continued)

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2018			
	Mata uang asal (jumlah penuh)/ Original currency (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Rupiah Equivalent	
Aset moneter			Monetary assets
Dolar Amerika Serikat			United States Dollar
Kas dan setara kas	11.414.674	165.295	Cash and cash equivalents
Efek-efek	141.807.628	2.053.516	Securities
Pinjaman diberikan	105.187.204	1.523.216	Loans
Piutang bunga	1.618.561	23.438	Accrued interest income
Tagihan derivatif	649.422	9.404	Derivative receivable
Aset lain-lain	691.187	10.009	Other assets
Total aset moneter	261.368.676	3.784.878	Total monetary assets
Liabilitas moneter			Monetary liabilities
Dolar Amerika Serikat			United States Dollar
Utang lain-lain	304.284	4.406	Other payables
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain	495.162	7.170	Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	1.253.345	18.150	Derivative liabilities
Pinjaman subordinasi	189.571.632	2.745.187	Subordinated loans
Total liabilitas moneter	191.624.423	2.774.913	Total monetary liabilities
Aset moneter neto		1.009.965	Net monetary assets
31 Desember/December 31, 2017			
	Mata uang asal (jumlah penuh)/ Original currency (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Rupiah Equivalent	
Aset moneter			Monetary assets
Dolar Amerika Serikat			United States Dollar
Kas dan setara kas	235.183.259	3.186.263	Cash and cash equivalents
Efek-efek	163.311.796	2.212.549	Securities
Pinjaman diberikan	122.388.007	1.658.113	Loans
Piutang bunga	1.909.013	25.863	Accrued interest income
Aset lain-lain	1.436.202	19.458	Other assets
	524.228.277	7.102.246	
Euro Eropa			European Euro
Kas dan setara kas	21.061.500	340.641	Cash and cash equivalents
	21.061.500	340.641	
Total aset moneter		7.442.887	Total monetary assets
Liabilitas moneter			Monetary liabilities
Dolar Amerika Serikat			United States Dollar
Utang lain-lain	600	8	Other payables
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain	397.042	5.379	Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	118.392	1.604	Derivative liabilities
Pinjaman diterima	395.076.063	5.352.491	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	193.582.225	2.622.652	Subordinated loans
	589.174.322	7.982.134	
Euro Eropa			European Euro
Liabilitas derivatif	177.427	2.870	Derivative liabilities
	177.427	2.870	
Total liabilitas moneter		7.985.004	Total monetary liabilities
Liabilitas moneter neto		(542.117)	Net monetary liabilities

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. IKHTISAR PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN

Perjanjian Pinjaman Komersial - PT Bank Mandiri
(Persero) Tbk

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk I

Pada tanggal 17 Desember 2015, Perusahaan telah menandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman dengan PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk ("Bank Mandiri"). Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman ini, Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman sebesar Rp1.000.000.

Pinjaman ini ditujukan untuk membiayai proyek-proyek infrastruktur di Indonesia.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk II

Pada tanggal 30 Mei 2017, Perusahaan telah menandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman dengan Bank Mandiri. Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman ini, Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman sebesar Rp1.500.000.

Pinjaman ini ditujukan untuk membiayai proyek-proyek infrastruktur di Indonesia.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk III

Pada tanggal 26 Oktober 2018, Perusahaan telah menandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman dengan Bank Mandiri. Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman ini, Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman sebesar Rp3.000.000 dan USD100.000.000 yang terdiri atas:

- Pinjaman transaksi khusus sebesar Rp2.500.000
- Kredit jangka pendek sebesar Rp500.000.
- *Treasury line* sebesar USD100.000.000.

Pinjaman ini ditujukan untuk membiayai proyek-proyek infrastruktur di Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 23 Oktober 2019, Perusahaan telah menandatangani *addendum I* Perjanjian Pinjaman dengan Bank Mandiri terkait dengan perpanjangan *availability period* sampai 25 April 2020 atas pinjaman transaksi khusus sebesar Rp2.500.000.

32. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS

Commercial Loan Agreement - PT Bank Mandiri
(Persero) Tbk

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk I

On December 17, 2015, the Company had signed a Loan Agreement with PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk ("Bank Mandiri"). Based on the Loan Agreement, the Company obtained borrowing facilities of Rp1,000,000.

The purpose of the loan was to finance infrastructure projects in Indonesia.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk II

On May 30, 2017, the Company had signed a Loan Agreement with Bank Mandiri. Based on the Loan Agreement, the Company obtained borrowing facilities of Rp1,500,000.

The purpose of the loan was to finance infrastructure projects in Indonesia.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk III

On October 26, 2018, the Company had signed a Loan Agreement with Bank Mandiri. Based on the Loan Agreement, the Company obtained borrowing facilities of Rp3,000,000 and USD100,000,000 which consist of:

- Special transaction loan amounting to Rp2,500,000.
- Short term credit amounting to Rp500,000.
- Treasury line amounting to USD100,000,000.

The purpose of the loan was to finance infrastructure projects in Indonesia.

On October 23, 2019, the Company had signed *addendum I* Loan Agreement with Bank Mandiri. Based on the Loan Agreement related to extension of *availability period* until April 25, 2020 for special transaction loan amounting to Rp2,500,000.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. IKHTISAR PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

**Perjanjian Pinjaman Komersial - International
Finance Corporation**

International Finance Corporation I

Pada tanggal 19 Juni 2014, Perusahaan telah menandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman dengan International Finance Corporation ("IFC"). Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman ini, Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman sebesar USD250.000.000 yang terdiri atas:

- Pinjaman A sebesar USD30.000.000.
- Pinjaman MCPP (Managed Co-Lending Portfolio Program) sebesar USD22.500.000.
- Pinjaman B sebesar USD197.500.000.

Pinjaman ini ditujukan untuk membiayai proyek-proyek infrastruktur di Indonesia.

International Finance Corporation II

Pada tanggal 22 Februari 2016, Perusahaan menandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman dengan IFC. Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman ini, Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman sebesar USD150.000.000 yang terdiri atas:

- Pinjaman A sebesar USD15.000.000.
- Pinjaman B sebesar USD135.000.000.

Pinjaman ini ditujukan untuk membiayai proyek-proyek infrastruktur di Indonesia.

International Finance Corporation III

Pada tanggal 22 Juni 2017, Perusahaan menandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman dengan IFC. Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman ini, Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman sebesar USD150.000.000 yang terdiri atas:

- Pinjaman A sebesar USD50.000.000.
- Pinjaman B1 sebesar USD50.000.000.
- Pinjaman B2 sebesar USD50.000.000.

Pinjaman ini ditujukan untuk membiayai proyek-proyek infrastruktur di Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 14 Maret 2019, Perusahaan telah melakukan pembatalan pinjaman B1 dari Internasional Finance Corporation III sebesar USD50.000.000.

**32. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS
(continued)**

**Commercial Loan Agreement - The International
Finance Corporation**

International Finance Corporation I

On June 19, 2014, the Company had signed a Loan Agreement with International Finance Corporation ("IFC"). Based on the Loan Agreement, the Company obtained borrowing facilities of USD250,000,000 which consist of:

- A loan amounting to USD30,000,000.
- MCPP (Managed Co-Lending Portfolio Program) amounting to USD22,500,000.
- B loan amounting to USD197,500,000.

The purpose of the loan was to finance infrastructure projects in Indonesia.

International Finance Corporation II

On February 22, 2016, the Company had signed a Loan Agreement with IFC. Based on the Loan Agreement, the Company obtained borrowing facilities of USD150,000,000 which consists of:

- A Loans amounting to USD15,000,000.
- B Loans amounting to USD135,000,000.

The purpose of the loan was to finance infrastructure projects in Indonesia.

International Finance Corporation III

On June 22, 2017, the Company had signed a Loan Agreement with IFC. Based on the Loan Agreement, the Company obtained borrowing facilities of USD150,000,000 which consists of:

- A Loans amounting to USD50,000,000.
- B1 Loans amounting to USD50,000,000.
- B2 Loans amounting to USD50,000,000.

The purpose of the loan was to finance infrastructure projects in Indonesia.

On March 14, 2019, the Company canceled the B1 loan from Internasional Finance Corporation III amounting to USD50,000,000.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. IKHTISAR PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

**Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi - Japan
International Cooperation Agency**

Pada tanggal 11 Desember 2017, Perusahaan menandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman dengan Japan International Cooperation Agency ("JICA"). Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman ini, Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman sebesar JPY8.000.000.000. Pinjaman ini dapat ditarik dalam mata uang Rupiah dengan total fasilitas ekuivalen sampai dengan JPY8.000.000.000.

Pinjaman ini ditujukan untuk membiayai proyek-proyek infrastruktur di Indonesia.

**Perjanjian Pinjaman Komersial - PT Bank
Permata Tbk**

Perjanjian Transaksi Valuta Asing

Pada tanggal 10 Oktober 2019, Perusahaan dan Bank Permata telah menandatangani Perjanjian Transaksi Valuta Asing sebesar USD1.000.000 dengan jangka waktu 1 tahun sejak perjanjian ditandatangani.

Perjanjian Money Market

Pada tanggal 10 Oktober 2019, Perusahaan dan Bank Permata telah menandatangani Perjanjian Money Market sebesar Rp500.000 dengan jangka waktu 1 tahun sejak perjanjian ditandatangani.

**Perjanjian Pinjaman Komersial - PT Bank
Danamon Indonesia Tbk**

Perjanjian Kredit Angsuran Berjangka

Pada tanggal 8 September 2020, Perusahaan dan PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Danamon") telah menandatangani Perjanjian Kredit Angsuran Berjangka sebesar Rp500.000 dengan jangka waktu 3 tahun sejak perjanjian ditandatangani.

Perjanjian Kredit Berjangka

Pada tanggal 8 September 2020, Perusahaan dan PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Danamon") telah menandatangani Perjanjian Kredit Berjangka sebesar Rp250.000 dengan jangka waktu 1 tahun sejak perjanjian ditandatangani.

**32. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS
(continued)**

**Subordinated Loan Agreement - Japan
International Cooperation Agency**

On December 11, 2017, the Company had signed a Loan Agreement with Japan International Cooperation Agency ("JICA"). Based on the Loan Agreement, the Company obtained borrowing facilities of JPY8,000,000,000. The loan can be drawn in Rupiah currency with a total facility amount in the equivalent of up to JPY8,000,000,000.

The purpose of the loan was to finance infrastructure projects in Indonesia.

**Commercial Loan Agreement - PT Bank Permata
Tbk**

Foreign Exchange Transaction Agreement

On October 10, 2019, the Company and Bank Permata had signed Foreign Exchange Transaction Agreement amounted to USD1,000,000 with availability period 1 year since agreement signed.

Money Market Agreement

On October 10, 2019, the Company and Bank Permata had signed Money Market Agreement amounted to Rp500,000 with availability period 1 year since agreement signed.

**Commercial Loan Agreement - PT Bank
Danamon Indonesia Tbk**

Term Installment Credit Agreement

On September 8, 2020, the Company and PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Danamon") had signed Term Installment Credit Agreement amounted to Rp500,000 with availability period 3 year since agreement signed.

Term Credit Agreement

On September 8, 2020, the Company and PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk ("Bank Danamon") had signed Term Credit Agreement amounted to Rp250,000 with availability period 1 year since agreement signed.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. IKHTISAR PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Perjanjian Pinjaman Komersial - Asian Development Bank

Pada tanggal 15 Mei 2020, Perusahaan dan SMI telah menandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman - Asian Development Bank ("ADB") dan kemudian pada tanggal 3 Juni 2020, ADB telah mengeluarkan surat yang menyatakan pemenuhan persyaratan berlakunya perjanjian pinjaman tanggal 1 Juni 2020 antara Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dan ADB sebesar USD100.000.000. Selain itu, ADB menyatakan bahwa semua kondisi untuk efektivitas pinjaman telah dipenuhi dan menyatakan pinjaman efektif pada tanggal 1 Juni 2020.

Berkaitan dengan perjanjian ini, Perusahaan mengikatkan diri dalam Perjanjian Proyek dengan ADB dan SMI.

Dalam Perjanjian Proyek, Perusahaan diwajibkan untuk memenuhi persyaratan berikut, di antaranya:

- i. Untuk menjalankan aktivitas pembiayaannya dengan *due diligence* dan efisien serta melakukan praktek administrasi, keuangan, teknik dan lingkungan yang baik.
- ii. Praktek pengadaan yang sesuai dengan Pedoman Pengadaan ADB.
- iii. Rencana, spesifikasi, jadwal, dan metode konstruksi yang sesuai dengan praktek terbaik internasional.
- iv. Meyakinkan bahwa tujuan dari pinjaman akan tercapai.

Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi - World Bank

World Bank I

Pada tanggal 20 April 2011, Perusahaan dan SMI telah menandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi World Bank ("WB") dan selanjutnya, pada 25 April 2011 World Bank telah mengeluarkan surat No. CD-185/IIF/IV/2011 yang menyatakan pemenuhan kondisi preseden berlakunya Perjanjian Pinjaman tanggal 15 Januari 2010 antara Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dan WB sebesar USD100.000.000. Selain itu, WB menyatakan perjanjian pinjaman menjadi efektif sejak 25 April 2011.

Pada tanggal 29 Maret 2012, Perusahaan menyampaikan surat kepada SMI perihal penyesuaian mata uang dan struktur bunga dalam penerusan pinjaman dari WB.

32. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Commercial Loan Agreement - Asian Development Bank

On May 15, 2020, the Company and SMI had signed Asian Development Bank ("ADB") - Loan Agreement and subsequently on June 3, 2020, ADB had issued a letter confirming the fulfillment of the conditions precedent to effectiveness of the Loan Agreement dated June 1, 2020 between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and ADB in the amount of USD100,000,000. Furthermore, ADB declared that all conditions to the effectiveness of the loan had been met and declare that the loan was effective on June 1, 2020.

In relation to this agreement, the Company had entered into Project Agreement with ADB and SMI.

In the Project Agreement, the Company must fulfill the following requirements, amongst others:

- i. Carry out its financing activities with due diligence and efficiency, in accordance with sound administrative, financial, engineering and environmental practices.
- ii. The procurement is in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines.
- iii. Plans, specifications, work schedules and construction methods that meet international best practice.
- iv. Ensure that the purposes of the loan will be accomplished.

Subordinated Loan Agreement - The World Bank

The World Bank I

On April 20, 2011, the Company and SMI had signed The World Bank - Subordinated Loan Agreement and subsequently, on April 25, 2011 World Bank ("WB") has issued letter No. CD-185/IIF/IV/2011 confirming the fulfillment of the conditions precedent to the effectiveness of the Loan Agreement dated January 15, 2010 between the Government of Republic of Indonesia and the WB in the amount of USD100,000,000. Furthermore, WB declared the Loan Agreement to become effective as of April 25, 2011.

On March 29, 2012, the Company has submitted a letter to SMI regarding adjustment on currency and interest structure for on-lending from WB.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. IKHTISAR PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi - World Bank
(lanjutan)

World Bank I (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 3 Oktober 2012, Menteri Keuangan melalui surat No. S-729/MK.05/2012 yang ditujukan kepada SMI telah menyampaikan persetujuan perihal perubahan mata uang dan struktur suku bunga.

Pada tanggal 14 Desember 2012, Perusahaan dan SMI menandatangani Perjanjian Perubahan terhadap Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi tertanggal 20 April 2011, yang mengubah beberapa pasal dalam perjanjian sebelumnya diantaranya perubahan suku bunga pinjaman, perubahan tanggal pembayaran pokok dan bunga dan ketentuan *current ratio* sebesar 1,2 dan persyaratan kecukupan modal (*capital adequacy ratio*) sebesar 12% sebagai kondisi subordinasi.

Berkaitan dengan perjanjian ini, Perusahaan mengikatkan diri dalam Perjanjian Proyek dengan International Bank For Reconstruction And Development (Grup WB) dan SMI. Menurut perjanjian proyek, Perusahaan diwajibkan untuk memastikan bahwa kegiatan pembiayaannya serta perusahaan yang dibiayai mematuhi Manual Operasi.

Berdasarkan surat No. S-760/PU/2013 tertanggal 30 Oktober 2013 dari Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Utang Kementerian Keuangan, Perusahaan memperoleh persetujuan dari WB berkaitan dengan perpanjangan batas waktu penarikan (*closing date*) pinjaman WB dari semula tanggal 31 Desember 2013 menjadi tanggal 30 November 2015.

32. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS
(continued)

Subordinated Loan Agreement - The World Bank
(continued)

The World Bank I (continued)

On October 3, 2012, the Minister of Finance through letter No. S-729/MK.05/2012 to SMI has approved the adjustment on currency and interest structure.

On December 14, 2012, the Company and SMI had signed the Amendment Agreement to Subordinated Loan Agreement dated April 20, 2011, which revised several articles in the previous agreement, amongst others, the change in the interest rate of the loan, changes in the date of principal and interest payments, and requirements of current ratio of 1.2 and capital adequacy ratio of 12% as subordination condition.

In relation to this agreement, the Company had entered into a Project Agreement with the International Bank For Reconstruction And Development (WB Group) and SMI. According to the project agreement, the Company is obliged to ensure that its own financing activities as well as the operations of the companies to which it provides funding are in compliance with the Operation Manual.

Based on letter No. S-760/PU/2013 dated October 30, 2013 from Directorate General Loan Management of Ministry of Finance, the Company has obtained approval from WB regarding the extension of closing date of WB subordinated loan from December 31, 2013 to November 30, 2015.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. IKHTISAR PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi - World Bank (lanjutan)

World Bank I (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan surat No. S-848/PR.2/2015 tertanggal 27 November 2015 dari Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Pembiayaan dan Risiko Kementerian Keuangan, batas waktu penarikan (*closing date*) pinjaman WB diperpanjang kembali dari semula tanggal 30 November 2015 menjadi 30 November 2016.

World Bank II

Pada tanggal 26 September 2017, Perusahaan dan SMI telah menandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi kedua dengan nilai sebesar USD200.000.000. Pinjaman ini dapat ditarik dalam mata uang Rupiah dengan total fasilitas ekuivalen sampai dengan USD200.000.000. Risiko nilai tukar pinjaman ini ditanggung oleh Pemerintah Republik Indonesia. Pinjaman tersebut akan jatuh tempo pada 1 Oktober 2036 dan memiliki batas waktu penarikan (*closing date*) sampai tanggal 28 Februari 2022.

Pinjaman ini ditujukan untuk membiayai proyek-proyek infrastruktur di Indonesia.

Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi - Asian Development Bank

Pada tanggal 20 April 2011, Perusahaan dan SMI telah menandatangani Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi - Asian Development Bank ("ADB") dan kemudian pada tanggal 25 April 2011, ADB telah mengeluarkan surat yang menyatakan pemenuhan persyaratan berlakunya perjanjian pinjaman tanggal 20 Januari 2010 antara Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dan ADB sebesar USD100.000.000. Selain itu, ADB menyatakan bahwa semua kondisi untuk efektivitas pinjaman telah dipenuhi dan menyatakan pinjaman efektif pada tanggal 25 April 2011.

32. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Subordinated Loan Agreement - The World Bank (continued)

The World Bank I (continued)

Based on letter No. S-848/PR.2/2015 dated November 27, 2015 from Directorate General Financing Management and Risk of Ministry of Finance, the closing date of WB subordinated loan was extended again from November 30, 2015 to November 30, 2016.

The World Bank II

On September 26, 2017, the Company and SMI had signed a second Subordinated Loan Agreement for the amount of USD200,000,000. The loan can be drawn in Rupiah currency with a total facility amount in the equivalent of up to USD200,000,000. The exchange rate risk for this loan is borne by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. The loan will mature on October 1, 2036 and has a closing date until February 28, 2022.

The purpose of the loan was to finance infrastructure projects in Indonesia.

Subordinated Loan Agreement - Asian Development Bank

On April 20, 2011, the Company and SMI had signed Asian Development Bank ("ADB") - Subordinated Loan Agreement and subsequently on April 25, 2011, ADB had issued a letter confirming the fulfillment of the conditions precedent to effectiveness of the Loan Agreement dated January 20, 2010 between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and ADB in the amount of USD100,000,000. Furthermore, ADB declared that all conditions to the effectiveness of the loan had been met and declare that the loan was effective on April 25, 2011.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. IKHTISAR PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi - Asian
Development Bank (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 29 Maret 2012, Perusahaan menyampaikan surat kepada SMI perihal penyesuaian mata uang dan struktur bunga dalam penerusan pinjaman dari ADB.

Pada tanggal 3 Oktober 2012, Menteri Keuangan melalui surat No. S-729/MK.05/2012 yang ditujukan kepada SMI telah menyampaikan persetujuan perihal perubahan mata uang dan struktur suku bunga.

Pada tanggal 28 November 2012, Perusahaan dan SMI menandatangani Perjanjian Perubahan terhadap Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi tertanggal 20 April 2011, yang mengubah beberapa pasal dalam perjanjian sebelumnya diantaranya perubahan suku bunga pinjaman dan ketentuan *current ratio* sebesar 1,2 dan persyaratan kecukupan modal (*capital adequacy ratio*) sebesar 12% sebagai kondisi subordinasi.

Berkaitan dengan perjanjian ini, Perusahaan mengikatkan diri dalam Perjanjian Proyek dengan ADB dan SMI.

Dalam Perjanjian Proyek, Perusahaan diwajibkan untuk memenuhi persyaratan berikut, di antaranya:

- i. Untuk menjalankan aktivitas pembiayaannya dengan *due diligence* dan efisien serta melakukan praktek administrasi, keuangan, teknik, dan lingkungan yang baik.
- ii. Praktek pengadaan yang sesuai dengan Penuntun Pengadaan ADB.
- iii. Rencana, spesifikasi, jadwal, dan metode konstruksi yang sesuai dengan praktek terbaik internasional.
- iv. Meyakinkan bahwa tujuan dari pinjaman akan tercapai.

32. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS
(continued)

Subordinated Loan Agreement - Asian
Development Bank (continued)

On March 29, 2012, the Company has submitted a letter to SMI regarding adjustment on currency and interest structure for on-lending from ADB.

On October 3, 2012, the Minister of Finance through letter No. S-729/MK.05/2012 to SMI has approved the adjustment on currency and interest structure.

On November 28, 2012, the Company and SMI had signed the Amendment Agreement to Subordinated Loan Agreement dated April 20, 2011, which revised several articles in the previous agreement, amongst others, the change in the interest rate of the loan and requirements of current ratio of 1.2 and capital adequacy ratio of 12% as subordination condition.

In relation to this agreement, the Company has entered into Project Agreement with ADB and SMI.

In the Project Agreement, the Company must fulfill the following requirements, amongst others:

- i. Carry out its financing activities with due diligence and efficiency, in accordance with sound administrative, financial, engineering, and enviromental practices.
- ii. The procurement is in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines.
- iii. Plans, specifications, work schedules, and construction methods that meet international best practice.
- iv. Ensure that the purposes of the loan will be accomplished.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. IKHTISAR PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi - Asian Development Bank (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Akta No. 7 tanggal 13 Desember 2012 yang dibuat oleh Utiék R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, para pemegang saham secara bulat menyetujui Perusahaan untuk menandatangani bersama SMI, Perjanjian Perubahan terhadap masing-masing Perjanjian Pinjaman Subordinasi dengan ADB dan WB yang berlaku efektif tanggal 30 November 2012.

Berdasarkan surat No. S-13/PU/2014 tertanggal 7 Januari 2014 dari Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Utang Kementerian Keuangan, Perusahaan memperoleh persetujuan dari ADB berkaitan dengan perpanjangan batas waktu penarikan (*closing date*) pinjaman ADB dari semula tanggal 31 Desember 2013 menjadi tanggal 31 Desember 2014.

Perjanjian Para Pendiri

Pada tanggal 30 Juni 2009, seluruh pemegang saham pendiri Perusahaan melakukan perjanjian mengenai pendirian Perusahaan.

- a. Para pemegang saham pendiri bermaksud untuk menjadikan Perusahaan sebagai perusahaan pembiayaan infrastruktur berbadan hukum perseroan terbatas yang sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia.
- b. Para pemegang saham pendiri bermaksud supaya Perusahaan mempunyai modal dasar sebesar Rp400.000 dengan modal awal yang ditempatkan sebesar Rp100.000 dengan para pemegang saham yang disebut penyertaan awal.

Perjanjian Para Pemegang Saham Awal

Perusahaan bersama-sama dengan para pemegang saham pendiri melakukan perjanjian ini pada 15 Januari 2010.

32. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Subordinated Loan Agreement - Asian Development Bank (continued)

Based on Deed No. 7 dated December 13, 2012, of Utiék R. Abdurachman, S.H., M.Li., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, the shareholders unanimously approved the Company together with SMI to execute the Amendment of each ADB and WB Subordinated Loan Agreements, respectively, effective on November 30, 2012.

Based on letter No. S-13/PU/2014 dated January 7, 2014 from Directorate General Loan Management of Ministry of Finance, the Company had obtained approval from ADB regarding the extension of closing date of ADB subordinated loan from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2014.

The Founders Agreement

On June 30, 2009, all of the Company's founding shareholders entered into an agreement related to the Company's establishment.

- a. The founding shareholders wished to establish the Company as an infrastructure finance company in the form of a limited liability company under the laws of the Republic of Indonesia.
- b. It is the founding shareholders' intention that the Company shall have an authorized share capital of Rp400,000, and an initial issued share capital of Rp100,000 with the shareholders, known as initial subscription.

The Original Shareholders Agreement

The Company, together with the founding shareholders, entered into this agreement on January 15, 2010.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. IKHTISAR PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Perjanjian Para Pemegang Saham Awal
(lanjutan)

Para Pemegang Saham Pendiri bermaksud bahwa:

- a. SMI melakukan investasi dalam Perusahaan untuk sejumlah Rp600.000 (jumlah mana termasuk penyeteroran bagian awal SMI). Sebagai bagian dari komitmen SMI di atas, pada tanggal pengambilan bagian, SMI akan memberikan suatu pinjaman subordinasi yang dapat dikonversi ("CSL") kepada Perusahaan dalam jumlah Rp559.700.
- b. Setelah pengambilan bagian awal, (i) ADB dan IFC berkomitmen untuk melakukan pengambilan bagian tambahan sesuai dengan syarat dan ketentuan dalam *Founders Agreement* dan perjanjian ini, yang jumlahnya bersama dengan pengambilan bagian awal mereka masing-masing akan berjumlah, dalam hal IFC sampai dengan USD40.000.000 dan dalam hal ADB, sampai dengan USD40.000.000 dan (ii) DEG bermaksud untuk melakukan pengambilan bagian tambahan sesuai dengan syarat dan ketentuan dari *Founders Agreement* dan perjanjian ini, yang jumlahnya bersama dengan pengambilan bagian awalnya, akan berjumlah sampai dengan USD20.000.000.

Para pemegang saham pendiri bermaksud agar para investor swasta dapat mengambil bagian dan/atau membeli saham antara tanggal perjanjian ini dan ulang tahun kelima perjanjian ini sampai dengan batas empat puluh lima persen (45%) dari jumlah seluruh modal saham yang dikeluarkan Perusahaan, dengan ketentuan bahwa batas tersebut tidak berlaku setelah Penawaran Saham Perdana. Para Pemegang Saham mengetahui bahwa pasal 11 dari Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No. 100/PMK.010/2009 Tentang Perusahaan Pembiayaan Infrastruktur ("Peraturan Menkeu") mensyaratkan Perusahaan yang akan didirikan berdasarkan Peraturan Menkeu tersebut ("Perusahaan Pembiayaan Infrastruktur"), (i) modal disetor untuk pendirian Perusahaan Pembiayaan Infrastruktur sedikitnya Rp100.000 dan (ii) perusahaan pembiayaan infrastruktur wajib meningkatkan modal disetornya sedikitnya Rp2.000.000 dalam waktu 5 tahun sejak dikeluarkannya surat izin usaha Perusahaan Pembiayaan Infrastruktur tersebut.

32. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS
(continued)

The Original Shareholders Agreement
(continued)

The Founding Shareholders' intention is that:

- a. SMI made an investment in the Company of Rp600,000 (such amount include SMI's initial subscription). As part of the above SMI commitment, SMI will, on the Subscription Date, extend a convertible subordinate loan to the Company in an amount of Rp559,700 pursuant to the SMI Convertible Subordinated Loan Agreement ("CSL").
- b. Subsequent to the initial subscription, (i) ADB and IFC committed to make additional subscription in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Founders' Agreement and this agreement, which together with their respective initial subscriptions would amount, in the case of IFC, to up to USD40,000,000 and in the case of ADB, to up to USD40,000,000 and (ii) DEG intends to make additional subscriptions in accordance with the term and conditions of the Founders Agreement and this agreement, which together with this initial subscription, would amount to up to USD20,000,000.

It is the founding shareholders' intention that private sector investors may subscribe for and/or acquire shares between the date of this agreement and the fifth anniversary of this agreement up to a limit of forty-five percent (45%) of the total issued share capital of the Company, provided that such limits shall not apply following an Initial Public Offering. The Shareholders acknowledge that article 11 of Minister of Finance Regulation No. 100/PMK.010/2009 Regarding Infrastructure Finance Company (the "MOF regulation") requires, with respect to a company to be established thereunder (an "Infrastructure Finance Company"), (i) the paid-up capital for the establishment of such Infrastructure Finance Company to be at least Rp100,000 and (ii) the Infrastructure Finance Company to increase its paid-up capital to become at least Rp2,000,000 within 5 years as of the issuance of its business license.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. IKHTISAR PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Perjanjian Para Pemegang Saham Awal
(lanjutan)

Untuk memperjelas pada Perjanjian Para Pendiri atau Perjanjian ini:

- i. DEG tidak memiliki janji atau komitmen untuk mengambil bagian atau membayar lebih dari harga pengambilan bagian awalnya (sebagaimana didefinisikan dalam *Founders Agreement*) (mengacu pada Perubahan Perjanjian Pemegang Saham Kedua); dan
- ii. Setiap investor supranasional memiliki hak dengan pertimbangannya sendiri untuk memberikan suara setuju atau tidak setuju atas setiap pengeluaran efek baru pada setiap rapat umum sehubungan dengan pengeluaran efek baru tersebut.

Perubahan dan Pernyataan Kembali Perjanjian Pemegang Saham

Pada tanggal 20 April 2011, Pemegang Saham Perusahaan menandatangani Keputusan Sirkuler Pemegang Saham ("CROS") tentang Perubahan dan Pernyataan Kembali Perjanjian Pemegang Saham tanggal 15 Januari 2010. Selanjutnya pada tanggal yang sama, Perusahaan telah menandatangani Perubahan dan Pernyataan Kembali Perjanjian Pemegang Saham.

Perubahan dan pernyataan kembali mengakibatkan dihilangkannya sebuah artikel tentang CSL. Perusahaan telah mengembalikan seluruh dana yang terkait dengan CSL yang sejumlah Rp559.700 dalam periode 25 April 2011 sampai 26 April 2011.

Perubahan dan pernyataan kembali juga mengakibatkan pengesampingan permanen terhadap *Put Option*. Perubahan dan pernyataan kembali menyatakan bahwa dengan efek dari awal dalam waktu satu (1) tahun setelah tanggal efektif amandemen pertama dan tanggal dimana Investor Supranasional menjadi pemegang saham Perusahaan, Investor Supranasional akan melepaskan hak-hak mereka secara permanen untuk selama Perjanjian ini berlaku untuk melaksanakan *Put Option* berdasarkan Perjanjian ini. Sehingga tidak akan ada hak lebih untuk *Put* dipertahankan oleh Investor Supranasional satu tahun setelah tanggal 20 April 2011.

32. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS
(continued)

The Original Shareholders Agreement
(continued)

For the avoidance of doubt, notwithstanding any other provisions of the Founders' Agreement or this agreement:

- i. DEG does not have any undertaking or commitment to subscribe and pay more than its initial subscription price (as defined in the Founders Agreement) (refer to Second Amendment of The Shareholders Agreement); and
- ii. Each supranational investor has the right in its sole discretion to vote in favour of, or against, any issuance of new securities at any general meeting in connection with such issuance of new securities.

Amendment and Restatement of The Shareholders Agreement

On April 20, 2011, the Shareholders of the Company signed the Circular Resolutions of Shareholders ("CROS") regarding the Amendment and Restatement of the Shareholders Agreement dated January 15, 2010. Subsequently, on the same date, the Company has signed the Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement.

The amendment and restatement resulted in the omission of an article regarding CSL. The Company has returned to SMI the entire amount related to CSL totaling Rp559,700 during the period of April 25, 2011 to April 26, 2011.

The amendment and restatement also resulted in Permanent Waiver of the Put Option. The amendment and restatement stated that with effect from the earlier of the date falling one (1) year after the first amendment effective date and the date on which a Private Sector Investor becomes a shareholder of the Company, the Supranational Investors shall waive their rights, on a permanent basis for so long as this Agreement is in effect, to exercise the Put Option under this Agreement. So that there will be no more right for Put retained by the Supranational Investor one year after April 20, 2011.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. IKHTISAR PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Perubahan Perjanjian Pemegang Saham Kedua

Pada tanggal 16 November 2011, para Pemegang Saham Perusahaan menandatangani Perubahan Perjanjian Pemegang Saham Kedua. Selanjutnya pada tanggal yang sama, Perusahaan telah menandatangani Perubahan Perjanjian Pemegang Saham Kedua. Perubahan Perjanjian Pemegang Saham Kedua mengakibatkan DEG untuk berkomitmen untuk melakukan pengambilan bagian dalam saham Perusahaan yang bersama-sama dengan modal awal yang disetor menjadi sebesar Rp200.000.

Perubahan dan Pernyataan Kembali Perjanjian Pemegang Saham Ketiga

Pada tanggal 19 Maret 2012, Pemegang Saham Pendiri Perusahaan menandatangani Perjanjian Perubahan dan Pernyataan Kembali Ketiga ("Perjanjian Perubahan Ketiga") terhadap Perjanjian Pemegang Saham Awal tanggal 15 Januari 2010, sebagaimana diubah dan dinyatakan kembali pada tanggal 25 April 2011 dan sebagaimana diubah pada tanggal 16 November 2011. Perjanjian Perubahan Ketiga ini memutuskan hal-hal berikut:

- mengubah dan menyatakan kembali Perjanjian Pemegang Saham Awal.
- menyatakan bahwa Perjanjian Para Pendiri diakhiri.

Perjanjian Pemesanan Saham

Pada tanggal 19 Maret 2012, Perusahaan dan Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation ("SMBC") menandatangani Perjanjian Pemesanan Saham dimana SMBC sebagai pemesan saham telah setuju untuk mengambil bagian sebanyak 175.000 lembar atau mewakili 14,89% dari saham Perusahaan, mewakili dengan harga sebesar Rp192.500 termasuk agio saham sebesar Rp17.500. SMBC telah menyetorkan pemesanan saham tersebut pada tanggal 26 Maret 2012.

32. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Second Amendment of The Shareholders Agreement

On November 16, 2011, the Shareholders of the Company signed the Second Amendment of The Shareholders Agreement. Subsequently, on the same date, the Company has signed the Second Amended Shareholders Agreement. The Second Amendment of The Shareholders Agreement resulted to the commitment of DEG to make additional subscription of the Company's share, which together with its initial subscription, would amount to Rp200,000.

Third Amendment and Restatement of The Shareholders Agreement

On March 19, 2012, the Founding Shareholders of the Company signed the Third Amendment and Restatement of the Shareholders Agreement (the "Third Amendment Agreement") to the Original Shareholders Agreement dated January 15, 2010, as amended and restated on April 25, 2011 and November 16, 2011. The Third Amendment Agreement resulted the following decisions:

- amended and restated the Original Shareholders Agreement.
- stated that the Founders Agreement shall be terminated.

Share Subscription Agreement

On March 19, 2012, the Company and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation ("SMBC") signed a Share Subscription Agreement wherein SMBC as the share subscriber has agreed to subscribe 175,000 shares, representing 14.89% of the total issued shares of the Company at the price of Rp192,500 which included an additional paid-up capital premium of Rp17,500. SMBC has fully paid the shares subscription on March 26, 2012.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

32. IKHTISAR PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Akta Penundukkan

Pada tanggal 26 Maret 2012, Perusahaan dan SMBC menandatangani Akta Penundukkan dimana SMBC sebagai pemegang saham yang baru berjanji kepada Perusahaan sebagai *trustee* untuk pihak-pihak lain yang pada saat ini atau yang setelah ini menjadi terikat pada Perjanjian Pemegang Saham dan kepada Perusahaan sendiri untuk menundukkan diri dan terikat terhadap semua tugas, beban, dan kewajiban para Pemegang Saham berdasarkan ketentuan Perjanjian Pemegang Saham.

Polis Asuransi

Perusahaan telah memperoleh polis asuransi jenis *Bankers Blanket Bond, Comprehensive General Liability, Property All Risk* termasuk Gempa Bumi dan *Directors and Officers Liability* yang mencakup periode sampai 31 Mei 2021 dan dapat diperpanjang kembali.

Perjanjian Garansi Kredit - UPC Sidrap

Pada tanggal 15 Maret 2018, Perusahaan bersama dengan PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia dan PT UPC Sidrap Bayu Energi ("Sidrap") menandatangani perjanjian garansi kredit dimana Perusahaan akan menjamin kredit yang diberikan oleh Overseas Private Investment Corporation ("OPIC") kepada Sidrap dengan nilai sampai dengan USD20.000.000. Perjanjian ini memiliki periode garansi hingga 15 Juli 2033. Per 31 Desember 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Perusahaan telah memberikan garansi kredit sebesar USD19.368.063 dan USD19.998.000. Pada 15 Januari 2020, perjanjian garansi kredit Sidrap berubah menjadi pinjaman diberikan.

Perjanjian Garansi Obligasi yang Diterbitkan - Bali Towerindo Sentra

Pada tanggal 25 Oktober 2019, Perusahaan bersama PT Bali Towerindo Sentra Tbk ("BTS") menandatangani perjanjian garansi obligasi yang diterbitkan dimana Perusahaan akan menjamin 50% dari jumlah pokok obligasi yang diterbitkan atau maksimum Rp800.000 dari pokok obligasi yang diterbitkan senilai Rp1.600.000. Pada saat penerbitan garansi, Perusahaan setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas pinjaman kepada BTS untuk pembayaran kewajiban obligasi sampai dengan jumlah maksimum garansi. Perjanjian ini memiliki periode garansi hingga 25 Januari 2025. Per tanggal 30 September 2020, obligasi telah efektif terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Pada tanggal 30 September 2020, Perusahaan telah memberikan garansi kredit sebesar Rp277.000.

32. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Deed of Adherence

On March 26, 2012, the Company and SMBC signed Deed of Adherence where SMBC as the new shareholder covenants to the Company as trustee for all other persons who are at present or who may hereafter become bound by the Shareholders Agreement, and to the Company itself to adhere to and be bound by all the duties, burdens, and obligations of a Shareholder imposed pursuant to the provisions of the Shareholders Agreement.

Insurance Policy

The Company has acquired insurance policy for Bankers Blanket Bond, Comprehensive General Liability, Property All Risk including Earthquake and Director and Officer Liability covering the period until May 31, 2021 which can be extended.

Credit Guarantee Agreement - UPC Sidrap

On March 15, 2018, the Company together with PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia and PT UPC Sidrap Bayu Energi ("Sidrap") signed credit guarantee agreement where the Company will guarantee the credit provided by Overseas Private Investment Corporation ("OPIC") to Sidrap with total amount of up to USD20,000,000. This agreement has guarantee period until July 15, 2033. As of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company provides credit guarantee amounting to USD19,368,063 and USD19,998,000. On January 15, 2020, the Sidrap credit guarantee agreement was changed to loan agreement.

Bonds Issuance Guarantee Agreement - Bali Towerindo Sentra

On October 25, 2019, the Company together with PT Bali Towerindo Sentra Tbk ("BTS") signed bond issuance guarantee of 50% from total outstanding of bonds issued or maximum Rp800,000 from outstanding bonds issued amounting to Rp1,600,000. On the issuance of guarantee, the Company agrees to provide loan facility to BTS for payment of bond obligations up to the maximum amount of the guarantee. This agreement has guarantee period until January 25, 2025. As of September 30, 2020, the bonds have effectively been registered in Indonesia Stock Exchange. As of September 30, 2020, the Company provides credit guarantee amounting to Rp277,000.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

33. KATEGORI DAN KELAS INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN

33. CATEGORIES AND CLASSES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan kategori dan kelas instrumen keuangan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017:

The table below show the categories and classes of financial instruments as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, dan 2017:

30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)							
Aset pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/Asset at fair value through profit or loss	Aset pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/Asset fair value through other comprehensive income	Aset pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/Amortized costs	Liabilitas pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/Liabilities at amortized costs	Liabilitas pada nilai wajar/Liabilities at fair value	Total		
Aset keuangan							Financial assets
Kas dan setara kas - neto	-	663.934	-	-	663.934	Cash and cash equivalents - net	
Efek-efek - neto	1.119.335	1.654.237	-	-	2.773.572	Securities - net	
Investasi saham	182.420	-	-	-	182.420	Equity investments	
Pinjaman diberikan - neto	-	8.089.225	-	-	8.089.225	Loans - net	
Piutang bunga	-	93.959	-	-	93.959	Accrued interest income	
Tagihan derivatif	205.141	-	-	-	205.141	Derivative receivables	
Aset lain-lain - neto*)	-	5.597	-	-	5.597	Other assets - net *)	
Liabilitas keuangan							Financial liabilities
Utang lain-lain	-	-	(122.307)	-	(122.307)	Other payables	
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	-	-	(39.244)	-	(39.244)	Accrued expenses and other liabilities	
Liabilitas derivatif	-	-	-	(134.254)	(134.254)	Derivative liabilities	
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	(2.187.000)	-	(2.187.000)	Debt securities issued	
Pinjaman diterima	-	-	(4.103.747)	-	(4.103.747)	Fund borrowings	
Pinjaman subordinasi	-	-	(3.731.627)	-	(3.731.627)	Subordinated loans	
-	1.506.896	10.506.952	(10.183.925)	(134.254)	1.695.669		
31 Desember/December 31, 2019							
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/Loan and receivables	Aset dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo/Assets held-to-maturity	Aset pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Aset tersedia untuk dijual/Assets available-for-sale	Liabilitas pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/Liabilities at amortized costs	Liabilitas pada nilai wajar/Liabilities at fair value	Total	
Aset keuangan							Financial assets
Kas dan setara kas	2.429.067	-	-	-	-	2.429.067	Cash and cash equivalents
Efek-efek	259.706	2.195.320	277.910	-	-	2.732.936	Securities
Investasi saham	-	389.636	-	-	-	389.636	Equity investments
Pinjaman diberikan - neto	6.232.662	-	-	-	-	6.232.662	Loans - net
Piutang bunga	62.905	-	-	-	-	62.905	Accrued interest income
Tagihan derivatif	-	44.290	-	-	-	44.290	Derivative receivables
Aset lain-lain - neto*)	12.737	-	-	-	-	12.737	Other assets - net*)
Liabilitas keuangan							Financial liabilities
Utang lain-lain	-	-	-	(8.728)	-	(8.728)	Other payables
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	-	-	-	(37.985)	-	(37.985)	Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	-	-	-	-	(39.670)	(39.670)	Derivative liabilities
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	(2.183.064)	-	(2.183.064)	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	-	-	-	(4.713.745)	-	(4.713.745)	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	-	-	-	(3.142.918)	-	(3.142.918)	Subordinated loans
8.997.077	2.195.320	433.926	277.910	(10.086.440)	(39.670)	1.778.123	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

33. KATEGORI DAN KELAS INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan kategori dan kelas instrumen keuangan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 (lanjutan):

33. CATEGORIES AND CLASSES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The table below show the categories and classes of financial instruments as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, dan 2017 (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2018							
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ Loan and receivables	Aset dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo/ Assets held-to-maturity	Aset pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Aset tersedia untuk dijual/ Assets available-for-sale	Liabilitas pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ Liabilities at amortized costs	Liabilitas pada nilai wajar/ Liabilities at fair value	Total	
Aset keuangan							Financial assets
Kas dan setara kas	582.361	-	-	-	-	582.361	Cash and cash equivalents
Efek-efek	250.206	2.232.273	-	819.920	-	3.302.399	Securities
Investasi saham	-	-	364.841	-	-	364.841	Equity investments
Pinjaman diberikan - neto	5.721.389	-	-	-	-	5.721.389	Loans - net
Pinjaman bunga	41.246	-	-	-	-	41.246	Accrued interest income
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	76.350	-	-	76.350	Derivative receivables
Aset lain-lain - neto*)	13.681	-	-	-	-	13.681	Other assets - net*)
Liabilitas keuangan							Financial liabilities
Utang lain-lain	-	-	-	(8.373)	-	(8.373)	Other payables
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	-	-	-	(30.352)	-	(30.352)	Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	-	-	-	-	(18.150)	(18.150)	Derivative liabilities
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	(1.725.765)	-	(1.725.765)	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	-	-	-	(3.591.557)	-	(3.591.557)	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	-	-	-	(3.037.409)	-	(3.037.409)	Subordinated loans
6.608.883	2.232.273	441.191	819.920	(8.393.456)	(18.150)	1.690.661	
31 Desember/December 31, 2017							
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ Loan and receivables	Aset dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo/ Assets held-to-maturity	Aset pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Aset tersedia untuk dijual/ Assets available-for-sale	Liabilitas pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ Liabilities at amortized costs	Liabilitas pada nilai wajar/ Liabilities at fair value	Total	
Aset keuangan							Financial assets
Kas dan setara kas	3.965.964	-	-	-	-	3.965.964	Cash and cash equivalents
Efek-efek	-	134.808	-	2.832.577	-	2.967.385	Securities
Pinjaman diberikan - neto	5.545.960	-	-	-	-	5.545.960	Loans - net
Pinjaman bunga	32.319	-	-	-	-	32.319	Accrued interest income
Aset lain-lain - neto*)	34.631	-	-	-	-	34.631	Other assets - net*)
Liabilitas keuangan							Financial liabilities
Utang lain-lain	-	-	-	(2.663)	-	(2.663)	Other payables
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	-	-	-	(27.488)	-	(27.488)	Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	-	-	-	-	(4.474)	(4.474)	Derivative liabilities
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	(1.521.722)	-	(1.521.722)	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	-	-	-	(6.544.571)	-	(6.544.571)	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	-	-	-	(2.622.652)	-	(2.622.652)	Subordinated loans
9.578.874	134.808	-	2.832.577	(10.719.096)	(4.474)	1.822.689	

*) Aset lain-lain selain perangkat lunak komputer/Other assets except of computer softwares

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL

Perusahaan mengambil langkah-langkah proaktif untuk mengelola berbagai risiko yang timbul dari aktivitas usahanya. Perusahaan juga mengadopsi suatu konsep manajemen risiko perusahaan secara menyeluruh dengan parameter risiko yang terintegrasi yang meliputi antara lain manajemen risiko keuangan dan modal.

Pengawasan aktif atas aktivitas manajemen risiko Perusahaan dilaksanakan melalui beberapa Komite, dimana Komite Eksekutif di bawah pengawasan Direksi terdiri atas Komite Manajemen Risiko ("RMC"), Komite Aset dan Liabilitas ("ALCO") dan Dewan Direksi - Komite Investasi ("BoD-IC").

RMC adalah komite yang secara langsung berkaitan dengan manajemen atas risiko-risiko, yang membahas dan merekomendasikan kebijakan dan prosedur termasuk pemantauan profil risiko dan mengawasi risiko Perusahaan secara keseluruhan. ALCO merupakan komite yang terkait dengan manajemen risiko dalam penentuan keputusan strategi manajemen atas aset dan liabilitas, penentuan suku bunga dan likuiditas, serta aspek lainnya dalam rangka manajemen atas aset dan liabilitas Perusahaan. BoD-IC merupakan komite yang memantau, menganalisis dan menghitung risiko kredit terkait dengan kegiatan investasi Perusahaan.

a. Manajemen risiko modal

Perusahaan mengelola tingkat permodalan untuk memastikan kemampuannya untuk melanjutkan keberlangsungan operasi. Struktur modal Perusahaan yang dicatat dalam ekuitas pemegang saham terdiri dari modal ditempatkan dan disetor (Catatan 21), agio saham (Catatan 22), penghasilan komprehensif lain dan saldo laba. Sebagian besar modal Perusahaan saat ini ditempatkan dalam bentuk kas dan setara kas (Catatan 5), efek-efek (Catatan 6), investasi saham (Catatan 8) dan pinjaman diberikan (Catatan 9).

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company takes proactive measures to manage various risks that arise from its business activities. The Company also adopts an enterprise risk management concept with integrated risk parameters involving among others financial risk and capital risk management.

Active supervision on the Company's risk management activities are implemented through Committees of which the Executive Committee under the supervision of the Board of Directors consists of Risk Management Committee ("RMC"), Asset & Liabilities Committee ("ALCO") and Board of Directors - Investment Committee ("BoD-IC").

RMC is the committee directly related to the management of risks, which discusses and recommends policies and procedures as well as monitoring risk profile and managing the entire risks of the Company. ALCO is the risk management committee that is related with the decision making of asset and liabilities management strategy, designation of interest rate and liquidity, along with other aspects related to the management of the Company's assets and liabilities. BoD-IC is the committee that oversees, analyze and quantify credit risk exposure arising from the Company's investment activities.

a. Capital risk management

The Company manages capital level to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern. The Company's capital structure recorded as shareholders' equity consists of capital stock (Note 21), additional paid-in capital (Note 22), other comprehensive income and retained earnings. The capital of the Company is mainly placed in form of cash and cash equivalents (Note 5), securities (Note 6), equity investments (Note 8) and loans (Note 9).

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)

a. Manajemen risiko modal (lanjutan)

Modal disetor dalam rangka pendirian perusahaan pembiayaan infrastruktur ditetapkan paling sedikit sebesar Rp100.000. Perusahaan pembiayaan infrastruktur wajib meningkatkan modal disetor menjadi paling sedikit Rp2.000.000 dalam jangka waktu 5 (lima) tahun sejak tanggal diterbitkannya izin usaha. Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, Perusahaan telah memenuhi persyaratan modal minimum.

a. Capital risk management (continued)

Paid-up capital for the establishment of infrastructure financing company is set at least in the amount of Rp100,000. Infrastructure financing company shall increase its paid-up capital to at least Rp2,000,000 within 5 (five) years since the issuance of the business license. As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 the Company has fulfilled the minimum capital requirement.

b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko keuangan

Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko keuangan Perusahaan adalah untuk memastikan bahwa sumber daya keuangan yang memadai tersedia untuk operasi dan pengembangan bisnis, serta untuk mengelola risiko mata uang asing, tingkat suku bunga, risiko kredit, dan risiko likuiditas. Perusahaan beroperasi dengan pedoman tertentu yang telah disetujui oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Komite Pengawasan Risiko ("ROC") untuk pedoman yang khusus terkait dengan risiko.

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's overall financial risk management and policies seek to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for operation and development of its business, as well as for managing its exposure to foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risks. The Company operates within defined guidelines that are approved by the Board of Commissioners and Risk Oversight Committee ("ROC") for risk specific guidance.

i. Manajemen risiko mata uang asing

Perusahaan terekspos terhadap fluktuasi nilai tukar mata uang asing terutama dikarenakan sumber dana Perusahaan yang berdenominasi dalam mata uang Dolar Amerika Serikat berupa pinjaman subordinasi dan pinjaman komersil, dan juga dalam lingkup lebih kecil terkait dengan beberapa transaksi atas pendapatan dan beban usahanya yang didenominasi dalam mata uang asing.

i. Foreign currency risk management

The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation mainly due to the Company's funds which are denominated in United States Dollar from subordinated loan and commercial loan, and to a smaller extent from some of its foreign currency denominated transactions on its revenues and operating expenses.

Perusahaan mengelola eksposur terhadap mata uang asing dengan menjaga, sebisa mungkin, keseimbangan komposisi aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing. Posisi mata uang asing bersih dikelola pada tingkat yang rendah bila dibandingkan dengan struktur permodalan Perusahaan. Jumlah eksposur mata uang asing bersih Perusahaan pada tanggal pelaporan diungkapkan dalam Catatan 31.

The Company manages the foreign currency exposure by maintaining, as far as possible, balanced composition between financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency. The net open foreign currency position is managed at a low level compared to the Company's capital. The Company's net open foreign currency exposure as of reporting date is disclosed in Note 31.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)**

b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko
keuangan (lanjutan)

**i. Manajemen risiko mata uang asing
(lanjutan)**

Analisis sensitivitas mata uang asing

Perusahaan terutama terekspos terhadap
mata uang Dolar Amerika Serikat.

Perusahaan melakukan analisis
sensitivitas Perusahaan terhadap
peningkatan dan penurunan 10% dalam
Rupiah terhadap mata uang asing yang
relevan, dimana 10% adalah tingkat
sensitivitas yang digunakan dalam
pelaporan internal mengenai risiko mata
uang asing dan merupakan penilaian
manajemen terhadap perubahan yang
mungkin terjadi pada nilai tukar mata uang
asing.

Analisis sensitivitas hanya mencakup item
mata uang asing moneter yang ada dan
menyesuaikan translasinya pada akhir
periode untuk perubahan 10% dalam nilai
tukar mata uang asing. Analisis sensitivitas
terutama meliputi pinjaman diberikan yang
diberikan Perusahaan kepada nasabah
dan pinjaman eksternal yang didapatkan
oleh Perusahaan dimana denominasi
investasi adalah dalam mata uang selain
mata uang fungsional dari pemberi
pinjaman atau peminjam.

Jumlah positif di bawah ini menunjukkan
peningkatan laba atau ekuitas dimana
Rupiah menguat 10% terhadap mata uang
yang relevan. Untuk pelemahan 10% dari
Rupiah terhadap mata uang yang relevan,
akan ada dampak berbanding terbalik pada
laba atau ekuitas, sehingga saldo di bawah
ini akan menjadi negatif (tidak diaudit).

	30 September/ September 30, 2020	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
Laba rugi	+/(8.724)	+/(10.422)	+/(100.997)	+/(54.212)
Ekuitas	+/(8.724)	+/(10.422)	+/(100.997)	+/(54.212)

Profit or loss
Equity

**34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)**

b. Financial risk management objectives and
policies (continued)

**i. Foreign currency risk management
(continued)**

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the
United States Dollar currency.

The Company conducted an analysis of
the Company's sensitivity to a 10%
increase and decrease in the Rupiah
against the relevant foreign currencies, of
which the 10% is the sensitivity rate used
for internal reporting on foreign currency
risk and represents management's
assessment of the plausible change in
foreign exchange rates.

The sensitivity analysis includes only
outstanding foreign currency denominated
monetary items and adjusts their
translation at the period end for a 10%
change in foreign currency rates. The
sensitivity analysis mainly includes loans
disbursed by the Company to customers
and external borrowings obtained by the
Company where the denomination of the
Company's investment is in a currency
other than the functional currency of the
lender or the borrower.

A positive number below indicates an
increase in profit or equity where the
Rupiah strengthens 10% against the
relevant currency. For a 10% weakening of
the Rupiah against the relevant currency,
there would be an inverse impact on the
profit or equity, thus the balances below
would be negative (unaudited).

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)

b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

i. Manajemen risiko mata uang asing (lanjutan)

i. Foreign currency risk management (continued)

Analisis sensitivitas mata uang asing

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Hal ini terutama disebabkan oleh eksposur terhadap saldo aset dan liabilitas Perusahaan dalam mata uang Dolar Amerika Serikat pada akhir periode pelaporan.

This is mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on United States Dollar denominated assets and liabilities in the Company at the end of the reporting period.

Menurut pendapat manajemen, analisis sensitivitas bukan sepenuhnya representasi dari risiko valuta asing yang melekat, karena eksposur pada akhir periode pelaporan tidak mencerminkan eksposur selama tahun berjalan.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is not a full representation of the inherent foreign exchange risk, because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

ii. Risiko harga lain

ii. Other price risks

Perusahaan terekspos terhadap risiko fluktuasi harga pasar efek-efek dan investasi saham yang diklasifikasi pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi ("FVTPL") dan nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif income ("FVOCI").

The Company is exposed to risk of fluctuation in quoted price of securities and equity investment classified at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI").

Analisis sensitivitas harga efek-efek dan investasi saham

Sensitivity analysis of securities and equity investments prices

Analisis sensitivitas berikut ditentukan berdasarkan eksposur terhadap risiko nilai wajar efek-efek dan investasi saham pada akhir periode pelaporan.

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to securities and equity investments fair value risks at the end of the reporting period.

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan jika nilai wajar efek-efek dan investasi saham naik/turun 2%, maka (tidak diaudit):

The table below summarizes if securities and equity investments fair value had been 2% higher/lower, hence (unaudited):

	30 September/ September 30, 2020	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Investasi saham	+/-3.648	+/-7.793	+/-7.297	-	Equity investments
Keuntungan/kerugian dari perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang di klasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	+/-22.429	+/-5.558	+/-16.398	+/-56.652	Gains/losses from changes in fair value securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)

- b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

- b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

iii. Manajemen risiko tingkat suku bunga

iii. Interest rate risk management

Perusahaan terekspos terhadap dampak perubahan tingkat bunga terutama karena adanya dampak perubahan terhadap pinjaman yang mempunyai tingkat bunga mengambang, serta pinjaman yang diberikan maupun aktivitas investasi atas kelebihan dana yang tersedia (*idle funds*) akibat perubahan bunga di pasar.

The Company is exposed to changes in interest rates mainly due to the impact such changes may have on borrowings that carry floating interest rate, and loans as well as investment activity of idle funds, as a result of changes in market interest rate.

Sedapat mungkin Perusahaan menyesuaikan bunga yang diberikan untuk pinjaman (baik tetap ataupun mengambang) dengan bunga sumber pembiayaannya. Sedangkan untuk investasi atas kelebihan dana yang tersedia (*idle funds*), risiko tingkat bunga dikelola melalui pemantauan terhadap limit durasi secara portofolio yang dilakukan berkala.

As much as practicable, the Company matches the interest rate for loans it extended (whether floating or fixed) with that of the funding source. Whereas for investment in idle funds, the interest rate risk is managed through periodical monitoring against the duration limit on portfolio basis.

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Perusahaan terhadap risiko tingkat bunga:

The table below summarizes the Company's exposures to interest rate risk:

30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)							
Suku bunga mengambang/ Floating interest rate							
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Not more than 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 1 tahun/ More than 3 months up to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 1 year	Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing	Total	
Aset keuangan							Financial assets
Kas dan setara kas - neto	663.923	-	-	-	11	663.934	Cash and cash equivalents - net
Efek-efek - neto	-	-	-	2.773.572	-	2.773.572	Securities - net
Investasi saham	-	-	-	-	182.420	182.420	Equity investments
Pinjaman diberikan - neto	343.753	515.551	5.679.243	1.550.678	-	8.089.225	Loans - net
Piutang bunga	-	-	-	-	93.959	93.959	Accrued interest income
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	-	205.141	205.141	Derivative receivables
Aset lain-lain - neto	-	-	-	-	5.597	5.597	Other assets - net
Total aset keuangan	1.007.676	515.551	5.679.243	4.324.250	487.128	12.013.848	Total financial assets
Liabilitas keuangan							Financial liabilities
Utang lain-lain	-	-	-	-	122.307	122.307	Other payables
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	-	-	-	-	39.244	39.244	Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	-	-	-	-	134.254	134.254	Derivative liabilities
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	2.187.000	-	2.187.000	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	4.289	-	3.963.971	135.487	-	4.103.747	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	45.101	97.372	3.589.154	-	-	3.731.627	Subordinated loans
Total liabilitas keuangan	49.930	97.372	7.553.125	2.322.487	295.805	10.318.179	Total financial liabilities
Gap repricing suku bunga	958.286	418.179	(1.873.882)	2.001.763	191.323	1.695.669	Net interest repricing gap

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)

b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

iii. Manajemen risiko tingkat suku bunga
(lanjutan)

iii. Interest rate risk management
(continued)

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan
eksposur Perusahaan terhadap risiko
tingkat bunga (lanjutan):

The table below summarizes the
Company's exposures to interest rate risk
(continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2019

	Suku bunga mengambang/ Floating interest rate					Total	
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Not more than 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 1 tahun/ More than 3 months up to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 1 year	Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing		
Aset keuangan							Financial assets
Kas dan setara kas	2.429.062	-	-	-	5	2.429.067	Cash and cash equivalents
Efek-efek	-	-	-	2.732.936	-	2.732.936	Securities
Investasi saham	-	-	-	-	389.636	389.636	Equity investments
Pinjaman diberikan - neto	114.645	536.444	3.731.479	1.850.094	-	6.232.662	Loans - net
Piutang bunga	-	-	-	-	62.905	62.905	Accrued interest income
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	-	44.290	44.290	Derivative receivables
Aset lain-lain - neto	-	-	-	-	12.737	12.737	Other assets - net
Total aset keuangan	2.543.707	536.444	3.731.479	4.583.030	509.573	11.904.233	Total financial assets
Liabilitas keuangan							Financial liabilities
Utang lain-lain	-	-	-	-	8.728	8.728	Other payables
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	-	-	-	-	37.985	37.985	Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	-	-	-	-	39.670	39.670	Derivative liabilities
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	2.183.064	-	2.183.064	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	7.874	1.489.168	3.216.703	-	-	4.713.745	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	52.469	93.538	2.996.911	-	-	3.142.918	Subordinated loans
Total liabilitas keuangan	60.343	1.582.706	6.213.614	2.183.064	86.383	10.126.110	Total financial liabilities
Gap repricing suku bunga	2.483.364	(1.046.262)	(2.482.135)	2.399.966	423.190	1.778.123	Net interest repricing gap

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	Suku bunga mengambang/ Floating interest rate					Total	
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Not more than 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 1 tahun/ More than 3 months up to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 1 year	Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing		
Aset keuangan							Financial assets
Kas dan setara kas	582.343	-	-	-	18	582.361	Cash and cash equivalents
Efek-efek	-	-	-	3.302.399	-	3.302.399	Securities
Investasi saham	-	-	-	-	364.841	364.841	Equity investments
Pinjaman diberikan - neto	145.670	327.797	3.558.482	1.689.440	-	5.721.389	Loans - net
Piutang bunga	-	-	-	-	41.246	41.246	Accrued interest income
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	-	76.350	76.350	Derivative receivables
Aset lain-lain - neto	-	-	-	-	13.681	13.681	Other assets - net
Total aset keuangan	728.013	327.797	3.558.482	4.991.839	496.136	10.102.267	Total financial assets

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)

b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

iii. Manajemen risiko tingkat suku bunga
(lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan
eksposur Perusahaan terhadap risiko
tingkat bunga (lanjutan):

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

iii. Interest rate risk management
(continued)

The table below summarizes the
Company's exposures to interest rate risk
(continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	Suku bunga mengambang/ Floating interest rate					Total	
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Not more than 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 1 tahun/ More than 3 months up to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 1 year	Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing		
Liabilitas keuangan							Financial liabilities
Utang lain-lain	-	-	-	-	8.373	8.373	Other payables
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	-	-	-	-	30.352	30.352	Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	-	-	-	-	18.150	18.150	Derivative liabilities
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	1.725.765	-	1.725.765	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	8.960	-	3.082.597	500.000	-	3.591.557	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	46.946	84.288	2.906.175	-	-	3.037.409	Subordinated loans
Total liabilitas keuangan	55.906	84.288	5.988.772	2.225.765	56.875	8.411.606	Total financial liabilities
Gap repricing suku bunga	672.107	243.509	(2.430.290)	2.766.074	439.261	1.690.661	Net interest repricing gap

31 Desember/December 31, 2017

	Suku bunga mengambang/ Floating interest rate					Total	
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Not more than 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 1 tahun/ More than 3 months up to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 1 year	Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/ Non-interest bearing		
Aset keuangan							Financial assets
Kas dan setara kas	3.965.949	-	-	-	15	3.965.964	Cash and cash equivalents
Efek-efek	-	-	-	2.967.385	-	2.967.385	Securities
Pinjaman diberikan - neto	90.817	207.041	3.328.805	1.919.298	-	5.545.961	Loans - net
Piutang bunga	-	-	-	-	32.319	32.319	Accrued interest income
Aset lain-lain - neto	-	-	-	-	34.631	34.631	Other assets - net
Total aset keuangan	4.056.766	207.041	3.328.805	4.886.683	66.965	12.546.260	Total financial assets
Liabilitas keuangan							Financial liabilities
Utang lain-lain	-	-	-	-	2.663	2.663	Other payables
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	-	-	-	-	27.488	27.488	Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	4.474	-	-	-	-	4.474	Derivative liabilities
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	1.521.722	-	1.521.722	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	10.787	-	6.533.784	-	-	6.544.571	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	35.125	45.724	2.541.803	-	-	2.622.652	Subordinated loans
Total liabilitas keuangan	50.386	45.724	9.075.587	1.521.722	30.151	10.723.570	Total financial liabilities
Gap repricing suku bunga	4.006.380	161.317	(5.746.782)	3.364.961	36.814	1.822.690	Net interest repricing gap

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)**

b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko
keuangan (lanjutan)

**iii. Manajemen risiko tingkat suku bunga
(lanjutan)**

Analisis sensitivitas suku bunga

Analisis sensitivitas di bawah ini telah ditentukan berdasarkan eksposur suku bunga untuk instrumen non-derivatif pada akhir periode pelaporan. Untuk liabilitas tingkat bunga mengambang, analisis tersebut disusun dengan asumsi jumlah liabilitas terutang pada akhir periode pelaporan itu terutang sepanjang tahun. Kenaikan atau penurunan 50 basis poin digunakan ketika melaporkan risiko suku bunga secara internal kepada manajemen dan merupakan penilaian manajemen terhadap perubahan yang mungkin terjadi pada suku bunga.

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan jika suku bunga lebih tinggi/rendah 50 basis poin dan semua variabel lainnya tetap konstan, maka (tidak diaudit):

	30 September/ September 30, 2020	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017
Pendapatan dan beban bunga	+/-7.522	+/-6.775	+/-6.257	+/-8.952
Keuntungan/kerugian dari perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang di klasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	+/-96.421	+/-4.399	+/-29.418	+/-79.266

iv. Manajemen risiko kredit

Eksposur risiko kredit utama Perusahaan melekat pada dana tunai di rekening bank, penempatan pada efek-efek, serta pinjaman yang diberikan kepada debitur.

Risiko kredit mengacu pada risiko kegagalan pihak rekanan dalam memenuhi kewajiban kontraktualnya sehingga mengakibatkan kerugian bagi Perusahaan. Dalam mengelola dan mengurangi risiko kredit atas pinjaman yang diberikan, keputusan untuk memberikan kredit kepada debitur/perusahaan proyek dilakukan melalui proses kredit yang ekstensif yang membutuhkan penilaian, evaluasi dan persetujuan dari Komite Investasi dari Direksi maupun Dewan Komisaris.

**34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)**

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

**iii. Interest rate risk management
(continued)**

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared using assumption that the balance of the liability at the end of the reporting period as the amount that was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to management and represents management's assessment of the plausible change in interest rates.

The table below summarizes if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, hence (unaudited):

iv. Credit risk management

The Company's main credit risk exposure is attributed to its cash in banks, placement in securities, and loans to debtors.

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligation resulting in a loss to the Company. In order to manage and minimize credit risk of loans, a decision to provide loans to debtors/project companies is made after going through extensive credit process requiring rigorous assessment, evaluation and approval process from Investment Committees of Boards of Directors and Commissioners.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)**

- b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko
keuangan (lanjutan)

iv. Manajemen risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Untuk aktivitas investasi atas kelebihan
dana yang tersedia (*idle funds*),
Perusahaan selalu menerapkan prinsip
kehati-hatian (*prudent*) dan konservatif
dimana Perusahaan hanya melakukan
penempatan pada efek-efek dengan
underlying investment yang mendapatkan
peringkat kredit eksternal yang layak.

Berkaitan dengan penempatan dana tunai
di rekening bank, Perusahaan hanya
menempatkan dananya pada institusi
keuangan yang memiliki peringkat kredit
eksternal yang layak. Nilai tercatat aset
keuangan pada laporan keuangan setelah
dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian
penurunan nilai mencerminkan eksposur
Perusahaan terhadap risiko kredit.

	30 September/ September 30, 2020	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	
Kas dan setara kas - neto	663.934	2.429.067	582.361	3.965.964	Cash and cash equivalents - net
Efek-efek - neto	2.773.572	2.732.936	3.302.399	2.967.385	Securities - net
Investasi saham	182.420	389.636	364.841	-	Equity investments
Pinjaman diberikan - neto	8.089.225	6.232.662	5.721.389	5.545.960	Loans - net
Piutang bunga	93.959	62.905	41.246	32.319	Accrued interest income
Tagihan derivatif	205.141	44.290	76.350	-	Derivative receivables
Aset lain-lain - neto	5.597	12.737	13.681	34.631	Other assets - net
	12.013.848	11.904.233	10.102.267	12.546.259	

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020
dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017,
eksposur maksimal risiko kredit sebelum
agunan yang diterima atau perangkat
kredit lain adalah ekuivalen dengan jumlah
tercatat aset keuangan Perusahaan.
Aguan yang diterima dan perangkat kredit
lain dijelaskan di Catatan 9.

Tidak terdapat aset keuangan dan liabilitas
keuangan yang dapat saling hapus pada
tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017.

**34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)**

- b. Financial risk management objectives and
policies (continued)

iv. Credit risk management (continued)

For its investment activity on excess idle
funds, the Company always implements
prudent and conservative principles where
the Company only invests its funds on
assets with underlying investment that has
acceptable external credit rating.

In relation to funds placement at bank
accounts, the Company only places its
funds with credit worthy financial
institutions that have acceptable external
credit rating. The carrying amount of
financial assets recorded in the financial
statements, net of any allowance for
impairment losses best represents the
Company's exposure to credit risk.

As of September 30, 2020 and December
31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the maximum
exposure to credit risk before collateral
held or other credit enhancements
is equivalent to the carrying amounts of the
Company's financial assets. The collateral
and other credit enhancements are
described in Note 9.

There are no financial asset and financial
liability subject to offsetting as of
September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)**

- b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko
keuangan (lanjutan)

iv. Manajemen risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Manajemen risiko kredit dalam kondisi
pandemi COVID-19

Pemerintah sudah melakukan upaya dalam rangka mempertahankan stabilitas ekonomi ditengah pandemi Covid-19, dengan memperkenalkan kebijakan *countercyclical* dampak penyebaran Covid-19 yang dirumuskan dalam POJK 14/2020 yang diberlakukan sejak tanggal 20 April 2020 untuk jangka waktu paling lama 12 bulan. Merujuk kepada regulasi tersebut dan mengikuti tata kelola Perusahaan yang baik (GCG), Perusahaan telah menyiapkan parameter dan kriteria dalam suatu kebijakan yang diterapkan kepada debitur yang terdampak Covid-19 dan memerlukan relaksasi kredit melalui restrukturisasi hutang. Pemberian restrukturisasi kredit dilakukan dengan prinsip *four eyes* yang melibatkan unit *investment* dan unit risiko kredit untuk menjaga prinsip kehati-hatian dan disetujui oleh komite kredit Perusahaan.

**34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)**

- b. Financial risk management objectives and
policies (continued)

iv. Credit risk management (continued)

Credit risk management in the COVID-19
pandemic

The Government has made efforts to maintain economic stability amid the Covid-19 pandemic, by introducing a *countercyclical* policy on the impact of the spread of Covid-19 as formulated in POJK 14/2020 which was enacted from April 20, 2020 for a maximum period of 12 months. Referring to these regulations and following Good Corporate Governance (GCG), the company has prepared parameters and criteria in a policy that is applied to debtors who are affected by Covid-19 and require credit relaxation through debt restructuring. The loan restructuring is carried out on the basis of the *four eyes* principle involving investment units and credit risk units to maintain prudential principles and approved by the Company credit committee.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)**

- b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko
keuangan (lanjutan)

iv. Manajemen risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Manajemen risiko kredit dalam kondisi
pandemi COVID-19 (lanjutan)

Perusahaan terus melakukan penilaian
kredit yang ketat bagi debitur yang
mengajukan permohonan restrukturisasi
untuk menghindari risiko pemberian
restrukturisasi yang tidak tepat sasaran
atau struktur yang tidak sesuai dengan
kinerja debitur. Perusahaan telah menyusun
berbagai skema restrukturisasi dengan
mekanisme sebagai berikut:

- Pemberian masa tenggang atau
penundaan (sebagian) pembayaran
bunga dan/atau pokok yang akan
dibayarkan saat likuiditas debitur
diperkirakan sudah membaik;
- Pemberian perubahan angusuran
pembayaran pokok.

Sehubungan dengan kondisi pandemi
Covid-19, Perusahaan melakukan
sejumlah penyesuaian dan
penyempurnaan proses dan mekanisme
pemantauan kredit baik terhadap debitur
maupun portofolio, penyesuaian ini
dilakukan agar hasil pemantauan dapat
memberikan peringatan dini dan
penetapan mitigasi risiko yang tepat waktu
dan menjaga kualitas kredit.

**34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)**

- b. Financial risk management objectives and
policies (continued)

iv. Credit risk management (continued)

Credit risk management in the COVID-19
pandemic (continued)

The Company continues to carry out a
rigorous credit assessment for debtors who
apply for restructuring to avoid the risk of
giving restructuring that is not on target or
the structure is not in accordance with the
debtor's performance. The Company has
prepared various restructuring schemes
with the following mechanisms:

- Granting a grace period or
postponement of (partial) interest
and/or principal payments to be paid
when debtor liquidity is estimated to
have improved;
- Issuance of changes in principal
payment installments.

In connection with the conditions of the
Covid-19 pandemic, the Company made a
number of adjustments and improvements
to the credit monitoring process and
mechanism for both debtors and portfolios.
These adjustments were made with the
hope that monitoring results can provide
early warning and determine risk mitigation
in a timely manner and maintain credit
quality.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)**

- b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

iv. Manajemen risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Manajemen risiko kredit dalam kondisi
pandemi COVID-19 (lanjutan)

Penyesuaian dan penyempurnaan pemantauan kredit dilakukan dengan cara:

- Menerapkan mekanisme peringatan dini (termasuk daftar pemantauan) atas kenaikan risiko kredit debitur, khususnya yang terdampak oleh Covid-19 dan menyiapkan rencana aksi serta melakukan diskusi dengan manajemen Perusahaan;
- Pemberian kredit terhadap debitur yang terdampak Covid-19 dan melakukan restrukturisasi kredit dengan mengikuti kondisi tertentu;
- Melakukan *stress testing* atas kinerja debitur secara berkala dengan melibatkan aspek pandemi Covid-19;
- Melakukan pembaharuan secara berkala atas informasi dari kewajiban debitur dengan menerapkan mekanisme *four-eye principle*.

v. Manajemen risiko likuiditas

Risiko likuiditas terutama berasal dari potensi ketidaksesuaian jatuh tempo antara aset keuangan Perusahaan dengan liabilitas keuangannya. Perusahaan mengelola risiko likuiditas dengan menjaga kecukupan dana simpanan, memperoleh tambahan fasilitas pinjaman dan dengan terus menerus memonitor arus kas perkiraan dan arus kas aktual serta mencocokkan profil jatuh tempo aset dan liabilitas keuangan. Perusahaan juga melakukan monitor secara berkala posisi likuiditas terhadap limit.

Untuk mengelola risiko likuiditas jangka pendek, Perusahaan memelihara kecukupan dana untuk membiayai kebutuhan modal kerja yang berkelanjutan. Kumulatif selisih jatuh tempo sampai dengan 12 bulan dijaga pada posisi yang positif

**34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)**

- b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

iv. Credit risk management (continued)

Credit risk management in the COVID-19
pandemic (continued)

Credit adjustment and refinement is carried out by:

- Implementing early warning (including watchlist) on the increase in credit risk of debtors, especially those affected by Covid-19, preparing action plans and holding discussions with company management;
- Providing credit to debtors affected by Covid-19 and restructuring credit by following certain conditions;
- Conduct regular stress test on debtors performance with involving aspect of Covid-19 pandemic;
- Regular updates on information of debtors covenant with four-eye principle.

v. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk mainly arises from the potential maturity mismatch between the Company's financial assets and liabilities. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserve funds, obtaining additional borrowing facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company also monitors the liquidity position against limit.

In managing short-term liquidity risk, the Company maintains sufficient funds to finance its ongoing working capital requirements. Cumulative maturity gap of up to 12 months is maintained at positive position.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)**

**34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)**

b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko
keuangan (lanjutan)

b. Financial risk management objectives and
policies (continued)

v. Manajemen risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

v. Liquidity risk management (continued)

Profil jatuh tempo dari aset keuangan
(tanpa memperhitungkan cadangan
kerugian penurunan nilai) dan liabilitas
keuangan pada tanggal-tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 adalah sebagai
berikut

The maturities profile of financial assets
(without considering the allowance for
impairment losses) and financial liabilities
as of September 30, 2020 and
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are
as follows:

30 September/September 30, 2020
(tidak diaudit/unaudited)

	0-3 bulan/ 0-3 months	>3-6 bulan/ >3-6 months	>6-12 bulan/ >6-12 months	>1-3 tahun/ >1-3 years	>3-5 tahun/ >3-5 years	>5-10 tahun/ >5-10 years	>10 tahun/ >10 years	Total
Aset keuangan/ Financial assets								
Kas dan setara kas/ Cash and cash equivalents	663.955	-	-	-	-	-	-	663.955
Efek-efek/Securities	280.215	196.257	61.094	797.111	286.000	478.456	676.531	2.775.664
Investasi saham/Equity investments	-	-	-	-	182.420	-	-	182.420
Pinjaman diberikan/Loans	401.113	234.243	395.996	1.099.381	1.315.732	2.671.010	2.208.195	8.325.670
Piutang bunga/Accrued interest income	93.959	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.959
Tagihan derivatif/ Derivative receivables	-	-	-	-	205.141	-	-	205.141
Aset lain-lain/ Other assets	5.597	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.597
	1.444.839	430.500	457.090	1.896.492	1.989.293	3.149.466	2.884.726	12.252.406
Liabilitas keuangan/ Financial liabilities								
Utang lain-lain/Other payables	122.307	-	-	-	-	-	-	122.307
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain/ Accrued expenses and other liabilities	39.244	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.244
Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	54.903	79.351	-	134.254
Surat utang yang diterbitkan/ Debt securities issued	979.916	-	249.799	794.905	162.380	-	-	2.187.000
Pinjaman diterima/ Fund borrowings	139.776	-	-	2.494.053	734.959	734.959	-	4.103.747
Pinjaman subordinasi/ Subordinated loans	45.101	36.520	60.853	265.241	305.126	1.268.486	1.750.300	3.731.627
	1.326.344	36.520	310.652	3.554.199	1.257.368	2.082.796	1.750.300	10.318.179
Selisih jatuh tempo/ Maturity gap	118.495	393.980	146.438	(1.657.707)	731.925	1.066.670	1.134.426	1.934.227

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)

- b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

- b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

v. Manajemen risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

v. Liquidity risk management (continued)

Profil jatuh tempo dari aset keuangan (tanpa memperhitungkan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) dan liabilitas keuangan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

The maturities profile of financial assets (without considering the allowance for impairment losses) and financial liabilities as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are as follows (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2019

	0-3 bulan/ 0-3 months	>3-6 bulan/ >3-6 months	>6-12 bulan/ >6-12 months	>1-3 tahun/ >1-3 years	>3-5 tahun/ >3-5 years	>5-10 tahun/ >5-10 years	>10 tahun/ >10 years	Total
Aset keuangan/ Financial assets								
Kas dan setara kas/ Cash and cash equivalents	2.429.067	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.429.067
Efek-efek/Securities	-	-	250.661	712.013	436.628	694.188	639.446	2.732.936
Investasi saham/Equity investments	-	-	-	-	389.636	-	-	389.636
Pinjaman diberikan/Loans	145.632	150.635	433.496	1.409.767	1.060.484	1.893.585	1.312.612	6.406.211
Pinjaman diterima/Interest income	62.905	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.905
Tagihan derivatif/ Derivative receivables	-	-	-	-	44.290	-	-	44.290
Aset lain-lain/ Other assets	25.793	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.793
	2.663.397	150.635	684.157	2.121.780	1.931.038	2.587.773	1.952.058	12.090.838
Liabilitas keuangan/ Financial liabilities								
Utang lain-lain/Other payables	8.728	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.728
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain/ Accrued expenses and other liabilities	37.985	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.985
Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	17.585	22.085	-	39.670
Surat utang yang diterbitkan/ Debt securities issued	15.858	-	960.914	620.050	586.242	-	-	2.183.064
Pinjaman diterima/ Fund borrowings	7.874	-	1.489.168	1.836.640	690.031	690.032	-	4.713.745
Pinjaman subordinasi/ Subordinated loans	52.469	39.894	53.644	233.631	268.249	1.018.061	1.476.970	3.142.918
	122.914	39.894	2.503.726	2.690.321	1.562.107	1.730.178	1.476.970	10.126.110
Selisih jatuh tempo/ Maturity gap	2.540.483	110.741	(1.819.569)	(568.541)	368.931	857.595	475.088	1.964.728

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)

- b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

- b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

v. Manajemen risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

v. Liquidity risk management (continued)

Profil jatuh tempo dari aset keuangan (tanpa memperhitungkan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) dan liabilitas keuangan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

The maturities profile of financial assets (without considering the allowance for impairment losses) and financial liabilities as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are as follows (continued):

	31 Desember/December 31, 2018							
	0-3 bulan/ 0-3 months	>3-6 bulan/ >3-6 months	>6-12 bulan/ >6-12 months	>1-3 tahun/ >1-3 years	>3-5 tahun/ >3-5 years	>5-10 tahun/ >5-10 years	>10 tahun/ >10 years	Total
Aset keuangan/ Financial assets								
Kas dan setara kas/ Cash and cash equivalents	582.361	-	-	-	-	-	-	582.361
Efek-efek/Securities	-	-	-	861.058	1.027.543	449.958	963.840	3.302.399
Investasi saham/Equity investments	-	-	-	-	364.841	-	-	364.841
Pinjaman diberikan/Loans	372.175	144.510	242.245	1.473.594	996.369	1.743.422	916.634	5.888.949
Piutang bunga/Accrued interest income	41.246	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.246
Tagihan derivatif/ Derivative receivable	76.350	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.350
Aset lain-lain/Other assets	30.776	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.776
	1.102.908	144.510	242.245	2.334.652	2.388.753	2.193.380	1.880.474	10.286.922
Liabilitas keuangan/ Financial liabilities								
Utang lain-lain/Other payables	8.373	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.373
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain/ Accrued expenses and other liabilities	30.352	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.352
Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivative liabilities	18.150	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.150
Surat utang yang diterbitkan/ Debt securities issued	28.489	-	1.023.235	249.645	424.396	-	-	1.725.765
Pinjaman diterima/ Fund borrowing	508.960	-	-	3.082.597	-	-	-	3.591.557
Pinjaman subordinasi/ Subordinated loans	46.946	32.021	52.267	227.909	261.090	914.140	1.503.036	3.037.409
	641.270	32.021	1.075.502	3.560.151	685.486	914.140	1.503.036	8.411.606
Selisih jatuh tempo/ Maturity gap	461.638	112.489	(833.257)	(1.225.499)	1.703.267	1.279.240	377.438	1.875.316

	31 Desember/December 31, 2017							
	0-3 bulan/ 0-3 months	>3-6 bulan/ >3-6 months	>6-12 bulan/ >6-12 months	>1-3 tahun/ >1-3 years	>3-5 tahun/ >3-5 years	>5-10 tahun/ >5-10 years	>10 tahun/ >10 years	Total
Aset keuangan/ Financial assets								
Kas dan setara kas/ Cash and cash equivalents	3.965.964	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.965.964
Efek-efek/Securities	-	-	-	711.465	1.629.731	140.661	485.528	2.967.385
Pinjaman diberikan/Loans	23.011	966.723	194.120	1.258.096	1.573.463	1.404.992	270.442	5.690.847
Piutang bunga/Accrued interest income	32.319	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.319
Aset lain-lain/Other assets	41.348	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.348
	4.062.642	966.723	194.120	1.969.561	3.203.194	1.545.653	755.970	12.697.863

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)

b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

v. Manajemen risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

v. Liquidity risk management (continued)

Profil jatuh tempo dari aset keuangan (tanpa memperhitungkan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) dan liabilitas keuangan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

The maturities profile of financial assets (without considering the allowance for impairment losses) and financial liabilities as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 are as follows (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2017

	0-3 bulan/ 0-3 months	>3-6 bulan/ >3-6 months	>6-12 bulan/ >6-12 months	>1-3 tahun/ >1-3 years	>3-5 tahun/ >3-5 years	>5-10 tahun/ >5-10 years	>10 tahun/ >10 years	Total
Liabilitas keuangan/ Financial liabilities								
Utang lain-lain/Other payables	2.663	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.663
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain/ Accrued expenses and other liabilities	27.488	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.488
Liabilitas derivatif/derivative liabilities	4.474	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.474
Surat utang yang diterbitkan/ Debt securities issued	25.613	-	-	823.211	249.458	423.440	-	1.521.722
Pinjaman diterima/ Fund borrowings	10.788	-	991.629	4.640.232	901.922	-	-	6.544.571
Pinjaman subordinasi/ Subordinated loans	35.126	-	45.724	199.096	228.087	730.514	1.384.105	2.622.652
	106.152	-	1.037.353	5.662.539	1.379.467	1.153.954	1.384.105	10.723.570
Selisih jatuh tempo/ Maturity gap	3.956.490	966.723	(843.233)	(3.692.978)	1.823.727	391.699	(628.135)	1.974.293

Sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan pada *undiscounted cash flow* per tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, adalah sebagai berikut:

The remaining contractual maturities of the liabilities based on *undiscounted cashflows* as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, are as follows:

30 September/September 30, 2020

	0 - 3 bulan/ months	>3 - 6 bulan/ months	>6 - 12 bulan/ months	Lebih dari 12 bulan/ More than 12 months	Total	
Liabilitas keuangan						Financial liabilities
Utang lain-lain	122.307	-	-	-	122.307	Other payables
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	39.244	-	-	-	39.244	Accrued expense and other liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	8.111	8.022	16.400	1.538.434	1.570.967	Derivative liabilities
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	1.006.711	25.427	300.854	1.114.388	2.447.380	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	207.519	66.103	135.145	4.230.722	4.639.489	Fund borrowing
Pinjaman subordinasi	51.361	97.247	140.489	4.960.257	5.249.354	Subordinated loans
Total liabilitas keuangan	1.435.253	196.799	592.888	11.843.801	14.068.741	Total financial liabilities

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)

- b. Tujuan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko keuangan (lanjutan)

- b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

v. Manajemen risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

v. Liquidity risk management (continued)

Sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan pada *undiscounted cash flow* per tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

The remaining contractual maturities of the liabilities based on *undiscounted cashflows* as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, are as follows (continued):

	31 Desember/December 31, 2019					
	0 - 3 bulan/ months	>3 - 6 bulan/ months	>6 - 12 bulan/ months	Lebih dari 12 bulan/ More than 12 months	Total	
Liabilitas keuangan						Financial liabilities
Utang lain-lain	8.373	-	-	-	8.373	Other payables
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	30.352	-	-	-	30.352	Accrued expense and other liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	18.150	-	-	-	18.150	Derivative 176 liabilities
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	41.711	41.711	1.048.422	1.440.669	2.572.513	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	32.539	45.903	39.012	4.544.961	4.662.415	Fund borrowing
Pinjaman subordinasi	59.292	43.585	104.735	4.003.565	4.211.177	Subordinated loans
Total liabilitas keuangan	190.417	131.199	1.192.169	9.989.195	11.502.980	Total financial liabilities

- c. Nilai wajar instrumen keuangan

- c. Fair value of financial instruments

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang dicatat sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dalam laporan keuangan, mendekati nilai wajarnya baik yang jatuh tempo dalam jangka pendek atau yang dicatat berdasarkan tingkat bunga pasar.

Management believes that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost in the financial statements is a close estimation of their fair values, both for those that have short term maturities as well as those that carry at market rates of interest.

Asumsi signifikan yang digunakan dalam menentukan nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan ditetapkan di bawah ini.

The significant assumptions used in determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities are set out below.

Pengukuran nilai wajar diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan

Fair value measurements recognized in the statement of financial position

Tabel berikut ini memberikan analisis dari instrumen keuangan pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017 yang dikelompokkan ke Tingkat 1 sampai 3 didasarkan pada sejauh mana nilai wajar diamati.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 that grouped into Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Tingkat 1 pengukuran nilai wajar adalah yang berasal dari harga kuotasi (tak disesuaikan) dalam pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)**

**34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)**

c. Nilai wajar instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

c. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Pengukuran nilai wajar diakui dalam laporan
posisi keuangan (lanjutan)

Fair value measurements recognized in the
statement of financial position (continued)

- Tingkat 2 pengukuran nilai wajar adalah yang berasal dari input selain harga kuotasi yang termasuk dalam Tingkat 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset atau liabilitas, baik secara langsung (misalnya harga) atau secara tidak langsung (misalnya berasal dari harga).
- Tingkat 3 pengukuran nilai wajar adalah yang berasal dari teknik penilaian yang mencakup input untuk aset atau liabilitas yang bukan berdasarkan data pasar yang dapat diobservasi (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

30 September/September 30, 2020
(tidak diaudit/unaudited)

	Nilai wajar/Fair value				Total/ Total	
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Tingkat 1/ Level 1	Tingkat 2/ Level 2	Tingkat 3/ Level 3		
Aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar						Assets measured at fair value
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain						Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek	1.121.427	1.121.427	-	-	1.121.427	Securities
Investasi saham	182.420	182.420	-	-	182.420	Equity investments
Tagihan derivatif	205.141	-	205.141	-	205.141	Derivative receivables
Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan						Assets for which fair values are disclosed
Biaya perolehan di amortisasi Efek-efek	1.426.531	1.516.169	-	-	1.516.169	Amortized cost Securities
	2.935.519	2.820.016	205.141	-	3.025.157	
Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar						Liabilities measured at fair value
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain						Fair value through other comprehensive income
Liabilitas derivatif	134.254	-	134.254	-	134.254	Derivative liabilities
Liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan						Liability for which fair values are disclosed
Biaya perolehan di amortisasi Surat utang yang diterbitkan	2.187.000	2.236.932	-	-	2.236.932	Amortized cost Debt securities issued
	2.321.254	2.236.932	134.254	-	2.371.186	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)**

**34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)**

c. Nilai wajar instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

c. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Pengukuran nilai wajar diakui dalam laporan
posisi keuangan (lanjutan)

Fair value measurements recognized in the
statement of financial position (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2019						
Nilai wajar/Fair value						
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Tingkat 1/ Level 1	Tingkat 2/ Level 2	Tingkat 3/ Level 3	Total/ Total	
Aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar						Assets measured at fair value
Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual						Financial asset at available-for-sale
Efek-efek	277.910	277.910	-	-	277.910	Securities
Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi						Financial asset at FVTPL
Investasi saham	389.636	389.636	-	-	389.636	Equity investments
Tagihan derivatif	44.290	-	44.290	-	44.290	Derivative receivables
Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan						Assets for which fair values are disclosed
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo						Held-to-maturity
Efek-efek	2.195.320	2.224.005	-	-	2.224.005	Securities
	2.907.156	2.891.551	44.290	-	2.935.841	
Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar						Liabilities measured at fair value
Liabilitas derivatif	39.670	-	39.670	-	39.670	Derivative liabilities
Liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan						Liability for which fair values are disclosed
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	2.183.064	2.216.880	-	-	2.216.880	Debt securities issued
	2.222.734	2.216.880	39.670	-	2.256.550	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)**

**34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)**

c. Nilai wajar instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

c. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Pengukuran nilai wajar diakui dalam laporan
posisi keuangan (lanjutan)

Fair value measurements recognized in the
statement of financial position (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2018						
Nilai wajar/Fair value						
Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Tingkat 1/ Level 1	Tingkat 2/ Level 2	Tingkat 3/ Level 3	Total/ Total		
Aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar						Assets measured at fair value
Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual						Financial asset at available-for-sale
Efek-efek	819.920	819.920	-	-	819.920	Securities
Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi						Financial asset at FVTPL
Investasi saham	364.841	364.841	-	-	364.841	Equity investments
Tagihan derivatif	76.350	-	76.350	-	76.350	Derivative receivables
Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan						Assets for which fair values are disclosed
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo						Held-to-maturity
Efek-efek	2.232.273	2.089.643	-	-	2.089.643	Securities
	3.493.384	3.274.404	76.350	-	3.350.754	
Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar						Liabilities measured at fair value
Liabilitas derivatif	18.150	-	18.150	-	18.150	Derivative liabilities
Liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan						Liability for which fair values are disclosed
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	1.725.765	1.711.921	-	-	1.711.921	Debt securities issued
	1.743.915	1.711.921	18.150	-	1.730.071	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)**

**34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)**

c. Nilai wajar instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

c. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Pengukuran nilai wajar diakui dalam laporan
posisi keuangan (lanjutan)

Fair value measurements recognized in the
statement of financial position (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2017						
Nilai wajar/Fair value						
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Tingkat 1/ Level 1	Tingkat 2/ Level 2	Tingkat 3/ Level 3	Total	
Aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar						Assets measured at fair value
Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual Efek-efek	2.832.577	2.832.577	-	-	2.832.577	Financial asset at available-for-sale Securities
Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan						Assets for which fair values are disclosed
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo Efek-efek	134.808	138.883	-	-	138.883	Held-to-maturity Securities
	2.967.385	2.971.460	-	-	2.971.460	
Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar						Liabilities measured at fair value
Liabilitas derivatif	4.474	-	-	4.474	4.474	Derivative liabilities
Liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan						Liability for which fair values are disclosed
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	1.521.722	1.550.419	-	-	1.550.419	Debt securities issued
	1.526.196	1.550.419	-	4.474	1.554.893	

Berikut metode dan asumsi yang digunakan
untuk perkiraan nilai wajar:

The following methods and assumptions are
used to estimate the fair value:

Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan tertentu
selain efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan pada
biaya perolehan diamortisasi (termasuk sukuk
yang diukur biaya perolehan) dan surat utang
yang diterbitkan mendekati nilai tercatat,
karena instrumen keuangan tersebut memiliki
jangka waktu jatuh tempo yang singkat dan
memiliki tingkat bunga sesuai pasar. Aset dan
liabilitas keuangan tertentu yang tidak diukur
pada nilai wajar dimana nilai wajarnya
mendekati nilai tercatat, tidak diungkapkan
pada tabel di atas.

Fair values of certain financial assets and
liabilities other than securities classified as
amortized cost (including sukuk at acquisition
cost) and debt securities issued approximate
their carrying amounts due to short-term
maturities of these financial instruments and due
to the interest rate is at market rate. Certain
financial assets and liabilities not measured at
fair value which fair values approximate their
carrying amounts, are not disclosed in the
aforementioned table.

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**34. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
RISIKO KEUANGAN DAN RISIKO MODAL
(lanjutan)**

c. Nilai wajar instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

Nilai wajar dari efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (termasuk sukuk yang diukur biaya perolehan) dan surat utang yang diterbitkan ditentukan berdasarkan harga kuotasi pasar yang berlaku pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017, tidak terdapat aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan yang ditransfer dari/ke tingkat 2 dan/atau tingkat 3.

**34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL
RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT
(continued)**

c. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The fair value of securities classified as amortized cost (including sukuk at acquisition cost) and debt securities issued is determined on the basis of quoted market price as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017.

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, there is no financial assets and financial liabilities transfer out of or into level 2 and/or level 3.

35. SEGMENT OPERASI

Perusahaan mengelola kegiatan usahanya dan mengidentifikasi segmen yang dilaporkan berdasarkan jenis produk. Laba rugi dari masing-masing segmen digunakan untuk menilai kinerja masing-masing segmen. Informasi yang berkaitan dengan segmen usaha utama disajikan sebagai berikut:

35. OPERATING SEGMENT

The Company manages its business activities and identifies its reported segments based on product categories. Profit or loss from each segment is used to measure performance of each segments information concerning the main segments as set out as follows:

30 September/September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)				
	Produk investasi/ Investment products	Produk tresuri/ Treasury products	Jasa advisory/ Advisory services	Total
Pendapatan bunga	450.178	181.359	-	631.537
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi	15.354	-	-	15.354
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari penjualan efek-efek	-	7.161	-	7.161
Pendapatan jasa advisory	-	-	4.023	4.023
Pendapatan lainnya	1.131	-	-	1.131
Beban bunga	(371.608)	(72.029)	-	(443.637)
Beban umum dan administrasi	(22.440)	(24.692)	(6.035)	(53.167)
Beban cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(41.687)	945	-	(40.742)
Beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi - neto	-	-	-	(62.740)
Labal/(rugi) sebelum beban pajak	30.928	92.744	(2.012)	58.920

Interest income
Provision and commission income
Realized gain from sale of
securities
Advisory income
Other income
Interest expense
General and administrative expenses
Provision for impairment
losses
Unallocated expenses - net
Profit/(loss) before tax expense

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

35. SEGMENT OPERASI (lanjutan)

35. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

30 September/September 30, 2019 (tidak diaudit/unaudited)					
Produk investasi/ Investment products	Produk treasuri/ Treasury products	Jasa advisory/ Advisory services	Total		
Pendapatan bunga	391.697	194.007	-	585.704	Interest income
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi	14.157	-	-	14.157	Provision and commission income
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari penjualan efek-efek	-	2.941	-	2.941	Realized gain from sale of securities
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari penjualan investasi saham	1.010	-	-	1.010	Realized gain from sale of equity investment
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari transaksi derivatif	-	5.781	-	5.781	Realized gain from derivative transaction
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar transaksi derivatif	-	8.745	-	8.745	Unrealized gain from changes in fair value of derivative transaction
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari nilai wajar investasi saham	(19.482)	-	-	(19.482)	Unrealized gain from the fair value of equity investments
Kerugian belum direalisasi dari nilai wajar opsi saham	29.628	-	-	29.628	Unrealized loss from the fair value of shares option
Pendapatan jasa advisory	-	-	2.430	2.430	Advisory income
Pendapatan lainnya	728	-	-	728	Other income
Beban bunga	(384.660)	(96.767)	-	(481.427)	Interest expense
Beban umum dan administrasi	(22.692)	(25.035)	(6.521)	(54.248)	General and administrative expenses
Beban cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	1.952	-	-	1.952	Provision for impairment losses
Beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi - neto	-	-	-	(75.870)	Unallocated expenses - net
Laba/(rugi) sebelum manfaat pajak	12.338	89.672	(4.091)	22.049	Profit/(loss) before tax benefit

31 Desember/December 31, 2019					
Produk investasi/ Investment products	Produk treasuri/ Treasury products	Jasa advisory/ Advisory services	Total		
Pendapatan bunga	643.994	142.377	-	786.371	Interest income
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi	37.490	-	-	37.490	Provision and commission income
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari penjualan efek-efek	-	4.067	-	4.067	Realized gain from sale of securities
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari penjualan investasi saham	1.010	-	-	1.010	Realized gain from sale of equity investment
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari transaksi derivatif	-	5.781	-	5.781	Realized gain from derivative transaction
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar transaksi derivatif	-	8.745	-	8.745	Unrealized gain from changes in fair value of derivative transaction
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari nilai wajar investasi saham	24.795	-	-	24.795	Unrealized gain from the fair value of equity investments
Kerugian belum direalisasi dari nilai wajar opsi saham	(22.655)	-	-	(22.655)	Unrealized loss from the fair value of shares option
Pendapatan jasa advisory	-	-	8.059	8.059	Advisory income
Pendapatan lainnya	728	-	-	728	Other income
Beban bunga	(505.208)	(120.945)	-	(626.153)	Interest expense
Beban umum dan administrasi	(31.945)	(35.647)	(9.176)	(76.768)	General and administrative expenses
Beban cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(5.403)	-	358	(5.045)	Provision for impairment losses
Beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi - neto	-	-	-	(114.021)	Unallocated expenses - net
Laba/(rugi) sebelum manfaat pajak	142.806	4.378	(759)	32.404	Profit/(loss) before tax benefit

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

35. SEGMENT OPERASI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan mengelola kegiatan usahanya dan mengidentifikasi segmen yang dilaporkan berdasarkan jenis produk. Laba rugi dari masing-masing segmen digunakan untuk menilai kinerja masing-masing segmen. Informasi yang berkaitan dengan segmen usaha utama disajikan sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

35. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

The Company manages its business activities and identifies its reported segments based on product categories. Profit or loss from each segment is used to measure performance of each segments information concerning the main segments as set out as follows (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2018				
	Produk investasi/ Investment products	Produk treasury/ Treasury products	Jasa advisory/ Advisory services	Total
Pendapatan bunga	586.223	144.296	-	730.519
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi	30.849	-	-	30.849
Kerugian yang direalisasi dari penjualan efek-efek	-	(881)	-	(881)
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari transaksi derivatif	-	45.534	-	45.534
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar transaksi derivatif	-	(8.745)	-	(8.745)
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi dari nilai wajar investasi saham	(65.552)	-	-	(65.552)
Keuntungan belum direalisasi dari nilai wajar opsi saham	66.946	-	-	66.946
Pendapatan jasa advisory	-	-	12.409	12.409
Pendapatan lainnya	2.764	-	-	2.764
Beban bunga	(473.303)	(159.541)	-	(632.844)
Beban umum dan administrasi	(35.825)	(34.522)	(10.265)	(80.612)
Beban cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(22.841)	-	(4.501)	(27.342)
Beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi - neto	-	-	-	(119.742)
Laba/(rugi) sebelum manfaat pajak	89.261	(13.859)	(2.357)	(46.697)
31 Desember/December 31, 2017				
	Produk investasi/ Investment products	Produk treasury/ Treasury products	Jasa advisory/ Advisory services	Total
Pendapatan bunga	451.986	172.294	-	624.280
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi	23.084	-	-	23.084
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari penjualan efek-efek	-	88.963	-	88.963
Keuntungan yang direalisasi dari transaksi derivatif	-	3.474	-	3.474
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar transaksi derivatif	-	(4.474)	-	(4.474)
Pendapatan jasa advisory	-	-	17.855	17.855
Pendapatan lainnya	5.982	-	-	5.982
Beban bunga	(312.717)	(186.160)	-	(498.877)
Beban umum dan administrasi	(36.004)	(34.649)	(9.507)	(80.160)
Beban cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(89.728)	-	(440)	(90.168)
Penurunan nilai investasi saham	(115.142)	-	-	(115.142)
Beban yang tidak dapat dialokasi - neto	-	-	-	(69.269)
Laba/(rugi) sebelum manfaat pajak	(72.539)	39.448	7.908	(94.452)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

36. LABA/(RUGI) PER SAHAM

Berikut adalah perhitungan laba/(rugi) bersih per saham dasar:

30 September/September 30, (tidak diaudit/unaudited)				
	Laba bersih periode berjalan/ Net income for the period	Rata-rata Tertimbang jumlah saham dasar/ Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	Laba per saham/ Income per share (Dalam ribuan Rupiah/in thousands of Rupiah)	
Periode				Periods
2020	36.963	2.000.000	18	2020
2019	12.357	2.000.000	6	2019

31 Desember/December 31,				
	Laba/(rugi) bersih tahun berjalan/Net income/(loss) for the year	Rata-rata Tertimbang jumlah saham dasar/ Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	Laba/(rugi) per saham/ Income/(loss) per share (Dalam ribuan Rupiah/in thousands of Rupiah)	
Tahun				Years
2019	15.976	2.000.000	8	2019
2018	(42.948)	2.000.000	(21)	2018
2017	(81.622)	2.000.000	(41)	2017

37. DAMPAK PENERAPAN AWAL PSAK NO. 71 DAN NO. 73

PSAK No. 71

Klasifikasi dan pengukuran Aset Keuangan

Sebagaimana dijelaskan dalam Catatan 2.a, Perusahaan menerapkan PSAK No. 71 sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2020. Efek atas perubahan pada kebijakan akuntansi pada laporan keuangan adalah sebagai berikut:

37. IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS NO. 71 AND NO. 73

SFAS No. 71

Classification and measurement of Financial Assets

As described in Note 2.a, the Company adopted SFAS No. 71 as of January 1, 2020. The effect of this change in accounting policy on the financial statements is as follows:

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**37. DAMPAK PENERAPAN AWAL PSAK NO. 71 DAN
NO. 73 (lanjutan)**

PSAK No. 71 (lanjutan)

**Klasifikasi dan pengukuran Aset Keuangan
(lanjutan)**

- a. Efek-efek dengan nilai tercatat sebesar Rp825.574 tidak memenuhi kriteria model bisnis *hold-to-collect* sehingga direklasifikasikan dari aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai perolehan diamortisasi menjadi *hold-to-collect and sell*.

Perbedaan yang dihasilkan sebesar Rp18.515 (neto setelah pajak) dikreditkan ke saldo awal penghasilan komprehensif lain pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020.

- b. Manajemen memutuskan bahwa investasi saham dengan nilai tercatat sebesar Rp389.636 yang semula diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi direklasifikasikan menjadi diukur nilai wajar pada penghasilan komprehensif lain

Efek atas perubahan pada klasifikasi dan pengukuran pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

**37. IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS
NO. 71 AND NO. 73 (continued)**

SFAS No. 71 (continued)

**Classification and measurement of Financial
Assets (continued)**

- a. Securities with carrying amount of Rp825,574 has failed the criteria of hold-to-collect business model and, therefore, has been reclassified from financial asset measured at amortized cost to hold-to-collect and sell.

The resulting difference of Rp18,515 (net of tax) was credited to the opening balance of other comprehensive income as of January 1, 2020.

- b. Management decided that equity investments amounted to Rp389,636 which was initially measured at fair value through profit or loss would be reclassified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The effect of changes in classification and measurement as of January 1, 2020 is as follows:

	PSAK/SFAS No. 55		PSAK/SFAS No. 71		
	Klasifikasi/ Classification	Jumlah/ Amount	Klasifikasi/ Classification	Jumlah/ Amount	
Aset keuangan					Financial assets
Kas dan setara kas - neto	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ Loan and receivables	2.429.067	Biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ Amortized cost	2.428.868	Cash and cash equivalents - net
Efek-efek - neto	Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo/ Held-to-maturity	1.392.077	Biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ Amortized cost	1.386.429	Securities - net
Efek-efek - neto	Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo/ Held-to-maturity	803.243	Aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	825.241	Securities - net

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**37. DAMPAK PENERAPAN AWAL PSAK NO. 71 DAN
NO. 73 (lanjutan)**

PSAK No. 71 (lanjutan)

**Klasifikasi dan pengukuran Aset Keuangan
(lanjutan)**

	PSAK/SFAS No. 55	
	Klasifikasi/ Classification	Jumlah/ Amount
Aset keuangan (lanjutan)		
	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ Loan and receivables	259.706
Efek-efek - neto		
	Aset tersedia untuk dijual/ Assets available- for-sale	277.910
Efek-efek - neto		
	Aset pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ Assets at fair value through profit or loss	389.636
Investasi saham		
	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ Loan and receivables	6.232.662
Pinjaman diberikan - neto		
	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ Loan and receivables	62.905
Piutang bunga		

**37. IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS
NO. 71 AND NO. 73 (continued)**

SFAS No. 71 (continued)

**Classification and measurement of Financial
Assets (continued)**

	PSAK/SFAS No. 71	
	Klasifikasi/ Classification	Jumlah/ Amount
Financial assets (continued)		
	Biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ Amortized cost	259.706
Securities - net		
	Aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	277.910
Securities - net		
	Aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	389.636
Equity Investment		
	Biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ Amortized cost	6.213.517
Loans - net		
	Biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ Amortized cost	62.905
Accrued interest income		

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**37. DAMPAK PENERAPAN PSAK NO. 71 DAN NO. 73
(lanjutan)**

PSAK No. 71 (lanjutan)

Penurunan Nilai Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Berikut ini menggambarkan dampak atas transisi
PSAK No. 71 pada laporan posisi keuangan pada
tanggal 1 Januari 2020:

**37. IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS
NO. 71 AND NO. 73 (continued)**

SFAS No. 71 (continued)

Impairment of Financial Instruments (continued)

The following reflects the effect that the transition to
SFAS No. 71 has had on the statement of financial
position as of January 1, 2020:

	Saldo sebelum penerapan PSAK No.71/ Balance before adoption of SFAS No.71	Klasifikasi dan pengukuran/ Classification and measurement	Kerugian kredit ekspek- tasian/ Expected credit losses	Saldo setelah penerapan PSAK No.71/ Balance after adoption of SFAS No.71
ASET				
Kas dan setara kas	2.429.067	-	(199)	2.428.868
Efek-efek - neto	2.732.936	19.569	(2.886)	2.749.619
Investasi saham	389.636	-	-	389.636
Pinjaman diberikan - neto	6.232.662	-	(19.145)	6.213.517
Tagihan derivatif	44.290	-	-	44.290
Piutang bunga	62.905	-	-	62.905
Beban dibayar dimuka	8.593	-	-	8.593
Pajak dibayar dimuka	449	-	-	449
Aset tetap - neto	293.507	-	-	293.507
Aset pajak tangguhan	86.735	(896)	5.641	91.480
Beban tangguhan	3.658	-	-	3.658
Aset lain-lain - neto	26.622	-	-	26.622
TOTAL ASET	12.311.060	18.673	(16.589)	12.313.144
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				
Liabilitas derivatif	39.670	-	-	39.670
Utang lain-lain	8.728	-	-	8.728
Utang pajak	1.676	-	-	1.676
Beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	37.985	-	-	37.985
Pendapatan diterima dimuka	4.388	-	-	4.388
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	26.327	-	-	26.327
Pinjaman diterima	4.713.745	-	-	4.713.745
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	2.183.064	-	-	2.183.064
Pinjaman subordinasi	3.142.918	-	-	3.142.918
TOTAL LIABILITAS	10.158.501	-	-	10.158.501

ASSETS
Cash and cash equivalents
Securities - net
Equity investments
Loan - net
Derivative receivables
Accrued interest income
Prepaid expenses
Prepaid taxes
Property and equipment - net
Deferred tax assets
Deferred charges
Other assets - net
TOTAL ASSETS

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
Derivative liabilities
Other payables
Taxes payable
Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Unearned revenue
Employee benefits obligation
Fund borrowings
Debt securities issued
Subordinated loans
TOTAL LIABILITIES

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**37. DAMPAK PENERAPAN PSAK NO. 71 DAN NO. 73
(lanjutan)**

PSAK No. 71 (lanjutan)

Penurunan Nilai Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Berikut ini menggambarkan dampak atas transisi
PSAK No. 71 pada laporan posisi keuangan pada
tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan):

	Saldo sebelum penerapan PSAK No.71/ Balance before adoption of SFAS No.71	Klasifikasi dan pengukuran/ Classification and measurement	Kerugian kredit ekspek- tasian/ Expected credit losses	Saldo setelah penerapan PSAK No.71/ Balance after adoption of SFAS No.71
EKUITAS				
Modal saham	2.000.000	-	-	2.000.000
Tambahan modal disetor	29.800	-	-	29.800
Penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto	5.336	18.515	333	24.184
Kerugian kumulatif atas instrumen derivatif untuk lindung nilai arus kas - neto	(29.752)	-	-	(29.752)
Saldo laba				
Ditentukan penggunaannya	26.465	-	-	26.465
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya	120.710	158	(16.922)	103.946
TOTAL EKUITAS	2.152.559	18.673	(16.589)	2.154.643
TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	12.311.060	18.673	(16.589)	12.313.144

PSAK No. 73

Berikut adalah dampak transisi PSAK No. 73 pada
laporan posisi keuangan pada tanggal
1 Januari 2020:

	Saldo sebelum penerapan PSAK No. 73/ Balance before adoption of SFAS No. 73	Dampak PSAK No. 73/ Impact of SFAS No. 73	Saldo setelah penerapan PSAK No. 73/ Balance after adoption of SFAS No. 73
Aset hak-guna	-	1.295	1.295
Utang lain-lain			
Liabilitas sewa	-	1.295	1.295

**37. IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS
NO. 71 AND NO. 73 (continued)**

SFAS No. 71 (continued)

Impairment of Financial Instruments (continued)

The following reflects the effect that the transition to
SFAS No. 71 has had on the statement of financial
position as of January 1, 2020 (continued):

EQUITY
Capital stock
Additional paid-in-capital
Other comprehensive income - net
Cumulative loss on derivative instrument for cash flow hedges - net
Retained earnings
Appropriated
Unappropriated
TOTAL EQUITY
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

SFAS No. 73

The following reflects the transition impact of SFAS
No. 73 on the statement of financial position as of
January 1, 2020:

Right-of-use assets
Other payables
Lease liabilities

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

38. TAMBAHAN INFORMASI ARUS KAS

Aktivitas investasi dan pendanaan non-kas adalah sebagai berikut:

	Periode Sembilan Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 30 September/ For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,		Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2019	2018	2017
Kenaikan/(penurunan) nilai wajar efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	23.024	27.852	33.196	(49.143)	37.966
Kenaikan aset lain-lain dari beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	243	617	617	889	846
Kenaikan aset tetap dari beban masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	-	-	-	96	455

Increase/(decrease) in fair value securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income from changes in fair value

Increase in other assets through accrued expense and other liabilities

Increase in fixed assets through accrued expense and other liabilities

Perubahan pada liabilitas yang timbul dari aktivitas pendanaan pada laporan arus kas adalah sebagai berikut:

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities in the cash flow statement are as follows:

	1 Januari/ January 1, 2020	Arus kas/ Cash flow	Selisih kurs/ Foreign exchange	Lainnya/ Others	30 September/ September 30, 2020 (tidak diaudit/ unaudited)	
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	2.183.064	-	-	3.936	2.187.000	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	4.713.745	(715.000)	101.700	3.302	4.103.747	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	3.142.918	422.985	183.169	(17.445)	3.731.627	Subordinated loans
	10.039.727	(292.015)	284.869	(10.207)	10.022.374	
	1 Januari/ January 1, 2019	Arus kas/ Cash flow	Selisih kurs/ Foreign exchange	Lainnya/ Others	31 Desember/ December 31, 2019	
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	1.725.765	475.000	-	(17.701)	2.183.064	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	3.591.557	1.177.250	(37.150)	(17.912)	4.713.745	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	3.037.409	199.502	(107.530)	13.537	3.142.918	Subordinated loans
	8.354.731	1.851.752	(144.680)	(22.076)	10.039.727	
	1 Januari/ January 1, 2018	Arus kas/ Cash flow	Selisih kurs/ Foreign exchange	Lainnya/ Others	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Surat utang yang diterbitkan	1.521.722	200.000	-	4.043	1.725.765	Debt securities issued
Pinjaman diterima	6.544.571	(3.215.150)	195.950	66.186	3.591.557	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	2.622.652	233.201	180.783	773	3.037.409	Subordinated loans
	10.688.945	(2.781.949)	376.733	71.002	8.354.731	

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 30 September 2020 dan 31 Desember
2019, 2018, dan 2017 dan Untuk Periode Sembilan
Bulan yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
30 September 2020 dan 2019 dan Untuk Tahun
yang Berakhir pada Tanggal-Tanggal
31 Desember 2019, 2018, dan 2017
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31,
2019, 2018, and 2017 and For the Nine-Month
Periods Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
and For the Years Ended
December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017
(Expressed in millions of Indonesian Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

39. PERISTIWA SETELAH PERIODE PELAPORAN

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahun 2019

Pada tanggal 22 Oktober 2020, Perusahaan telah menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Tahap II Tahun 2020 Seri A sebesar Rp570.000, Seri B sebesar Rp810.000, dan Seri C sebesar Rp120.000 kepada masyarakat.

Dampak bisnis dari COVID-19

Terdapat penurunan ekonomi sebagai akibat dari wabah COVID-19 yang sangat mempengaruhi ekonomi global. Manajemen telah menilai dampak dari peristiwa tersebut terhadap operasi Perusahaan dan berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat dampak negatif yang signifikan dalam jangka pendek meskipun dalam jangka panjang dampaknya masih sulit diprediksi saat ini. Manajemen akan terus memantau dan mengambil tindakan yang diperlukan untuk mengatasi risiko dan ketidakpastian di masa datang.

40. TUJUAN PENYUSUNAN DAN PENERBITAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN

Laporan keuangan ini disusun dan diterbitkan dengan tujuan untuk dicantumkan dalam dokumen penawaran sehubungan dengan rencana penawaran efek utang Perusahaan di luar Amerika Serikat berdasarkan *Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933*.

41. PENYELESAIAN DAN PERSETUJUAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN

Manajemen Perusahaan bertanggung jawab terhadap penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan ini sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, yang diselesaikan dan diotorisasi untuk diterbitkan oleh Direksi Perusahaan pada tanggal 8 Desember 2020.

39. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Shelf Registration Bond I Year 2019

On October 22, 2020, the Company issued Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Shelf Registration Bond I Phase II Year 2020 Series A amounting to Rp570,000, Series B amounting to Rp810,000, and Series C amounting to Rp120,000 to public.

Business impact from COVID-19

There has been an economic downturn as a result of COVID-19 outbreak severely affecting global economy. Management has assessed the effects of the event to the Company's operations and believes that no significant adverse impact should be considered in the short term although long term impacts are difficult to predict at this moment. Management will continue to monitor this and take necessary action to address related risks and uncertainties going forward.

40. PURPOSES OF PREPARATION AND ISSUANCE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were prepared and issued solely for inclusion in the offering document in connection with the proposed offering of the debt securities of the Company outside of the United States of America in reliance on Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933.

41. COMPLETION AND APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, which were completed and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on December 8, 2020.

ISSUER

PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance
Prosperity Tower 53rd – 55th Floor, District 8
Sudirman Central Business District
Lor 28 Jalan Jendral Sudirman Kav, 52-53
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia

TRUSTEE

Citicorp International Limited
20th Floor, Citi Tower
One Bay East
83 Hoi Bun Road
Kwun Tong, Kowloon
Hong Kong

REGISTRAR

Citibank, N.A., London Branch
Citigroup Centre
Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London E14 5LB
United Kingdom

ISSUING AND PAYING AGENT AND TRANSFER AGENT

Citibank, N.A., London Branch
c/o Citibank, N.A., Dublin Branch
1 North Wall Quay
Dublin 1
Ireland

ARRANGERS AND DEALERS

Barclays Bank PLC, Singapore Branch
10 Marina Boulevard #24-01
Marina Bay Financial Centre
Tower 2
Singapore 018983

BNP Paribas
10 Collyer Quay #31-01
Ocean Financial Centre
Singapore 049315

Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte. Ltd.
8 Marina View
#21-00 Asia Square Tower 1
Singapore 018960

Mandiri Securities Pte. Ltd.
12 Marina View
#19-01 Asia Square Tower 2
Singapore 018961

LEGAL ADVISERS

To the Issuer as to English Law

Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer
10 Collyer Quay
#42-01 Ocean Financial Centre
Singapore 049315

*To the Arrangers and the Dealers
as to English law*

Linklaters Singapore Pte. Ltd.
One George Street #17-01
Singapore 049145

To the Issuer as to Indonesia law

Assegaf Hamzah & Partners
Capital Place, Level 36 & 37
Jalan Jendral Gatot Subroto Kav. 18
Jakarta 12710, Indonesia

*To the Trustee, Issuing and
Paying Agent, Registrar and
Transfer Agent as to English law*

Linklaters
11th Floor, Alexandra House
Chater Road, Central
Hong Kong

AUDITORS TO THE ISSUER

KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja
(an Indonesian member firm of
Ernst & Young Global Limited)
Indonesia Stock Exchange Building
Tower 2, 7th Floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia

LISTING AGENT

Allen & Gledhill LLP
One Marina Boulevard,
#28-00 Singapore 018989